

January 1, 1957. Rhode Island also extended coverage to State employees, with elective coverage for employees of political subdivisions.

There appears to be no more activity in the direction of restrictive disqualification legislation than in previous sessions.

Minimum-wage bills were introduced in 33 States and two Territories, including 11 States without minimum wage laws. In 3 of these 11 States (Idaho, New Mexico, and Wyoming) laws have been enacted. All three apply to both men and women. All three set a 75-cent basic minimum-wage rate. These three laws have broad coverage, including retail and wholesale trade. In Nevada and Alaska existing laws were amended. In Nevada the statutory rate of 75 cents an hour for women was raised to 87½ cents. The Alaska law, as amended, applies to both men and women, and sets a \$1.25 minimum hourly rate, with overtime required at time and one-half for hours in excess of a 8 a day or 40 a week.

Many bills relating to temporary disability insurance have been introduced in State legislatures. Most of these are proposed amendments to the four existing laws (California, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island). In eight other States, the bills would create new temporary disability insurance programs, most frequently coordinated with the State unemployment insurance program. In his state of the Union message, President Eisenhower called for the enactment of a temporary disability insurance law in the District of Columbia.

Migratory farmworkers would be affected by bills introduced in 20 State legislatures this year relating to labor standards for

agricultural workers. Most of the bills would provide for coverage of hired farmworkers under workmen's compensation, minimum-wage, and child-labor laws and for the regulation of labor contractors and labor camps.

The State of Washington has enacted a law providing for regulation of labor contractors, and New York continued its joint legislative committee on migrant labor.

Bills still pending in the State legislatures would bring agricultural workers under coverage of workmen's compensation laws, regulate labor camps in which migrants are housed, or set up commissions to study migrant labor problems. In two States (Connecticut and Pennsylvania) agricultural workers would be brought under minimum-wage laws.

Equal-pay bills were introduced in 8 States not formerly having such laws, and amendments were proposed to 4 existing laws. Arkansas, Colorado, and Oregon have passed equal-pay laws this year for the first time, bringing to 17 the number of States and Territories with such acts. Eighteen States introduced amendments to other labor laws for women, such as regulation of hours of work and provision for meal and rest periods. In general these amendments would add flexibility to existing laws.

Maryland, Nevada, and Hawaii have adopted new industrial safety laws which would strengthen the States' accident prevention programs. The Maryland law transfers the safety activities, formerly spread among several departments, to a safety division in the department of labor and industry. Nevada created a new industrial safety department in the industrial commission; the act pro-

vides for safety inspectors and tightens the provisions relating to safety orders. The Hawaii amendment generally strengthens the act and provides for additional safety engineers and inspectors.

A New York law has been approved that makes provision for special counseling and placement service by the labor department to persons over 45 years of age.

This action by the States does not in all cases meet President Eisenhower's and my recommendations. It does, nevertheless, indicate substantial efforts on the part of the States to exercise their responsibility for improving State labor legislation and carrying out their obligation to promote the welfare of their people.

This is a trend which I am sure the Founding Fathers would applaud. In the 10th amendment to the Constitution they carefully associated the States and the people as the reservoirs of governmental power. By placing primary emphasis on the discharge of their responsibilities the State governments are showing that they were correct when they insisted they could and would use this power wisely.

The Eisenhower administration is devoted to progress for working people. We believe that the Federal Government is not the sole source of the facilities and know-how for promoting the welfare of workers. Labor, management, and State and local governments are also willing and able to help improve the well-being of working men and women. With the encouragement of President Eisenhower and his administration, labor, management, and the State and local governments are assuming their responsibilities in this area and are doing a good job.

SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1955

(Legislative day of Monday, May 2, 1955)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, we thank Thee for this world of beauty in the midst of which we walk; for the dawn of a new day; for the stars in the night sky; for the growing things that, answering the call of the springtime, are bursting into bud and flower; for the gifts of love and of friendship; for sacred and sunny memories, and for every radiant hope which inspires us on our pilgrim way.

Help us this day to live worthily as Thy children, to be true and just in meeting every experience, to rise above all anxious fear and hatred, and to live in an atmosphere of spiritual serenity. Come to us in the common life that entangles us. Meet us in the thorny questions which confront us amid the tragedies that have befallen men and nations. We do not ask that Thou wilt keep us safe in these dangerous times, but that Thou wilt keep us loyal to the ideals of this dear land of freedom.

Led by the kindly light, may we go forth along the path of duty with dauntless faith, having no fear save that of failing Thee. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 5, 1955, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 12) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to price supports for basic commodities and milk, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 12) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to price supports for basic commodities and milk, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, Mr. BIBLE and Mr. SCOTT were excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate

beginning today and during the remainder of the week in order to conduct official meetings on behalf of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which subcommittee the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] is chairman, be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY IN EUROPE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief statement.

It was just 10 years ago yesterday that the guns and the bombs were silenced and the lights went on again all over Europe.

The power of the Nazi armies—one of the most formidable military machines ever put together by tyranny—was finally crushed. The maniacal ambitions of Adolf Hitler were buried in the ruins of Berlin.

It was a strange—somehow unreal—end to a vast conflict that had absorbed the energies and thoughts of all mankind for more than half a decade. There was no heroic last-minute charge; no flaming or inspiring phrases.

There was an end to a long nightmare, and a hope that somehow, when the last surviving Axis Power, Japan, was defeated, there would be a better world.

There was, of course, dancing in the streets. The plain people of the world felt that a bad dream had ended, and the end of the bad dream brought an exhilaration rare in the history of humanity. In the first flush of enthusiasm, men and women everywhere felt the universal bond that holds us all in kinship.

Ten years later, that fine flush of enthusiasm has vanished. We soon awoke to the fact that liberty is never finally won; that it is a precious gift which can be preserved only by men who are always willing to fight for it and who will not relax their efforts.

We found that we had defeated one dictator only to be confronted by another. There were even some who questioned the value of the sacrifice we had made—forgetting what would have been the consequences had we failed to make it.

To me, V-E Day has one great significance. It is that any dictator, no matter how powerful, any despotism, no matter how strongly entrenched, will always perish in the face of a firm stand by determined men.

V-E Day means more than a commemoration of things past. It is also a time to pledge our fortunes—our stake in the universe—to the proposition that we must hold fast to the victories already gained.

We are now engaged in a great cold war struggle fully as crucial, fully as vital to the future of humanity, as the struggle against the Axis Powers.

On V-E Day we can look back at the Americans and the freedom-loving people everywhere who threw their bodies into the path of the Nazi machine and fought it to a standstill. We can resolve that we will be worthy of those men, and that our way of life—the path of freedom—shall not perish under the new tyranny.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to commend the distinguished majority leader for a fine statement, in which I think all Americans could properly join.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from California.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be the customary morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and the transaction of other routine business, under the usual 2-minute limitation on speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on activities of the Department of Defense, including reports of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, for the period January 1 to June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, his third biennial report, as of December 31, 1954, (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON EXPORT CONTROL

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 30th quarterly report on export control of the Secretary of Commerce (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON BACKLOG OF PENDING APPLICATIONS AND HEARING CASES, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases, in the Federal Communications Commission, as of March 31, 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

NATHAN L. GARNER

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Nathan L. Garner (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

A letter from the president, National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the audit of the financial transactions of that Council, for the year 1954 (with accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANTING OF APPLICATIONS FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Two letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reasons for granting such applications (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain nonimmigrant aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DEFECTOR ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain defector aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Senate Memorial 629

"Memorial to the Congress of the United States to provide sufficient funds for immediate completion of the Jim Woodruff lock and dam and certain other projects on the Chattahoochee, Flint, and Apalachicola Rivers

"Whereas the Congress of the United States has authorized a public works project to improve the Chattahoochee, Flint, and Apalachicola Rivers in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama; and

"Whereas two phases of this project are now under construction: the Jim Woodruff lock and dam on the Apalachicola River at Chattahoochee, Fla., and Buford Dam on the Chattahoochee River at Buford, Ga.; and

"Whereas there are three additional phases of the project for which construction funds have not been provided, namely, the channel in the Apalachicola River between the Intracoastal Waterway near Apalachicola, Fla., and the Jim Woodruff lock and dam, the Columbia lock and dam on the Chattahoochee River near Columbia, Ala., and the Fort Gaines lock and dam on the Chattahoochee River near Fort Gaines, Ga.; and

"Whereas each phase must be completed in its entirety, before maximum use can be realized and the cost-benefit ratio be obtained as established by the United States engineers; and

"Whereas the 2 million Americans living in the trilver valley will be greatly benefited if an accelerated construction program is adopted whereby all approved phases of the authorized project are placed on a simultaneous construction status: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby requested to provide sufficient construction moneys to continue construction of the Jim Woodruff lock and dam, the Buford Dam, and to commence construction on the Apalachicola River channel, the Columbia lock and dam, and the Fort Gaines lock and dam, during the next fiscal year, July 1, 1955, to July 1, 1956; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be dispatched to the President of the United States; to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; to each of ablest congressional delegation in the United States Congress, the Florida delegation; to the Chief of Engineers, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.; to each of the governors of the States of Florida, Alabama, and Georgia; and to the president of the Three Rivers Development Association, the Honorable Jim Woodruff, Sr., Columbus, Ga.

"Approved by the Governor May 5, 1955."

Resolutions adopted by Kirk-Casey Post, No. 366, The American Legion, Seneca Falls, and the Seneca County Men's Republican Club, both of the State of New York, favoring the enactment of the so-called Bricker amendment, relating to the treaty-making power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The petition of Daniel R. Mones, and sundry other citizens of the State of New York, favoring the enactment of the so-called Bricker amendment, relating to the treaty-making power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Worcester, Mass., favoring the

enactment of legislation to provide a Federal minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the student government of the City College of New York, main center, day session, New York, N. Y., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide for Federal scholarships and loans to college students; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The petition of P. Carbonetti, and sundry other citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the Federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the Allegheny (California) Development League, favoring the enactment of legislation to provide for the development of hydroelectric power on the Trinity River by local enterprise; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. THYE:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to cause to be issued coins commemorating the centennial of the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union

"Whereas by act of Congress Minnesota was admitted to the Union May 11, 1858; and

"Whereas plans are being made for a statewide celebration of this centennial in the year 1958; and

"Whereas Congress has many times previously authorized the issuance by the United States Treasury of commemorative coins for other States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the Congress be requested to enact such legislation as may be necessary to authorize and direct the United States Treasury to issue 150,000 commemorative half-dollar coins, of appropriate design, dated 1958; and be it further

Resolved, That said coins be delivered to the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission upon payment therefor and that said commission be, and it hereby is, authorized to sell and distribute such coins; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Members of Congress from the State of Minnesota.

"KARL F. ROLVANG,
"President of the Senate."

"ALFRED I. JOHNSON,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"Passed the senate the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1955.

"HY SERREY,

"Secretary of the Senate.

"Passed the house of representatives the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1955.

"G. H. LEAHY,

"Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

"Approved April 23, 1955.

"ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,

"Governor of the State of Minnesota."

FOREIGN COMPETITION—RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I present a resolution which was forwarded to me today by George W. Hall, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. This resolution raises the important problem of protecting American producers and workers in the building trades from unfair foreign competition.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this resolution, which was approved

by the delegates at the Wisconsin AFL convention, be printed in the RECORD, and be thereafter appropriately referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 1

Whereas the increased importation of building materials that come into competition with the output of the building industries is a constant menace to the welfare of our State and building industry; and

Whereas the lower wages paid abroad make it impossible for many of our smaller and medium-sized producers to compete with imports without resorting to ruinous price-cutting, which in turn would result either in financial losses or heavy pressure for wage reductions and outright unemployment; and

Whereas our national obligations have reached such extreme proportion that the national income must be maintained at its present unprecedented high level, or close thereto lest we become insolvent; and

Whereas pressure that comes from import of Japanese plywood, Finnish doors, Swedish sash, Belgian nails, British wallpaper, German plumbing, Italian tile, and many other items (our own people make that are in the same category) will render the upholding of the economy at its high levels most uncertain and difficult unless all import trade is placed on a fair and competitive basis and the potential injury therefrom thus contained: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in the city of Eau Claire, Wis., August 16 through 19, 1954, petition the State legislature and the Congress of the United States that adequate safeguards be provided in traffic and trade legislation against destruction or lowering of our standard of living, the labor standard of our workmen, and the stability of our economy by unfair import competition and the existing trade-agreement legislation be amended accordingly; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each Senator and Representative from Wisconsin in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Legislation.

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE—DISTRIBUTION OF SALK VACCINE—RESOLUTIONS OF REVERE (MASS.) CITY COUNCIL

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], I present, for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two resolutions adopted by the City Council of the City of Revere, Mass., relating to the Federal minimum wage, and the purchase and distribution of the Salk vaccine to the Public Health departments of individual States.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the medical team working on the Salk vaccine has given said vaccine to humanity without personal profit to themselves; and

Whereas the entire concept of polio prevention and cure has been carried on within the framework of a common effort by the people of our great democracy; and

Whereas the necessity for completely avoiding the categorizing of children as "needy" is fundamental to the elevation of the personal dignity of mankind; and

Whereas the dispensing of the Salk vaccine free to all children irrespective of race, creed, and color is also fundamental to our ideals of democracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council of Revere, meeting in regular session, April 25, 1955, urges the President of the United States to sponsor the purchase and distribution of the Salk vaccine to the public health departments of the individual States for mass immunization, free to the youth of our country.

In city council April 25, 1955.

Ordered adopted.

Attest:

JOSEPH F. McCHRISTAL,
City Clerk.

Whereas the President of the United States has proposed, and Congress is now considering legislation to increase the Federal minimum wage above the present inadequate figure of 75 cents an hour; and

Whereas a fair and reasonable minimum wage would raise the living standards of underpaid workers, increase the national income, stimulate business activity, minimize unfair industrial competition based upon sweatshop wages, and help to solve the problem of runaway shops;

Whereas the city of Revere, Mass., has suffered serious competition because of the inadequacy of the present minimum wage, and is threatened with further difficulties unless action is taken quickly; and

Whereas the President's proposal of a 90-cent minimum falls far short of meeting the needs of underpaid workers or of the population as a whole: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized by the City Council of the City of Revere to enact a Federal minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour in the interest of both our community and of the Nation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to our Senators KENNEDY and SALTONSTALL and Congressman LANE to enlist their support for the enactment of such legislation.

In city council April 25, 1955.

Ordered adopted.

Attest:

JOSEPH F. McCHRISTAL,
City Clerk.

INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE—PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], I present, for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a proclamation issued by Mayor William J. Donovan, of the city of Somerville, Mass., relating to the 134th anniversary of the freedom of Greece from the Ottoman-Turkish Empire.

There being no objection, the proclamation was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas March 25, 1955, marks the 134th anniversary of the momentous day when the nation of Greece gained its freedom and independence from the Ottoman-Turkish Empire; and

Whereas those of Grecian birth or descent among us here in Somerville, along with Greek people throughout the world, will commemorate this great day in the history of their motherland with appropriate observances and exercises; and

Whereas the glory that is Greece lives on in the splendid heritage of human arts, sciences, and democratic ideals; and

Whereas the Greek nation fought gallantly for the cause of freedom 134 years ago, and ever since has consistently joined in struggles, along with other freedom-loving nations, in the defense of civilization and against the foes of humanity; and

Whereas even today the Greek nation stands as a bulwark of liberty, civilization, and democracy by the side of all the freedom-loving nations of the world; and

Whereas our citizens of Greek origin have made and are making a great contribution to the improvement of our community.

Now, therefore, I, William J. Donovan, mayor of the city of Somerville, in tribute to the people of Greece and their ancestors, do hereby proclaim Friday, March 25, 1955, as Greek Independence Day in our city of Somerville, and do urge its observance by all our citizens.

Given in the executive chamber, under my hand and under the seal of the city of Somerville, on this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1955, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 179th.

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN,
Mayor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 winter Olympic games at Squaw Valley, Calif. (Rept. No. 275).

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 88. A bill for the relief of Maximilian Karl Manjura (Rept. No. 276);

S. 430. A bill for the relief of Hedwig Marie Zaunmuller (Rept. No. 277);

S. 715. A bill for the relief of Toy Lin Chen (Rept. No. 278);

S. 1483. A bill for the relief of Irfan Kavar (Rept. No. 279);

S. 1513. A bill for the relief of Kosmas Vasilios Fournarakis (Rept. No. 280);

S. 1517. A bill for the relief of Rosita A. Jocson (Rept. No. 281);

S. 1521. A bill for the relief of Garabed Papazian (Rept. No. 282);

S. 1581. A bill for the relief of Constantinos Pantermalis (Rept. No. 283);

S. 1654. A bill for the relief of Eliseu Joaquim Boa (Rept. No. 284);

S. 1705. A bill for the relief of George Paul Khouri (Rept. No. 285);

H. R. 872. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Concetta Sacatti Salliani (Rept. No. 286);

H. R. 876. A bill for the relief of Alberto Dal Bello and Mrs. Dina Bristot Dal Bello (Rept. No. 287);

H. R. 881. A bill for the relief of Gabriella Sardo (Rept. No. 288);

H. R. 886. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mounira E. Medlej (Rept. No. 289);

H. R. 888. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elsa Danes (Rept. No. 290);

H. R. 890. A bill for the relief of Eliseo Felix Hernandez (Rept. No. 291);

H. R. 911. A bill for the relief of Gloria Minoza Medellin (Rept. No. 294);

H. R. 913. A bill for the relief of Hildegard Noble (Rept. No. 293);

H. R. 921. A bill for the relief of Chia-Tseng Chen (Rept. No. 292);

H. R. 923. A bill for the relief of Dr. Danuta Oktawiec (Rept. No. 295);

H. R. 924. A bill for the relief of Joseph Marrall (Rept. No. 296);

H. R. 958. A bill for the relief of Howard Carl Kaiser (Rept. No. 297);

H. R. 971. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Erato Arapoulou (Rept. No. 298);

H. R. 976. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Francisca Mihalka (Rept. No. 299);

H. R. 984. A bill for the relief of Dr. Lycourgos E. Papadakis (Rept. No. 300);

H. R. 1008. A bill for the relief of Alexander Turchaninova (Rept. No. 301);

H. R. 1009. A bill for the relief of William Ligh (Rept. No. 302);

H. R. 1020. A bill for the relief of Boris Ivanovitch Oblesow (Rept. No. 303);

H. R. 1048. A bill for the relief of Christine Susan Calado (Rept. No. 304);

H. R. 1130. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anita Scavone (Rept. No. 305);

H. R. 1166. A bill for the relief of Florence Meister (Rept. No. 306);

H. R. 1177. A bill for the relief of Zbigniew Wolynski (Rept. No. 307);

H. R. 1192. A bill for the relief of Angelita Haberer (Rept. No. 308);

H. R. 1196. A bill for the relief of Li Chiu Fu and wife, Leung Sue Wa (Rept. No. 309);

H. R. 1203. A bill for the relief of Ivan Bruno Lomm, also known as Ivan B. Johnson (Rept. No. 310);

H. R. 1220. A bill for the relief of Kleoniki Argendell (Rept. No. 311);

H. R. 1346. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anatoly Batenko and Vladimir Batenko (Rept. No. 312);

H. R. 1351. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lottie Longo (formerly Lottie Guetler) (Rept. No. 313);

H. R. 1490. A bill for the relief of Stylianos Haralambidis (Rept. No. 314);

H. R. 1501. A bill for the relief of Andrea Hernandez Montes Rocha (Rept. No. 315);

H. R. 1502. A bill for the relief of Elisabeth Thalhammer and her child, Harold William Bushman III (Rept. No. 316);

H. R. 1511. A bill for the relief of Robert George Buldeath and Lenora Patricia Buldeath (Rept. No. 317);

H. R. 1638. A bill for the relief of Janis Arvids Reinholds (Rept. No. 318);

H. R. 1645. A bill for the relief of Regina Berg Vomberg and her children, Wilma and Helga Vomberg (Rept. No. 319);

H. R. 1665. A bill for the relief of David Manuel Porter (Rept. No. 320);

H. R. 1679. A bill for the relief of Marek S. Korowicz (Rept. No. 321);

H. R. 1885. A bill for the relief of Orlando Lucarini (Rept. No. 322);

H. R. 1906. A bill for the relief of Fay Jeanette Lee (Rept. No. 323);

H. R. 1957. A bill for the relief of Namiko Nitoh and her child, George F. X. Nitoh (Rept. No. 324);

H. R. 2087. A bill for the relief of Erika Rambausk (Rept. No. 325);

H. R. 2261. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Carollo (Rept. No. 326);

H. R. 2276. A bill for the relief of Vida Kosnik (Rept. No. 327);

H. R. 2279. A bill for the relief of Sister Mary Berarda (Rept. No. 328);

H. R. 2289. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marjorie Fligor (nee Sproul) (Rept. No. 329);

H. R. 2346. A bill for the relief of John P. Farrar (Rept. No. 330);

H. R. 2348. A bill for the relief of Theodora Sammartino (Rept. No. 331);

H. R. 2354. A bill for the relief of Basil Theodossiou (Rept. No. 332);

H. R. 2361. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Ann Giampietro (Rept. No. 333);

H. R. 2731. A bill for the relief of Sing Fong York (Rept. No. 334);

H. R. 2762. A bill for the relief of Bent Petersen (Rept. No. 335);

H. R. 2764. A bill for the relief of Victor and Irene-Wanda Goldstein (Rept. No. 336);

H. R. 2941. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Majka Grifasi (Rept. No. 337);

H. R. 2954. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Irene Emma Anderson (Rept. No. 338); and

H. R. 4043. A bill for the relief of Rene Rachell Luyse Kubicek (Rept. No. 339).

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 502. A bill for the relief of Elsa Lederer (Rept. No. 340);

S. 1035. A bill for the relief of Ambrose Anthony Fox (Rept. No. 341);

H. R. 957. A bill for the relief of Dr. Cristjo Cristofv, his wife Jordana Diloza Cristofv, and his children George and Daphne-Kremena Cristofv (Rept. No. 342); and

H. R. 1012. A bill for the relief of Federico Ungar Finaly (Rept. No. 343).

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

H. R. 1328. A bill for the relief of Nicholas John Manticas, Anne Francis Manticas, Yvonne Manticas, Mary Manticas, and John Manticas (Rept. No. 345); and

H. J. Res. 211. Joint resolution to confer jurisdiction on the Attorney General to determine the eligibility of certain aliens to benefit under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended (Rept. No. 346).

By Mr. DANIEL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

H. R. 1142. A bill for the relief of Capt. Moses M. Rudy (Rept. No. 344).

WITHDRAWING SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF BERNARDINO CANARES SACLO—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report an original concurrent resolution, withdrawing the suspension of deportation of Bernardino Canares Saclo, and I submit a report (No. 347) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the concurrent resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 33) was placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress, in accordance with section 246 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U. S. C. A. 1256 (a)), withdraws the suspension of deportation in the case of Bernardino Canares Saclo (A-9799304) which was previously granted by the Attorney General and approved by the Congress under date of July 29, 1953, by Senate Concurrent Resolution 34, 83d Congress, 2d session.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. THYE:

S. 1910. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 1911. A bill for the relief of Samuel E. Arroyo; to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See the remarks of Mr. KILGORE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ALLOTT (for himself, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Case of South Dakota, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Eastland, Mr. Hennings, Mr. Langer, Mr. Martin of Iowa, Mr. Monroney, Mr. Mundt, Mr. Scott, Mr. Symington, Mr. Thye, and Mr. Young):

S. 1912. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to authorize

the Secretary of Agriculture to make direct loans and to insure loans made by private lenders to farmers and stockmen for the purpose of refinancing existing indebtedness in certain areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (See the remarks of Mr. ALLOTT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GEORGE:

S. 1913. A bill for the relief of S. H. Prather; and

S. 1914. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert Bradford Bickerstaff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 1915. A bill to provide for further effectuating the act of May 15, 1862, through the exchange of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture and employees of State political subdivisions or educational institutions; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1916. A bill to provide that Federal assistance to State veterans' homes shall be discontinued if fewer than half the beds in the home are available for domiciliary care; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. BARRETT (for himself and Mr. O'MAHONEY):

S. 1917. A bill to authorize the construction within Grand Teton National Park of an alternate route to United States Highway 89, also numbered U. S. 187 and U. S. 26, and the conveyance thereof to the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. 1918. A bill for the relief of Pheroze Ardeshir Khan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 1919. A bill to modify the project for Intracoastal Waterway in the vicinity of Algiers at New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SMATHERS (for himself, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. BRICKER) (by request):

S. 1920. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. SMATHERS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

SAMUEL E. ARROYO

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the relief of Samuel E. Arroyo, which has been submitted by the Secretary of the Army. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD, to accompany this bill, the letter forwarded with this proposal by the Secretary of the Army.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1911) for the relief of Samuel E. Arroyo, introduced by Mr. KILGORE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter presented by Mr. KILGORE is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1955.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed here with a draft of a bill for the relief of Samuel E. Arroyo. The submission of this proposed legislation is in accordance with procedures approved by the Secretary of Defense.

The purpose of this proposed bill is to reimburse this Reserve officer for the complete destruction of his household goods. The loss occurred while the officer was on active duty with the Army of the United States and while the household goods were bailed to the United States incident to transportation in connection with a permanent change of station of Lieutenant Arroyo.

In March 1953 Lieutenant Arroyo, then stationed at Anchorage, Alaska, received orders to proceed to the Alaska Communications System Headquarters in Seattle, Wash. His household goods were packed and crated shortly thereafter and his household effects were transported to the Port of Whittier, Alaska, for further shipment to the United States via ocean transportation. While the goods were in a Government warehouse at Whittier a serious fire broke out in that port which resulted in the total destruction of Lieutenant Arroyo's household effects.

Lieutenant Arroyo was subsequently released from active duty and submitted a claim under the provisions of the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, as amended (31 U. S. C. 222c), for reimbursement in the amount of \$6,192.73. The claim was processed within the Department of the Army under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army in accordance with the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, supra. After giving effect to depreciation of the items involved in the claim, it was determined in this Department that the claim was meritorious in the amount of \$3,911.84. However, Public Law 439, 82d Congress, dated July 3, 1952 (66 Stat. 321), placed a maximum limitation of \$2,500 on the amount which could be administratively paid under the provisions of the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, supra, which was the only statute under which the claim could be considered. Accordingly, Lieutenant Arroyo's claim has been administratively allowed in the maximum amount of \$2,500. He has not been compensated for the remaining portion of his loss which has been determined by this Department to be \$1,411.84. There is no way in which Lieutenant Arroyo can be compensated for this remaining portion of his loss other than through the enactment of special legislation for his relief. The loss occurred incident to his service, while his household effects were bailed to the United States and without any fault or neglect on his part.

The Congress, from time to time, has favorably considered claims of members of the Armed Forces for loss of personal property in excess of the \$2,500 limitation placed upon administrative payments under the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, supra. Recent cases are Private Law 494, for the relief of Paul G. Kendall (H. R. 5025); Private Law 497, for the relief of Walter Carl Sander (H. R. 685); and Private Law 933, for the relief of Staff Sgt. Frank C. Maxwell (H. R. 7835), all enacted by the 83d Congress. An additional case, S. 3515, for the relief of John B. Gibbons, Jr., was under consideration by the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, at the close of the second session of the 83d Congress, but was not acted upon.

The total cost of this bill, if enacted, will be \$1,411.84.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of the proposed legislation for the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army.

AMENDMENT OF BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT, RELATING TO LOANS TO CERTAIN FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Ver-

mont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE], the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SCOTT], the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], I am about to introduce a bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make direct loans and to insure loans made by private lenders to farmers and stockmen for the purpose of refinancing existing indebtedness in certain areas, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that I may speak on the bill in excess of the 2 minutes allowed under the order which has been entered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the Senator from Colorado may proceed.

The bill (S. 1912) to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make direct loans and to insure loans made by private lenders to farmers and stockmen for the purpose of refinancing existing indebtedness to certain areas, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. ALLOTT (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, the weather bureau records of the Great Plains area have indicated a declining rainfall and substandard moisture conditions since 1950. Most individual farmers, stockmen, and ranchers in the Great Plains area have suffered partial or complete crop or stock loss during each of the 5 succeeding years. With a subnormal moisture content in the mountains and the high winds of this spring, there seems little prospect for crops upon the so-called dry land farm area, and the many persons who live in irrigated sections are finding themselves pressed financially to maintain their operations and homes.

With these thoughts in mind, and after talking with literally hundreds of farmers in the Great Plains area in the last 16 months, two features of their plight stand out:

First. Few are interested in a Federal "handout."

Second. The farmers and ranchers of this area want only the assurance and means by which they may finance themselves during this period of subnormal moisture.

Through the so-called High Plains area, the evidence of subnormal crops and declining herds of livestock for the past 5 years is seen on every hand. Retail purchases are down. The economic life of the area has slowed down great-

ly. New purchases of badly needed machinery have fallen off greatly. Gasoline and oil bills for tractors to work the land and minimize soil erosion continue to grow, and wholesalers in many instances are not able to carry farmers further on such gasoline purchases.

I have carefully analyzed the six types of loans which compose the FHA, or Farmers' Home Administration. These were tacked on to the original act 1 by 1 as the need arose, and the act remains a patchwork, each type of loan being limited to small areas of need. It is true that there are special livestock loans and there are emergency loans; but the essential element of being able to refinance completely is absent under FHA. Under FHA, the six general types of loans available are as follows:

First. Operating loans for those family type farms which qualify and enter into a planned type of operation.

Second. Production and subsistence loans for the purchase of equipment, seed, fertilizer, and so forth, with a limitation of \$7,000 on the initial loan and \$10,000 to any one borrower.

Third. Farm ownership loans to pay and develop family type farms.

Fourth. Soil and water conservation loans, limited to \$25,000 per individual or \$250,000 for associations to carry out soil conservation, water development, and drainage.

Fifth. Emergency loans in designated areas where other credit is not available for the continuance of normal operations. Refinancing of existing indebtedness is not permitted.

Sixth. Special livestock loans to help established producers and feeders—but not commercial feed lot operators—to maintain normal livestock operations cannot be used to pay existing debts.

I recognize the need for a type of credit unavailable through present FHA loans. FHA does have, however, the personnel, the experience, and the administrative facilities to handle these loans without creation of an additional agency.

I have, therefore, introduced a bill which provides the following:

First. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make or insure loans to landowners or tenants who are farmers or stockmen for refinancing, consolidating, renewing, or extending all or parts of the existing debts of the applicant farmers or stockmen and for farm operating and subsistence expenses.

Second. These loans would be applicable in distress geographical areas determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in general need of such refinancing credit. The areas would be determined in a similar manner as is now used for the hay and feed programs.

Third. Such loans may be made only to established farmers and/or stockmen who are unable to pay their existing indebtedness and are unable to refinance through private or cooperative sources under terms they could reasonably be expected to meet.

Fourth. A statement must be obtained by the applicant and approved by the local FHA board that the applicant is unable to procure the credit as described in paragraph 3.

Fifth. Such loans will contain a provision that they must be refinanced with private or cooperative sources when it can be done by the borrower. This in conformity with the principles of the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Sixth. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to insure private loans fulfilling the above conditions.

Seventh. Such loans may be made up to 90 percent of the normal market value of the applicant's farm and/or personal property. In the case of livestock and farm equipment, the loan is repayable during the normal, useful life of such chattels and, in the case of real estate loans, for a term not to exceed 40 years. The obligations on chattel loans shall be limited to not exceeding \$15,000 in one year.

I have introduced this bill, embodying the above features, for the reason that my experience in this area for 25 years has taught me that the present situation may be as much of a disaster as a tornado, a hurricane, or a flood. So far as I know, no one in the area wishes the Government to come in with grants. The High Plains area has played, and will continue to play, a vital part in filling the food needs for our country as our population increases.

I might interpolate at this point, Mr. President, to say that I am informed by some of my friends from the Southern States that a similar situation exists because of drought in their own States.

The welfare of each and every farmer and rancher in the area in the maintenance of his home and family and the preservation of the land from destruction is of vital concern to our country. More than this, we cannot ignore the humanitarian need for assistance under such circumstances.

This is no Government "giveaway" program, nor will it place the Government in competition with private lending agencies. Ample protection provisions have been made for that, which are the following:

First. This act is applicable only to those areas certified by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in need of this type of credit.

Second. Statements must be obtained and proof made to local FHA committees that credit, in sufficient amount and on terms which the applicant could be reasonably expected to meet, is not available, under ordinary bank-loan procedures.

Third. Recipients of loans must refinance with private or cooperative agencies when they are able to procure loans on such rates and terms as they may reasonably be expected to meet.

I firmly believe in the principles of this bill and in the necessity for its immediate enactment.

I should like permission, if I may, to have the bill remain on the desk, so that other Senators who may desire to join me as cosponsors of the bill may do so, and I respectfully invite them to do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will lie on the desk.

PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1955

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, several weeks ago, a high-level Cabinet committee, known as the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization, of which Secretary Weeks is the Chairman, issued a report titled "Revision of Federal Transportation Policy." This report has since been endorsed by the President.

I have joined with the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] in introducing, at the request of the Secretary of Commerce, a series of amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act, which constitute, I am informed, an attempt to put into legislative form the recommendations of the Cabinet committee.

I must stress that this is not a package or omnibus bill, although in its physical form it is a single bill. That is merely for the convenience of introducing it. As I have stated, the bill comprises a series of amendments, and will be handled in that way by the Committee.

The amendments are highly controversial, and I am of the opinion they will necessitate rather extensive hearings.

We shall proceed as expeditiously as is proper, with full opportunity for all interested persons to present their views.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a preliminary explanation by me of the proposed legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1920) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, introduced by Mr. SMATHERS (for himself, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. BRICKER), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The statement presented by Mr. SMATHERS is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SMATHERS

I am informed that among other things this series of amendments contemplates a complete revision in the Government's approach to the transportation problem. It proposes to change present policy of regulating transportation so "as to recognize and preserve the inherent advantages" of "all forms of transportation," to one of "dynamic competition," and "to encourage and promote full competition between modes of transportation." The proposed policy would "reduce economic regulation . . . to a minimum" and would place "increased reliance on competitive forces in rate making."

The bill would—

1. Use competitive forces in rate making by—

(a) Limiting the ICC rate power to the setting of minimum and maximum rates, but the minimum would not be less than compensatory, and the maximum would be at least above the full cost of performing the services.

(b) Cut the period the ICC could suspend proposed rates from 7 to 3 months.

(c) Remove the requirement that carriers obtain prior approval for long and short haul rates, if necessary, to meet competition.

(d) Make volume freight rates lawful, if necessary to meet competition.

2. Redefine private carrier so that private truck operators would be limited to carrying the owners' products, and the return trip limited to supplies for the owners' use.

3. Redefine contract carriage so that such carriers would be required to publish their actual rather than minimum rates.

4. Repeal the bulk commodity exemptions applicable to water carriers.

5. Tighten standards under which freight forwarder associations operate.

6. Empower the ICC to override State bodies on the continuance of services operated at a loss.

7. Reduce the exemptions now enjoyed by the Government on its rates.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement regarding the bill, by the chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

At the request of the Secretary of Commerce, I have joined with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] and the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] in introducing a series of amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act.

The amendments are designed to implement the various features of the Report of the President's Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization.

May I point out that this legislation and the report of the President's Cabinet Committee are very very controversial. In some quarters the Presidential report met with high praise; many others feel that it will set the transportation clock back 50 years.

The report's recommendations to expedite rate proceedings and to develop equitable rate structures are realistic. But I cannot agree with the recommendations or the legislative provisions in the bill that will permit undue interference with or jeopardize the existence of any type of transportation essential to our national security.

Nevertheless, since the report was prepared by a high-level Cabinet committee and its basic principles have vigorously been endorsed by the President of the United States, and since the report formally has been transmitted to the Congress, in accordance with the usual practice of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, we are introducing the implementing legislation by request so that it may receive whatever consideration the Congress deems advisable.

As chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, it is my intention to refer the amendments and the Cabinet report to the Surface Transportation Subcommittee of which the distinguished junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is chairman, so that public hearings may be held and all interested parties given an opportunity to present their views.

I sincerely hope that when the Surface Transportation Subcommittee holds its public hearings the shippers and the consuming public who, in the final analysis, pay the bill, will make their views known. After all, this is a matter of the utmost importance to them. The American public is spending around \$72 billion a year for domestic transportation. And something like \$20 billion of that goes to carriers that are regulated by the Federal Government.

By its very nature this bill cannot be forced draft legislation. It will require long hearings. Careful thought must be given to the recommendations on the part of all segments of transportation, shippers, and the public. Today we have by far the best transportation system the world has ever

known. We cannot afford to lightly cast aside the policies and legislation which have made this progress possible.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

Address delivered by him at the Taft memorial dinner, in Boston, Mass., on May 6, 1955.

By Mr. JACKSON:

Address on the subject of our foreign policy in the Pacific, delivered by Senator MAGNUSON at San Mateo, Calif.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article published in the Milwaukee Journal of May 7, 1955, describing awarding of three honorary degrees to three distinguished Americans by the University of Wisconsin.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MOTHER'S DAY

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, Mother's Day is commemorated in the United States and many other countries of the free world with flowers, gifts, and family gatherings expressing love and esteem for motherhood. Yet in the Communist-dominated countries there is no respite for mothers in their daily struggle against brutal regimes bent on destruction of family life and of the very fiber which ties parents and children together. On Children's Day, the Communist world will extoll virtues of the Communist child eager in tasks assigned by the party and loyal in spying upon their own parents. Mother's Day will be commemorated, not in intimate family circles, but—under direct orders of the Communist regimes—in squares, mines, factories, and offices, with medals for mothers who exceed the quota of child-production for slavery. In July, a World Congress of Mothers, masterminded by Communists, will aim its propaganda at the hearts of all mothers of the free world, with appeals for banning atomic war and for world peace. Before this propaganda is unleashed, let us declare the American people's dedication to world peace, repeatedly attested by their foreign policy and their generous help to needy parts of the world. Let us tell the Communist propagandists that American mothers heed warnings such as those the women for freedom of Europe address to them on Mother's Day. Among their membership, which unites American and foreign-born women, are eyewitnesses to the Soviet-made peace which brought slavery to their homelands behind the Iron Curtain. Their tragic experience is an important lesson, and their sincere warnings are most timely. American mothers love peace, yet never at the price of freedom and loss of the dignity of man.

PROPOSED MEETING WITH SOVIET TOP OFFICIALS

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at this time I may speak for 7½ minutes on the sub-

ject of the proposed top-level meeting with Soviet officials.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Vermont may proceed.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, there has been much talk about a meeting with the Soviet officials at the top level. One may hazard the guess that a good deal of pressure is being brought to bear on our President to agree to the holding of such a conference.

In my point of view, Mr. President, this proposal opens up great possibilities, but also great dangers; and I am sure the President is aware of both. Nevertheless, it might be worthwhile to state them on the floor of the United States Senate at this time.

Any such conference without agenda, or with agenda which cover a wide range of subjects, is bound to be a failure. It would afford a wonderful stage for the devious, complicated diplomatic diversions in which the Soviet representatives have so successful an experience. On the other hand, if the conference is devoted to the one subject of universal, complete, controlled disarmament, it might bear fruit for all mankind.

The conference might be between the heads of state of the three European powers, the Soviet Government and the United States, or, alternatively, on a broader basis it might include Bulganin, Eden, Nehru, Mao, Faure, Adenauer, St. Laurent, Chiang, and Hotoyama. The decision as to this matter might well be left with the President. Let them meet without detailed agenda. Let them meet without a multitudinous and cluttering secretariat. Let each have at the most 1 assistant in the conference room, and 3 or 4 interpreters and recorders. Let it be a discussion between responsible and concerned leaders of nations, not between State Departments and Foreign Offices.

It would be a new kind of meeting. Let them first of all determine whether they can agree to treat disarmament as a matter of prime importance, regardless of whether they will agree to make it the first order of business for all their countries. This is the thing to talk about first. At the beginning, let us avoid having lower officials meet and work up gradually to a conference of top officials. This procedure, which is the normal one in such matters, bogs down in disputes over detail, and gets nowhere. Let us find out where each nation stands on the fundamentals of peace.

If there were a meeting of minds on the first question, that of the priority of disarmament, the conferees could go on to further discussions. They could deal with such basic questions as the kind of disarmament they contemplate. For example, would it be complete disarmament down to the level of lightly armed and strongly limited forces for internal order only? Would they be willing to go beyond the mere reduction or limitation of armaments? Only if national forces are abolished can there be hope of abolishing international war. Would they consider a disarmament which would be achieved quickly, or one which would be achieved over a considerable period, such as 10 years, and be subject to careful

supervision at each stage? It would be very important, indeed, to have each government submit to such verification, carried out under international auspices, with complete freedom of inspection and complete authority of control. That our own Government has offered to do.

The conferees must finally reach a consideration of the means for establishing a world military force to protect every nation against possible violations. They could discuss the strength of such a force, how it should be recruited, commanded, equipped, where it should be stationed. Will they agree that the best form for a disarmament plan is by way of a thorough revision of the United Nations Charter? Or will they have in mind the dubious alternative of a universal treaty outside the charter, despite the fact that the necessary world machinery would completely overshadow the United Nations?

These are a few absolutely basic questions which would naturally arise, even in a broad and general conference at the summit; but the conference would not engage in detailed negotiation. After a broad exchange of views, it would delegate to subordinates the long and painful job of working out the detailed disarmament plan. It would admittedly leave out of consideration the captive nations. But their status would improve with the curtain pierced by the administration of disarmament. The practical reasons for holding them in slavery would disappear in a disarmed Europe, with their captor free to devote the great resources of Russia to the well-being of the nations within her geographic boundaries.

This project of universal, complete, controlled disarmament is, in fact, in the interests of the Soviet Government and the Russian people. If such disarmament should go into effect, the Soviet Government could devote itself to the well-being of the Russian people, and thereby could firmly establish itself. Let us find out by means of this conference whether the Soviets have a clear vision of their own self-interest, as well as that of their people.

DEATH OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD M. KLEBERG, OF TEXAS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it is with a keen sense of personal loss that I announce the news of the death during the past weekend of Mr. Richard M. Kleberg, Sr., of Kingsville, Tex.

Mr. Kleberg served for 12 years as a Representative in Congress from the 14th District of Texas, ending his service in 1944. I was privileged at one time to be a member of his staff. In fact, my first job in Washington was as his secretary in 1935.

Mr. Kleberg was a cattleman all his life. He was chairman of the board of the King Ranch Corp., which owns the vast King Ranch. He possessed in full measure the proud independence and sturdy self-reliance that are traditional virtues of the Texas cattleman. As a

Member of Congress, he stood forthrightly for the principles which had been ingrained in him as a youth.

Dick Kleberg was a worthy citizen of Texas and of America. His passing shrinks still further the ranks of those who bridged the time gap between the cattle frontier of yesterday and the first decade of the second half of the 20th century.

This great Texan is survived by his widow; a son, Richard, Jr., three daughters, a brother, and two sisters. Mr. President, I wish today to express to these survivors my heartfelt sympathy in their loss and to voice publicly my gratitude for the opportunity that was afforded me, as a young man, to be associated with a great American like Dick Kleberg.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I have learned with deep regret of the death of former Representative Richard M. Kleberg, Sr., of Kingsville, Tex. Our State has lost one of its most colorful citizens. Lawyer, banker, rancher, and statesman, Richard Kleberg devoted much of his life to raising cattle and fine horses.

Along with Robert Kleberg, and other heirs of Capt. Richard King, Richard Kleberg helped build the King Ranch into the most famous and largest ranch in the world. They developed the Santa Gertrudis breed of cattle and produced some of the world's finest race and quarter horses.

Richard Kleberg was known to many Members of the Senate who were in Congress when he was a Member of the House. I am sure that they join me today in expressing sympathy to the members of his family.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from today's Washington Post and Times Herald, announcing the death of Mr. Kleberg, be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

R. M. KLEBERG DIES; HEADED KING RANCH

Richard M. Kleberg, Sr., 68, chairman of the board of the multi-million-dollar King Ranch Corp. and a former Member of the House of Representatives from Texas, died of a heart attack yesterday in Hot Springs, Ark.

As one of the owners of the 102-year-old agricultural-industrial empire at Kingsville, Kleberg County, Tex., he had devoted most of his life to cattle raising.

The former Representative (1932-44), banker, lawyer, and rancher, a red-blooded Texan, known for his quality of making many friends, had spent his last 10 years developing the King Ranch, one of the world's biggest.

His ranch, which covers 1,250,000 acres, has branched out into Pennsylvania and Kentucky, Cuba, Australia, and Brazil. Its land in Texas alone is equal to a strip of land a half mile wide and 3,000 miles long, running from New England to California.

It encompasses entire villages, complete with schools, and some of its 650 ranch employees spent their entire lives on the ranch, as did their fathers and grandfathers before them.

Bought by Capt. Richard King in 1843 when it was a modest 15,000 acres, the ranch had expanded to about half its present size by 1925 under the guidance of King and his son-in-law, the late Robert Justus Kleberg.

Ten years later the ranch was divided among heirs, and Richard Mifflin Kleberg, grandson of Richard King, was made chairman of the board.

Born near Kingsville, Mr. Kleberg attended public schools and was graduated from the University of Texas at Austin in 1911. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1909.

He was elected as a Democrat to the 72d Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Harry M. Wurzbach. He was re-elected to the 73d and to the 5 succeeding Congresses.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as one Senator on this side of the aisle, I should like to join in the sentiments expressed by the two distinguished Senators from Texas relative to the passing of former Representative Kleberg.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to join with the Senators from Texas in the sentiments they have expressed upon the passing of former Representative Richard Kleberg. It was my privilege to serve in the House of Representatives with Dick, as we called him. He was always a gentleman, and his public career demonstrated that he was a statesman. He rendered great and valuable service to his State and to the Nation.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

TREATIES OF FRIENDSHIP WITH GERMANY AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING WITH PANAMA—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate messages from the President of the United States, transmitting certain treaties, and calls this matter to the attention of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive E, 84th Congress, 1st session, a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, together with a protocol and two exchanges of notes relating thereto, signed at Washington on October 29, 1954, and Executive F, 84th Congress, 1st session, a treaty of mutual understanding and cooperation between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, and the memorandum of understandings reached, signed in the English and Spanish languages at Panama on January 25, 1955, and that the treaties, together with the President's messages, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears no objection.

The messages from the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, together with a protocol and two exchanges of notes relating thereto, signed at Washington on October 29, 1954.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report by the Secretary of State with respect to the treaty.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 9, 1955.

(Enclosures: 1. Report of the Secretary of State. 2. Treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, with protocol, signed at Washington on October 29, 1954. 3. Two exchanges of notes, signed at Washington on October 29, 1954, with translations of German language notes.)

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, and the Memorandum of Understandings Reached, signed in the English and Spanish languages at Panama on January 25, 1955.

I also transmit for the information of the Senate, the report by the Secretary of State, with an accompanying explanatory statement, concerning the treaty and the memorandum.

It is urged that the Senate give favorable consideration to the treaty in order, as indicated in the preamble thereof, "further to demonstrate the mutual understanding and cooperation of the two countries and to strengthen the bonds of understanding and friendship between their respective peoples."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 9, 1955.

(Enclosures: 1. Report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying explanatory statement. 2. Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation, signed January 25, 1955, with Panama. 3. Memorandum of Understandings Reached, signed January 25, 1955, with Panama.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, United States Navy, to be a member of the National Security Training Commission.

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Robert W. Oliver, of Alaska, to be United States marshal, division No. 2, district of Alaska.

By Mr. KEFAUVER, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

John T. Williams, of Tennessee, to be United States marshal for the western district of Tennessee, vice William Ernest Smith, resigned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair). If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James B. Conant to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Air Force.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the United States Air Force be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations on the Army.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Army be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

ADVANCES TO ALASKA FROM THE FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 1650.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1650) to authorize the Territory of Alaska to obtain ad-

vances from the Federal Unemployment Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, last year the Congress passed the Employment Security Administration Financing Act of 1954, Public Law 587, 83d Congress. The purpose of the act was to make it possible for the 48 States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, on application of their respective governors, to obtain advances from the Federal fund to finance their unemployment insurance programs under specified conditions.

However, subsequently the Attorney General of the United States, in an opinion rendered to the Department of the Interior, held that under section 9 of the Alaska Organic Act, an act passed by the Congress in 1912 setting up the present civil government for Alaska, the Territory could not apply for benefits under the 1954 act because of a provision in the section prohibiting the incurrence of debt.

The Attorney General construed the provisions of the 1954 Federal act to be an incurrence of debt within the prohibition of the 1912 Alaskan Organic Act.

Very clearly Congress intended, when it passed the 1954 act, to waive the provision in the Alaskan Organic Act relating to the incurrence of debt with respect to application of the Social Security Act.

However, because of the Attorney General's ruling, it was necessary to introduce Senate bill 1650. This bill merely provides that the Governor of Alaska, in accordance with the conditions of the 1954 act, may make application for assistance under the 1954 law. Thus, S. 1650 would carry out the clear intent of the 83d Congress in specifically extending the provisions of Public Law 587 to include Alaska and Hawaii.

The situation at the present time in Alaska is that Territorial funds to pay unemployment insurance benefits have been exhausted. They were depleted on March 22, and the Territory then advanced money from its general fund to the extent of \$1 million. However, a taxpayer's suit has prevented further use of general funds and at the present time there is no money available to pay unemployment insurance compensation claims in Alaska. Hence, an emergency exists which requires action by the Congress to make it possible for the Territory of Alaska to be on an equal footing with the Territory of Hawaii and the 48 States under the provisions and benefits provided in the Employment Security Administration Financing Act of 1954. Prompt action is necessary in order to prevent suffering and hardship being inflicted on the jobless and their families, and to prevent economic dislocation.

I may state, Mr. President, that Department of Labor officials gave expert testimony before the committee to the effect that the Territory has taken the necessary steps to deal with the situation and that the Alaska fund would become solvent in a relatively short time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor of Alaska is authorized and empowered, notwithstanding any provision of the Organic Act of Alaska, or any other act of Congress, or any of the Territorial laws, to the contrary, to obtain from the Federal unemployment fund, established pursuant to the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954 (Public Law 567, 83d Cong., approved Aug. 5, 1954), and subject to the conditions in said act, such advances as the Territory of Alaska may qualify for and as may be necessary to obtain for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to claimants entitled thereto under the Alaska employment security law.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS ERRONEOUSLY CONVEYED TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of order No. 270, S. 824.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 824) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands erroneously conveyed to the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment on page 5, after line 12, to insert:

Sec. 5. The following-described land containing 39.84 acres, more or less, shall be conveyed to Harvey F. Jones and Joan E. Jones, husband and wife, of Wilbur, Washington: All that portion of the southwest quarter southeast quarter section 14, township 28 north, range 33 east, Willamette meridian, lying southerly of a line described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west line of the southwest quarter southeast quarter section 14 which bears north 00 degrees 09 minutes 30 seconds west 1,268.17 feet from the quarter section corner on the south line of said section 14 and running thence north 75 degrees 29 minutes 15 seconds east 180.91 feet, thence north 89 degrees 49 minutes 15 seconds east 1,214.93 feet; thence north 85 degrees 49 minutes 39 seconds east 1,240.11 feet to a point on the east line of said section 14 which bears north 00 degrees 13 minutes 58 seconds west 1,404.31 feet from the southeast corner of said section 14.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed in accordance with the following sections of this act all of the right, title, and interest of the United States, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, in and to the lands described in such sections, which were erroneously conveyed to the United States.

(b) Such conveyances shall be subject to the following donation easements and releases:

(1) Donation easement and release from Walter McAviney and Gertrude H. McAviney, wife, to the United States of America, dated March 2, 1954, and recorded in book 151 of deeds, pages 130 and 133, records of Stevens County, Wash.;

(2) Donation easement and release from Walter Thomas McAviney and Winifred Joyce McAviney, his wife, to the United States of America, dated March 2, 1954, and recorded in book 151 of deeds, page 131, records of Stevens County, Wash.;

(3) Donation easement and release from Cull A. White and Katherine M. White, his wife, to the United States of America, dated March 1, 1954, but not recorded in the Ferry County records.

Sec. 2. The following-described lands shall be conveyed to Walter McAviney and Gertrude H. McAviney, husband and wife, of Gifford, Wash.:

(a) A parcel of land containing 11.81 acres, more or less, being all that portion of the following-described tract of land lying in lot 3 less the northerly 375.0 feet thereof, of section 4, township 32 north, range 37 east, Willamette meridian: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot 3 (which corner is identical to the quarter section corner on the east line of said section 4) and running thence north 89 degrees 52 minutes 8 seconds west along the south line of said lot 3 for a distance of 582.52 feet; thence north 8 degrees 52 minutes 00 seconds west 337.28 feet; thence north 16 degrees 53 minutes 00 seconds east 175.0 feet; thence south 64 degrees 57 minutes 00 seconds east 70.03 feet; thence north 13 degrees 36 minutes 00 seconds east 63.79 feet; thence north 33 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds west 85.18 feet; thence north 20 degrees 29 minutes 40 seconds east 491.71 feet; thence north 55 degrees 10 minutes 20 seconds east 239.34 feet; thence north 17 degrees 21 minutes 50 seconds east 122.85 feet to a point on the north line of said lot 3; thence south 89 degrees 52 minutes 11 seconds east 114.43 feet along the north line of said lot 3 to the northeast corner thereof; thence south 1 degree 24 minutes 52 seconds east along the east line of said lot 3 for a distance of 1,320.07 feet to the point of beginning; said parcel of land also being described as all that portion of lot 3 of said section 4, less the northerly 375.0 feet thereof, lying easterly of the boundary traverse of Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake (formerly known as the Columbia River Reservoir); and

(b) A tract of land containing 0.36 of an acre, more or less, being that portion of lot 1, section 4, township 32 north, range 37 east, Willamette meridian, described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot 1 of said section 4 and running thence north 89 degrees 52 minutes 11 seconds west along the south line of said lot 1 a distance of 114.43 feet; thence north 17 degrees 21 minutes 50 seconds east 156.08 feet; thence north 38 degrees 11 minutes 50 seconds east 100.59 feet to a point on the east line of said lot 1; thence south 1 degree 24 minutes 52 seconds east along the east line of said lot 1 a distance of 228.35 feet to the point of beginning; said tract of land also being described as that portion of lot 1 of said section 4 lying easterly of the boundary traverses of Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake (formerly known as the Columbia River Reservoir).

Sec. 3. The following-described land shall be conveyed to Walter T. McAviney and Winifred McAviney, husband and wife, of Gifford, Wash.: A tract of land containing 2.20 acres, more or less, being all that portion of the north 375.0 feet of lot 3 of section 4, township 32 north, range 37 east, Willamette meridian, lying easterly of the easterly line of the right-of-way for abandoned Primary State Highway No. 22, excepting therefrom that portion heretofore conveyed to the United States of America by warranty deed from Ollie Winnings (sometimes known as Ollie Winnings), as guardian of the estate of Verva Yeager (nee Gifford) and Roland Gifford, minors, dated November 21, 1938, and recorded in book 103 of deeds, at page 619 under auditor's file No. 17027, records

of Stevens County, Wash., and by warranty deed from Elmer J. Gifford, and others, dated August 1, 1938, and recorded in book 103 of deeds, at page 435, under auditor's file No. 168052, records of Stevens County, Wash.; said tract of land also being described as that portion of the north 375.0 feet of lot 3 of said section 4 lying easterly of the boundary of Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake (formerly known as Columbia River Reservoir).

Sec. 4. The following-described land shall be conveyed to Cull A. White and Katherine M. White, husband and wife, of Quincy, Wash.: The east half of the west half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section 9, township 28 north, range 32 east, Willamette meridian.

Sec. 5. The following-described land containing 39.84 acres, more or less, shall be conveyed to Harvey F. Jones and Joan E. Jones, husband and wife, of Wilbur, Wash.: All that portion of the southwest quarter southeast quarter section 14, township 28 north, range 33 east, Willamette meridian, lying southerly of a line described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west line of the southwest quarter southeast quarter section 14 which bears north 00 degrees 09 minutes 30 seconds west 1,268.17 feet from the quarter section corner on the south line of said section 14 and running thence north 75 degrees 29 minutes 15 seconds east 180.91 feet, thence north 89 degrees 49 minutes 15 seconds east 1,214.93 feet; thence north 85 degrees 49 minutes 39 seconds east 1,240.11 feet to a point on the east line of said section 14 which bears north 00 degrees 13 minutes 58 seconds west 1,404.31 feet from the southeast corner of said section 14.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, this is a very simple bill. It has for its purpose correcting an error made in the Department of the Interior, which erroneously conveyed certain land. The bill has the approval of the Department of the Interior and of the Bureau of the Budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MINERAL INTERESTS IN LANDS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 250, S. 748.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The secretary will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 748) to prohibit the United States from acquiring mineral interests in lands acquired by it except when necessary to serve the purpose for which such lands are acquired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, this bill would merely fix the policy of the Federal Government with regard to the taking and expropriation of mineral rights belonging to citizens. In many instances the Government has unnecessarily condemned and expropriated such mineral rights. The bill provides that the Government shall take the mineral rights of citizens only when the Government finds it necessary to do so, or when the use to which the Government intends to put

the land would be impracticable or infeasible if the Government did not take the mineral rights.

In the past a considerable number of complaints have been made, in most instances by citizens who, on the basis of good legal advice, have taken the precaution to protect their mineral rights when the Government has sought to acquire their land. It is unfortunately true, however, that many persons who have not had legal advice did not resist the taking of their mineral rights, and therefore in many instances, the Federal Government has unnecessarily deprived them of their mineral rights.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, the Federal Government now owns more than 25 percent of all the land in the United States, and it already has mineral rights to all the submerged lands of the Continental Shelf. Therefore, in most cases, there is no real need for the Federal Government to condemn or to expropriate mineral rights of citizens. The pending bill sets forth the conditions under which the Federal Government may take mineral rights if it finds it to be necessary to do so.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) except as provided in section 2, whenever the United States acquires any land, by any means whatsoever, it shall not acquire any mineral rights or interests in or in connection with such land.

(b) Except as provided in section 2, every deed conveying land to the United States which is executed after the date of enactment of this act pursuant to negotiations carried on, and a consideration agreed upon, after such date shall contain a specific reservation of all mineral interests in such land to the transferor thereof. The provisions of subsection (a) shall be effective notwithstanding that any such deed does not contain the reservation required by this subsection.

(c) Except as provided in section 2, every judgment in proceedings for condemnation of land instituted by the United States after the date of enactment of this act shall contain a specific reservation of all mineral interests in such land to the defendant in such proceedings. The provisions of subsection (a) shall be effective notwithstanding that any such judgment does not contain the reservation required by this subsection.

SEC. 2. (a) The provisions of the first section of this act shall not apply to the acquisition by the United States of mineral interests in and to land acquired by the United States in any case in which the head of the department, agency, instrumentality, or independent establishment acquiring such land determines, and the deed or the judgment in proceedings for condemnation of such land recites, that—

(1) the acquisition of such mineral interests is necessary to serve the purpose for which the land is being acquired; or

(2) the national security requires that the United States own all right, title, and interest, including mineral interests, in and to the land being acquired; or

(3) the use to which the United States intends to put such land renders its development for mineral purposes infeasible.

(b) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or amend any provision of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

SEC. 3. As used in this act, the term "United States" includes all departments, agencies, instrumentalities, and independent establishments of the Government of the United States.

INCREASE OF LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO DESERT LANDS UNDER THE NONMINERAL LAND LAWS

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 254, S. 265.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

THE CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 265) to amend the acts authorizing agricultural entries under the nonmineral land laws of certain mineral lands in order to increase the limitation with respect to desert entries made under such acts to 320 acres.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments on page 2, line 7, after the word "who", to insert "prior to the date of approval of this act"; in line 12, after the word "of", to strike out "this act" and insert "such acts, as hereby amended", and at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "July 17, 1914," and insert "June 28, 1934", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands," approved June 22, 1910 (36 Stat. 583), is amended by deleting the following: "no desert entry made under the provisions of this act shall contain more than 160 acres, and."

SEC. 2. The first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entry of lands withdrawn, classified, or reported as containing phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, or asphaltic minerals," approved July 17, 1914 (38 Stat. 509), is amended by deleting the following: "but no desert entry made under the provisions of this act shall contain more than 160 acres."

SEC. 3. Any person who, prior to the date of approval of this act, has made a valid desert-land entry on lands subject to such act of June 22, 1910, or of July 17, 1914, may, if otherwise qualified, enter as a personal privilege, not assignable, an additional tract of desert land subject to the provisions of such acts, as hereby amended, and section 7 of the act entitled "An act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1269; 1272; 43 U. S. C., sec. 315f). Such additional tract shall not, together with the original entry, exceed 320 acres. The holder of an additional entry authorized under this section shall comply with all the requirements of the desert-land law on the lands embraced by such additional entry.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

MR. BARRETT. Mr. President, last year the Senate passed a bill similar to the pending bill, but the House of Representatives failed to take action on it. I hope that if this bill is passed by the Senate, it will receive favorable consideration by the House.

The purpose of the bill is to bring about conformity with regard to three different laws affecting nonmineral desert-homestead entries. Under the act of 1877, such entries may be made for a total of not more than 320 acres. However, under the acts of June 22, 1910, and July 17, 1914, only 160 acres are permitted under desert entries.

The pending bill would make entries of 320 acres possible on a uniform basis under each of those laws. The minerals are reserved under each act.

The bill will not affect in any way the provisions of the Reclamation Act regarding acreage limitations.

The bill has the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and of the Bureau of the Budget, and it was unanimously reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STRENGTHENING OF INVESTIGATION PROVISIONS OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 272, S. 1398.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

THE CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1398) to strengthen the investigation provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Louisiana to give a brief explanation of S. 1398, the pending bill.

MR. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to permit witnesses to be subpoenaed for the purpose of investigations under the Commodity Exchange Act. At present witnesses may be subpoenaed for the purpose of proceedings, but not investigations. This additional authority would strengthen administration of the Commodity Exchange Act, and in some cases might make the institution of formal proceedings unnecessary. The substance of this

bill was included in S. 1990, which was considered and passed by the Senate in the last session of Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there is no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the third sentence of section 6 (b) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U. S. C. 15) is amended to read as follows: "For the purpose of securing effective enforcement of the provisions of this act, and for the purpose of any investigation or proceeding under this act, the provisions, including penalties, of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended and supplemented (49 U. S. C. 12, 46, 47, 48), relating to the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of documentary evidence, and the immunity of witnesses, are made applicable to the power, jurisdiction, and authority of the Secretary of Agriculture (or any person designated by him), the commission, and any referee designated pursuant to the provisions of this act, and to any person subject thereto."

INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Texas if it is his intention to call up today Order No. 271, Senate Joint Resolution 38, consenting to an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; that joint resolution was passed over at the request of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to propose an amendment to the bill. If the amendment is satisfactory and can be agreed to, I shall not interpose an objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The majority leader did not plan to move to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of that bill at this time. If the Senator from Illinois will discuss his amendment with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], who reported the bill, it may be possible to consider the bill later today, provided it is not controversial.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES CAUSED BY DESTRUCTION OF SWINE AND SWINE CARCASSES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 273, S. 1133.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1133) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay indemnity for losses and expenses incurred during July 1954, in the destruction, treatment, or processing, under authority of law, of swine and swine carcasses infected with vesicular exanthema.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I merely wish to call attention to the fact that the bill authorizes the Federal Government to participate with the State of Iowa in paying indemnities for certain swine which were killed prior to the authorization which the State of Iowa eventually gave for its participation in the program. That authorization was given at the present session of the legislature of Iowa. It is necessary to pass the pending bill in order to authorize the participation of the Federal Government.

So far as the Federal Government is concerned, the amount of money involved is approximately \$30,000, which is about half the total of about \$60,000. In other words, the Federal Government would pay half the cost and the State of Iowa would pay the other half.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to indemnify in an amount equal to 50 percent, but not exceeding the indemnity paid by the State in which such losses and expenses were incurred by all persons whose swine, swine carcasses, and products derived from swine carcasses were destroyed, treated, or processed, under authority of law, in July 1954, as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease known as vesicular exanthema.

SEC. 2. The payment of indemnities under the provisions of this act shall be limited, in the absence of Federal appraisal, to those losses and expenses where required proof of such losses and expenses has been made to the State in which such losses and expenses were incurred and 50 percent of such loss and expense has been paid by such State.

SEC. 3. Payments made pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be made from funds currently available to the Department of Agriculture.

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES TO MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES HELD AS PRISONERS BY COMMUNISTIC-CONTROLLED AUTHORITIES—BILL INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 1653, for the relief of members of the Armed Forces in respect to payment of income taxes while held as prisoners by Communist-controlled authorities, be indefinitely postponed for the reason that there has been other proposed legislation introduced in both Houses which is now pending before the appropriate committees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 1653 is indefinitely postponed.

PROTECTION OF INNOCENT PURCHASERS OF FUNGIBLE GOODS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 274, House bill 1831.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1831) to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after the word "warehouseman", to insert "or other dealer"; in line 10, after the word "was", to strike out "also" and insert "regularly engaged"; on page 2, line 4, after the word "the", to strike out "warehouseman" and insert "seller"; in line 7, after the word "the", to strike out "warehouseman's" and insert "seller's"; and in line 8, after the word "goods", to insert "To be entitled to relief under this section a buyer must assert as an affirmative defense and establish by a preponderance of the evidence the facts necessary to entitle him to such relief."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this bill would relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation for conversion, where the purchase was made for value in good faith and in the ordinary course of business from a person regularly engaged in the buying and selling of such goods. It covers existing claims, which amount to approximately \$3½ million, as well as possible future claims.

The bill provides a special rule for the Corporation not applicable to other depositors of grain, because the facts appear to require a special rule. The Corporation has in storage extensive quantities of grain, the amount far surpassing that stored by any other depositor. When a number of warehousemen converted the Corporation's grain several years ago and the Corporation elected to follow the grain into the hands of those who purchased it, the entire industry was confronted with a serious problem. The purchasers, many of whom had no way of knowing or determining that grain belonged to the Corporation, now face substantial losses; and every person who purchases grains knows that he runs a risk against which he cannot protect himself. On the other hand the Corporation, because it is a large depositor, is in a better position to protect itself through bonds, inspection, and other means.

The general rule which permits these claims against innocent purchasers has been widely criticized by lawyers, and its change has been recommended in the Uniform Commercial Code by the American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform

State Laws, with the approval of the house of delegates of the American Bar Association. This bill would change the general rule insofar as it relates to the Corporation's claims.

As passed by the House the bill applied only to goods sold by a warehouseman who was also a dealer in such goods. This might protect the purchaser of grain from a warehouseman who was also a dealer, but subsequent purchasers would have no way of determining the facts and would, therefore, be forced to continue to make purchases of grain at their peril. The committee amendments, therefore, extend the bill to cover fungible goods sold by any dealer regularly engaged in buying and selling such goods provided, of course, that the purchase of such goods was otherwise within the provisions of the bill.

The committee amendments would also add a final sentence to the bill making it clear that the buyer has the burden of proving the facts necessary to entitle him to the special defense provided by the bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. From reading the language of the bill itself, I am a little unclear as to its meaning. If a buyer purchases goods and believes that the title in them is good, I am wondering whether the amendment on page 2, line 8, would require him to set up an affirmative defense. Why should he have to set up an affirmative defense? I should think that the other side would have to set up an affirmative defense.

Mr. ELLENDER. The buyer might be sued by the Commodity Credit Corporation for conversion if it were the owner of the goods. Then the buyer would have to set up as an affirmative defense that his purchase was made in good faith, in the regular course of business, from a person regularly engaged in the grain business, and the other elements necessary under the bill to constitute a defense. The language referred to makes it clear that the buyer has the burden of proof in making this defense.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In other words, the purpose is to provide an affirmative defense which the buyer must prove by a preponderance of the evidence, if the second seller does not have title to the goods. Otherwise, he is liable for the goods.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation."

DONATION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TO THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 275, Senate bill 614.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The secretary will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 614) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of the General Services to donate certain property to the American National Red Cross.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, is amended by renumbering subsection (1) of section 203 as subsection "(m)" and adding subsection (1) as follows:

"(1) Under such regulations as he may prescribe, the Administrator is authorized in his discretion to donate to the American National Red Cross, for charitable purposes, such property, which was processed, produced, or donated by the American National Red Cross, as shall have been determined to be surplus property."

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 276, Senate bill 1007.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1007) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington give us a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to establish a central statutory depository for agreements or compacts between the several States, for proper preservation and for servicing by the archival services of the General Services Administration. Its approval would further implement the purposes of Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950, which transferred from the Secretary of State to the Administrator of General Services functions having no connection with the conduct of foreign affairs, in order to establish a centralized records management service. The bill is permissive and not mandatory, and its

primary objective is to aid the States by providing a central governmental depository for such compacts and agreements, and a medium through which appropriate inquiries may be cleared.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

(a) By adding a new subsection (g) to section 507 to read as follows:

"(g) The Administrator is hereby authorized to receive duplicate originals or duly authenticated copies of agreements or compacts entered into, pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, between States now or hereafter admitted to the Union, and to take all necessary actions for their preservation and servicing."

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 277, Senate bill 1727.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1727) to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to provide basic legislative authority for certain authorization provisions which have been included from year to year in the Treasury appropriation acts.

I may say that the provisions would have been subject to a point of order if such a point of order had been raised.

A draft of the bill was submitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a request for its enactment into law in order to avoid possible points of order which might be raised against such provisions.

The basic legislative authority is considered desirable with respect to the specific items contained in the bill, which have been approved annually in the enactment of the Treasury appropriation acts.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has advised the committee that the bill "would be advantageous to the legislative process," and that "certainly basic legislative authority is preferable to continuing such provisions in annual appropriation bills, subject as they are to a point of order."

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in a letter addressed to the committee, commented as follows:

The purpose of the bill is to provide basic authority for the legislative provisions in the

bill which have been included each year in Treasury Department appropriation acts. Since points of order might be raised with respect to these items, basic legislation is desirable. It is recommended that your committee give favorable consideration to this bill.

The bill was reported unanimously by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury may make the following expenditures:

(a) Expenditures for arms and ammunition required by civilian employees of the Department of the Treasury in the performance of their official duties.

(b) Expenditures to reimburse Federal Reserve banks and branches for necessary expenses for services performed as Government depositaries and as fiscal agents of the United States.

(c) Expenditures not to exceed \$10,000 per annum for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic-law violators who are fugitives from justice.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept services without compensation in connection with the program for the sale of United States public-debt obligations.

SEC. 3. Section 10 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (40 Stat. 292; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 760), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "During any period for which a definite appropriation has been made for expenses for which this section makes as indefinite appropriation, the definite appropriation shall be available under the terms of this section and the indefinite appropriation shall not be available for obligation."

RECIPROCAL FIRE-PROTECTION AGREEMENTS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 278, Senate bill 1006.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1006) to authorize reciprocal fire-protection agreements between departments and agencies of the United States and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Government Operations, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That as used in this act—

(a) The term "agency head" means the head of any executive department, military department, agency, or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government;

(b) The term "fire protection" includes personal services and equipment required for fire prevention, the protection of life and property from fire, and fire fighting; and

(c) The term "fire organization" means any governmental entity or public or private

corporation or association maintaining fire protection facilities within the United States, its Territories and possessions, and any governmental entity or public or private corporation or association which maintains fire protection facilities in any foreign country in the vicinity of any installation of the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) Each agency head charged with the duty of providing fire protection for any property of the United States is authorized to enter into a reciprocal agreement, with any fire organization maintaining fire protection facilities in the vicinity of such property, for mutual aid in furnishing fire protection for such property and for other property for which such organization normally provides fire protection. Each such agreement shall include a waiver by each party of all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring in consequence of the performance of such agreement. Any such agreement may provide for the reimbursement of any party for all or any part of the cost incurred by such party in furnishing fire protection for or on behalf of any other party.

(b) Any agreement heretofore executed which would have been authorized by this act, if this act had been in effect on the date of execution thereof, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

SEC. 3. In the absence of any agreement authorized or ratified by section 2, each agency head is authorized to render emergency assistance in extinguishing fires and in preserving life and property from fire, within the vicinity of any place at which such agency maintains fire-protection facilities, when the rendition of such assistance is determined, under regulations prescribed by the agency head, to be in the best interest of the United States.

SEC. 4. Any service performed under section 2 or section 3 of this act, by any officer or employee of the United States or any member of any armed force of the United States shall constitute service rendered in line of duty in such office, employment, or force. The performance of such service by any other individual shall not constitute such individual an officer or employee of the United States for the purposes of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended.

SEC. 5. Funds available to any agency head for fire protection on installations or in connection with activities under the jurisdiction of such agency may be used to carry out the purposes of this act. All sums received by any agency head for fire protection rendered pursuant to this act shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the bill was submitted to the Senate by the Department of the Navy on behalf of the Department of Defense, with a request for its enactment. It would authorize executive branch department and agency heads, including the heads of the military departments, to enter into mutual-aid-fire-protection agreements with local governmental units, public or private organizations, or foreign governmental public or private units, engaged in fire-fighting activities near Federal installations or activities. It would establish no new policy, but would merely provide statutory sanction for a practice which has been in effect for a number of years, but which, in 1952, was held by the Comptroller General to constitute an unauthorized use of appropriated funds, in the absence of specific congressional authority.

The primary objective of the measure would be to authorize the continuation of this long-established practice which en-

ables the Federal Government to provide maximum fire protection for its installations and activities throughout the world at a minimum cost by utilizing local civilian fire-protection personnel and facilities on a reciprocal basis, thus obviating the necessity for maintaining the large numbers of fire-fighting personnel and expensive equipment which would otherwise be necessary for the adequate protection of these installations and properties.

The bill has the full approval of the appropriate agencies of the executive branch of the Government, and it was reported unanimously by the Committee on Government Operations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the execution of agreements between agencies of the United States and other agencies and instrumentalities for mutual aid in fire protection, and for other purposes."

INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 271, Senate Joint Resolution 38.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) consenting to an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments on page 10, line 22, after the word "An", to strike out "S. J. Res. 42-2", and on page 11, line 3, after "September 1", to strike out "1951" and insert "1955", so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to an extension and renewal for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1955, of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas, which was signed in the city of Dallas, Tex., the 16th day of February 1935 by the representatives of Oklahoma, Texas, California, and New Mexico, and at the same time and place was signed by the representatives, as a recommendation for approval to the governors and legislatures of the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan, and prior to August 27, 1935, said compact was presented to and approved by the legislatures and governors of the States of New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Colorado, and Texas, which said compact so approved by the six States last above named was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such compact was, by the President, presented to the Congress, and the Congress gave consent to such compact by House Joint Resolution 407, approved August 27, 1935 (Public Res. No. 64, 74th Cong.), and which said compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period

of 2 years from September 1, 1937, by an agreement executed as of the 10th day of May 1937 by the representatives of the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, Illinois, and Colorado, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President, presented to the Congress and the Congress gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by Senate Joint Resolution 183, approved August 10, 1937 (Public Res. No. 57, 75th Cong.), and which said compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 2 years from September 1, 1939, by an agreement duly executed and ratified by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Michigan, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President, presented to the Congress and the Congress gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by House Joint Resolution 329, approved July 20, 1939 (Public Res. No. 31, 76th Cong.), and which said compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 2 years from September 1, 1941, by an agreement duly executed and ratified by the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Illinois, Michigan, Arkansas, Louisiana, New York, and Pennsylvania, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President, presented to Congress and the Congress gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by House Joint Resolution 228, approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 246, 77th Cong.), and which compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1943, by an agreement executed and ratified by representatives of the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Louisiana, and Kentucky, and was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and thereafter such extended and renewed compact was, by the President of the United States, presented to Congress and the Congress gave consent to such extended and renewed compact by House Joint Resolution 139, approved July 7, 1943 (Public Law 117, 78th Cong.) and thereafter the representatives of the States of Montana, West Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Florida, Tennessee, and Indiana executed counterparts of said agreement, and said counterparts so executed were deposited in the Department of State of the United States; and which compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 4 years from the 1st day of September 1947 by an agreement executed and ratified by the representatives of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Indiana, which was deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and such extended and renewed compact was, by the President of the United States, presented to Congress, and Congress gave its consent to such extended and renewed compact by Senate Joint Resolution 122 (Public Law 184, 80th Cong.); and thereafter the representatives of the States of Kentucky, Illinois, Mississippi, and Michigan executed counterparts of said agreement, which executed counterparts were deposited in the Department of State of the United States; and which compact was thereafter extended and renewed for a period of 4 years from the 1st day of September 1951, by an agreement executed and ratified by the representatives of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia, which was

deposited in the Department of State of the United States and such extended and renewed compact was, by the President of the United States, presented to Congress and Congress gave its consent to such extended and renewed compact by Senate Joint Resolution 42 (82d Cong., 1st sess.); and thereafter the representatives of the States of Illinois, Kansas, North Dakota, and Nebraska executed counterparts of said agreement which executed counterparts were deposited in the Department of State of the United States.

The agreement to extend and renew said compact for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1955, to September 1, 1959, duly executed by the representatives of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia, has been deposited in the Department of State of the United States, and reads as follows:

AN AGREEMENT TO EXTEND THE INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Whereas, on the 16th day of February 1935, in the city of Dallas, Tex., there was executed "An Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas" which was thereafter formally ratified and approved by the States of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Illinois, Colorado, and Kansas, the original of which is now on deposit with the Department of State of the United States, a true copy of which follows:

"AN INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

"Article I

"This agreement may become effective within any compacting State at any time as prescribed by that State, and shall become effective within those States ratifying it whenever any three of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, California, Kansas, and New Mexico have ratified and Congress has given its consent. Any oil-producing State may become a party hereto as hereinafter provided.

"Article II

"The purpose of this compact is to conserve oil and gas by the prevention of physical waste thereof from any cause.

"Article III

"Each State bound hereby agrees that within a reasonable time it will enact laws, or if laws have been enacted, then it agrees to continue the same in force, to accomplish within reasonable limits the prevention of:

"(a) The operation of any oil well with an inefficient gas-oil ratio.

"(b) The drowning with water of any stratum capable of producing oil or gas, or both oil and gas, in paying quantities.

"(c) The avoidable escape into the open air or the wasteful burning of gas from a natural gas well.

"(d) The creation of unnecessary fire hazards.

"(e) The drilling, equipping, locating, spacing or operating of a well or wells so as to bring about physical waste of oil or gas or loss in the ultimate recovery thereof.

"(f) The inefficient, excessive or improper use of the reservoir energy in producing any well.

"The enumeration of the foregoing subjects shall not limit the scope of the authority of any State.

"Article IV

"Each State bound hereby agrees that it will, within a reasonable time, enact statutes, or if such statutes have been enacted then that it will continue the same in force, providing in effect that oil produced in violation of its valid oil and/or gas conservation statutes or any valid rule, order or regulation promulgated thereunder, shall be denied ac-

cess to commerce; and providing for stringent penalties for the waste of either oil or gas.

"Article V

"It is not the purpose of this compact to authorize the States joining herein to limit the production of oil or gas for the purpose of stabilizing or fixing the price thereof, or create or perpetuate monopoly, or to promote regimentation, but is limited to the purpose of conserving oil and gas and preventing the avoidable waste thereof within reasonable limitations.

"Article VI

"Each State joining herein shall appoint 1 representative to a commission hereby constituted and designated as the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, the duty of which said Commission shall be to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances and conditions as may be disclosed for bringing about conservation and the prevention of physical waste of oil and gas, and at such intervals as said Commission deems beneficial it shall report its findings and recommendations to the several States for adoption or rejection.

"The Commission shall have power to recommend the coordination of the exercise of the police powers of the several States within their several jurisdictions to promote the maximum ultimate recovery from the petroleum reserves of said States, and to recommend measures for the maximum ultimate recovery of oil and gas. Said Commission shall organize and adopt suitable rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

"No action shall be taken by the Commission except: (1) by the affirmative votes of the majority of the whole number of the compacting States represented at any meeting, and (2) by a concurring vote of a majority in interest of the compacting States at said meeting, such interest to be determined as follows: such vote of each State shall be in the decimal proportion fixed by the ratio of its daily average production during the preceding calendar half-year to the daily average production of the compacting States during said period.

"Article VII

"No State by joining herein shall become financially obligated to any other State, nor shall the breach of the terms hereof by any State subject such State to financial responsibility to the other States joining herein.

"Article VIII

"This compact shall expire September 1, 1937. But any State joining herein, may upon 60 days notice, withdraw herefrom.

"The representatives of the signatory States have signed this agreement in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States, and a duly certified copy shall be forwarded to the Governor of each of the signatory States.

"This compact shall become effective when ratified and approved as provided in article I. Any oil-producing State may become a party hereto by affixing its signature to a counterpart to be similarly deposited, certified, and ratified."

Whereas the said Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas has heretofore been duly renewed and extended with the consent of the Congress to September 1, 1955; and

Whereas it is desired to renew and extend the said Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1955, to September 1, 1959: Now, therefore, this writing witnesseth:

It is hereby agreed that the compact entitled "An Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas" executed in the city of Dallas, Tex., on the 16th day of February 1935, and now on deposit with the Department of State of the United States, a correct copy of which appears above, be, and the same hereby

is, extended for a period of 4 years from September 1, 1955, its present date of expiration. This agreement shall become effective when executed, ratified, and approved as provided in article I of the original compact.

The signatory States have executed this agreement in a single original which is deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States and a duly certified copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Governor of each of the signatory States. Any oil-producing State may become a party hereto by executing a counterpart of this agreement to be similarly deposited, certified, and ratified.

Executed by the several undersigned States, at their several State capitols, through their proper officials on the dates as shown, as duly authorized by statutes and resolutions, subject to the limitations and qualifications of the acts of the respective State legislatures.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
By GORDON PERSONS, Governor.
Dated: June 29, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] MRS. AGNES BAGGETT,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
By FRANCIS CHERRY, Governor.
Dated: June 14, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] C. G. HALL,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF COLORADO,
By DAN THORNTON, Governor.
Dated: May 3, 1934.

Attest:
[SEAL] HOMER M. BRUCE,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA,
By CHARLEY E. JOHNS, Governor.
Dated: September 13, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] R. A. GRAY,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
By -----, Governor.
Dated: -----

Attest:
[SEAL] -----,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
By GEORGE N. CRAIG, Governor.
Dated: May 21, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] CRAWFORD F. PARKER,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF KANSAS,
By EDWARD F. ARN, Governor.
Dated: November 18, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] PAUL R. SHANAHAN,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,
By LAWRENCE W. WETHERBY, Governor.
Dated: October 19, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] CHARLES K. O'CONNELL,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
By ROBERT F. KENNON, Governor.
Dated: July 5, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] J. R. NELSON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,
By G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, Governor.
Dated: December 14, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] OWEN J. CLEARY,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
By HUGH L. WHITE, Governor.
Dated: August 19, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] HEBER LADNER,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF MONTANA,
By J. HUGO ARONSON, Governor.
Dated: May 26, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] SAM W. MITCHELL,
Secretary of State.

By: CLIFFORD L. WALKER,
Deputy.

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA,
By ROBERT B. CROSBY, Governor.
Dated: June 22, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] FRANK MARSH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
By EDWIN L. MECHEM, Governor.
Dated: May 12, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] BEATRICE B. ROACH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
By THOMAS E. DEWEY, Governor.
Dated: October 7, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] RUTH M. MINER,
Executive Deputy
(For Secretary of State).

THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
By C. NORMAN BURNSDALE, Governor.
Dated: August 16, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

By FRANK DIETTMAN,
Deputy.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
By FRANK J. LAUSCHE, Governor.
Dated: July 26, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] TED W. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA,
By JOHNSTON MURRAY, Governor.
Dated: April 1, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] JOHN D. CONNER,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
By JOHN S. FINE, Governor.
Dated: August 27, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,
By FRANK G. CLEMENT, Governor.
Dated: August 10, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] G. EDWARD FRIAR,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
By ALLAN SHIVERS, Governor.
Dated: April 27, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] HOWARD CARNEY,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
By WILLIAM C. MARLAND, Governor.
Dated: November 1, 1954.

Attest:
[SEAL] D. PITT O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

The amendments were agreed to.
Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the pending joint resolution before us would give approval to the States to enter into a compact covering gas and oil, and has particularly the objective of averting foreseeable waste of these natural resources.

The proposal was first made in 1935. This will be the fifth 4-year extension of the compact. Under the constitutional authority, consent of Congress is required.

I know of no objection to the measure, but my colleague from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has an amendment which he proposes to offer. I have examined the

text of the amendment. In so far as I can determine, I find it unobjectionable, but if for any reason some modification of language may be necessary when the joint resolution goes to conference, I should like to make a reservation on that point. I see no objection to the amendment otherwise.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I send my amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the joint resolution it is proposed to insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 2. The Attorney General of the United States shall, within 1 year from September 1, 1955, and annually thereafter for the duration of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas, make a report to the Congress as to whether or not in his opinion the activities of the States under the provisions of such compact (1) have remained with the purpose of such compact as set out in article V thereof, and (2) have resulted in the stabilizing or fixing of prices of oil or gas, the creation or perpetuation of any monopoly, or the promotion of any regimentation in the production or sale of oil or gas; with the understanding that conservation and the protection of the small producer are the paramount purposes of any rules and regulations issued under the compact.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, my amendment is designed to help make effective the declaration of purpose in article 5 of the interstate compact. That article, now in the joint resolution, reads as follows:

It is not the purpose of this compact to authorize the States joining herein to limit the production of oil or gas for the purpose of stabilizing or fixing the price thereof, or create or perpetuate monopoly, or to promote regimentation, but is limited to the purpose of conserving oil and gas and preventing the avoidable waste thereof within reasonable limitations.

Mr. President, the purpose stated is excellent, but with the compact in its present form there is no means of ascertaining whether or not the regulations which will be issued will conform to this statement of principles.

The amendment which I have prepared requires an annual report by the Attorney General as to whether or not the stated principles are being observed, and, as a further qualification, the amendment provides that the protection of the small oil producer is a legitimate purpose.

In view of the fact that an interstate compact is an unusual grant of authority, allowed, under the Constitution, only with the consent to Congress, it seems to me it is proper that Congress should have a yearly report on the activities under the compact to see that they are in accordance with the declaration of purpose.

My amendment would at least require the Attorney General to watch the situation and see whether or not the unlimited grant of power which Congress authorizes is in fact being used for the purpose of preventing monopoly, or quasi-monopoly, or the fixing of prices.

I hope my amendment will be accepted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE OF LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 238, Senate Resolution 94, increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary.

I should like to make the announcement that if the motion is agreed to, I plan to have the resolution go over, because certain Senators who are interested in the resolution cannot be present at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 94) increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM AND RECESS TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, that completes the call of bills on the calendar which the Senate is in position to consider today. I hope that when the Senate completes its business today, it can recess until Wednesday. That will give the committees time to consider proposed legislation which it is hoped can be reported this week.

Mr. President, the Senate has passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill and the additional Department of Justice appropriation bill, and both of those bills have been signed and have become law.

The Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill has been passed by the Senate, and is now in conference. It may be that during the present week the conference report on that bill will be available for consideration of the Senate.

The appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare was passed by the House of Representatives on March 22, and the bill is now in the Senate Appropriations Committee. We hope it will be possible for the Senate to take action on the bill either this week or early next week.

The second supplemental appropriation bill has been signed and has become law.

The Interior Department appropriation bill has been passed by the Senate, and will go to conference.

The Department of Agriculture appropriation bill is in conference.

The independent offices appropriation bill was passed by the House of Representatives on March 30, and is still before the Senate Appropriations Committee. I understand that hearings on the bill will resume soon; and it may be that by next week there will be a report from the committee.

The State, Justice, and judiciary appropriation bill has been the subject of hearings by the Senate Appropriations Committee. I understand that the hearings will conclude this week. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on April 14.

Mr. President, when the Senate meets on Wednesday of this week, I do not know what our schedule will be. It may be the conference report on the postal pay bill will come before the Senate, if the House acts on the report today. It could be that later in the week the hearings on the roads bill will have been concluded and the report on that bill will be ready.

However, so far as I can see at this time, it is not likely that any major proposed legislation will be ready for our consideration on Wednesday.

I hope the Members of the Senate who serve on subcommittees, particularly the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee, having before them bills which have not yet been reported, will be able to use the time while the Senate is in recess to get ready to report the bills.

Mr. President, if there is nothing further to come before the Senate at this time, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Wednesday, May 11, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 9 (legislative day of May 2), 1955:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

James B. Conant, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federal Republic of Germany.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The following-named officers under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility, designated under subsection (b) of section 504, in the rank indicated:

To be generals

Gen. Earle Everard Partridge, 33A (major general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Lt. Gen. Laurence Sherman Kuter, 89A (major general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

To be lieutenant generals

Maj. Gen. Patrick Weston Timberlake, 83A (major general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Clarence Shortridge Irvine, 296A (major general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. William K. Phillips, United States Navy, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral.

Vice Adm. Edmund T. Wooldridge, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Commandant, National War College.

Rear Adm. Herbert G. Hopwood, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as a fleet commander.

IN THE ARMY

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The nominations of James F. Adams, O29968, and 284 other officers for promotion or appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on April 25, 1955, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of James F. Adams, which is shown on page 5025, and ending with the name of Charles M. Hughes, which appears on page 5026.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the great source of life and light and always seeking to direct and win us to the nobler and more magnanimous ways of living, may our minds and hearts this day be radiant and vibrant with a sense of Thy peace and power.

Grant that in all the perplexing decisions and hard choices of life we may hear and heed Thy voice saying unto us, "This is the way, walk ye therein," for Thy ways are the ways of pleasantness and Thy paths are the paths of peace.

Show us how we may be channels of inspiration and instruments of help and hope in lifting men out of darkness into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

May we come to the close of each day having gained a richer experience of Thy presence, a surer mastery of ourselves, and a deeper and more healing sympathy with struggling humanity.

In Christ's name we offer our prayer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 5, 1955, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1602. An act to enable the State of Arizona and the town of Tempe, Ariz., to convey to the Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District, for use by such district, a portion of certain property heretofore transferred under certain restrictions to such State and town by the United States;

H. R. 1816. An act to declare the tide-waters in the waterway (in which is located Fort Point Channel and South Bay) above the easterly side of the highway bridge over Fort Point Channel at Dorchester Avenue in the city of Boston nonnavigable tide-waters;

H. R. 2679. An act to amend the act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within the Coconino National Forest, Ariz.; and

H. R. 4936. An act to authorize the furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of the Corps of Engineers engaged on floating plant operations.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2581. An act to promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical research facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills, a joint resolution, and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 266. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain property of the United States Government (in the Wyoming National Guard Camp Guernsey target and maneuver area, Platte County, Wyo.) to the State of Wyoming;

S. 391. An act to provide for the bonding of certain officers and employees of the government of the District of Columbia, for the payment of the premiums on such bonds by the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 654. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans, and to authorize the Administrator to make additional types of direct loans thereunder, and for other purposes;

S. 727. An act to adjust the salaries of the judges of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the municipal court for the District of Columbia, the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Tax Court;

S. 732. An act to promote public cooperation in the rehabilitation and preservation of the Nation's important historic properties in the New York City area, and for other purposes;

S. 741. An act to extend the provisions of title 12 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war-risk insurance, for an additional 5 years;

S. 743. An act to authorize biennial inspection of the hulls and boilers of cargo vessels, and for other purposes;

S. 755. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain war-housing projects to the city of Warwick, Va., and the city of Hampton, Va.;

S. 1488. An act relating to the payment of money orders;

S. 1516. An act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 1529. An act to revise the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker as Citizens Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution;

S. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint committee to study aspects

of the common system of air navigation in the United States; and

S. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution relative to placing temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late Douglas Edward White, of Louisiana.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5085. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. THYE, Mr. DWORSHAK, and Mr. DIRKSEN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5085) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. SIEMINSKI, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. CANNON, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. FENTON, Mr. SCRIVNER, and Mr. TABER.

THE LATE HONORABLE RICHARD M. KLEBERG

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce that on yesterday, May 8, 1955, death came to Richard M. Kleberg, of Kleberg County, Tex. Mr. Kleberg was a former distinguished and colorful Member of the Congress of the United States, and he was one of my able predecessors.

Mr. Kleberg was first elected as a Democrat to the 72d Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Harry M. Wurzbach. He was reelected to the 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, and 78th Congresses, and served from November 24, 1931, to January 3, 1945. Thereafter he resumed ranching activities, and at the time of his death was chairman of the board of the King Ranch, which is probably the greatest ranch in the world.

Mr. Kleberg was highly intelligent, intensely patriotic, and steadfast in his political convictions, and strong in his advocacy of the American system and American way of life.

He did not yield to the popular demand of his time. He remained true to

his beliefs and his convictions. He was a colorful Member of this House, a distinguished and able Representative from the 14th District of Texas.

Hon. Richard M. Kleberg was born on the King Ranch, Kleberg County, Tex., November 18, 1887. He attended the public schools, and was graduated from Corpus Christi High School in 1905. He received a degree from the University of Texas in 1911. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Texas in 1909.

Hon. Richard M. Kleberg was the son of the late Robert Justus and Alice King Kleberg, and from 1913 to 1924 he was active in the management of the vast King Ranch, of Texas, and at the time of his death he was chairman of the board of the King Ranch, the largest ranch in the United States, and one of the world's greatest cattle empires.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mamie Searcy Kleberg, and his son, Richard M. Kleberg, Jr., and 3 daughters, 1 brother, Robert Justus Kleberg III, and 2 sisters, Mrs. T. T. East and Mrs. Tom Armstrong.

Through his efforts and the work of other members of his family, the famous King Ranch, of which he was chairman, developed the only distinctly American breed of cattle known as the Santa Gertrudis. This vast ranch, containing over 1 million acres, has done much to improve animal husbandry and develop sound practices of soil and water conservation along with the preservation of wildlife. Its method of production and management are studied not only by other ranchmen in this country but by governments and individuals of other nations of the earth.

Today, Mr. Speaker, Texas mourns his passing. He was a great Texan; he was a great American.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES].

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked and grieved to learn of the passing of my devoted friend, and a great public servant, Richard Mifflin Kleberg. I served with him from 1931 until we both left Congress in 1945.

Throughout his long and constructive public service Dick Kleberg endeared himself to all of us who served with him by his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. He possessed great moral and political courage. He preferred the approval of his own conscience to the applause of the multitude. He never hesitated to put his country's welfare above every other consideration. He did not "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift might follow fawning." He practiced the eternal truth expressed by the immortal Shakespeare in language that will live forever:

To thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man.

He did not trim his political sails to catch each passing breeze of popular fancy. He loved America and the principles for which she stands. He never case a vote or championed a cause that was dictated by political expediency.

Dick was a kind man. In all the years I served with him I never heard him speak harshly of anyone. He had strong

convictions which he announced frankly and followed courageously. But he was tolerant of the opinions and the weaknesses of others. He was a true man, loyal and steadfast in his devotion to his friends. He had a keen sense of humor and knew what many men never learn, that while we must take our job seriously it is not wise to take ourselves too seriously. He did not nurse grievances nor permit political conflicts or reverses to embitter him.

Texas and the Nation have lost a valiant defender.

May God comfort and console his bereaved family is the prayer of all of us who knew and loved him.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, other Members may extend their remarks in the RECORD on the life and character of the late Richard M. Kleberg at this point in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I regret to learn of the passing of Richard Kleberg. He and I were friends for more than 40 years. We were classmates as junior law students at the University of Texas. Dick was a sturdy citizen who loved his country and served it well.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of Dick Kleberg, the country lost a very fine, public-spirited, patriotic citizen. He was an outstanding American statesman. Although he had strong convictions, arrived at after careful study and thought, he was tolerant of the views and convictions of others. I had the privilege of serving with him from the time he took his seat in the 72d Congress until he retired from Congress in 1945. He was one of the most versatile men I ever knew. He was always looking for an opportunity to do a friend a favor. His many warm friends in Congress regret his passing. He has surviving a wonderful family who have my sympathy in their sorrow.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I was very much grieved to learn of the passing of our former colleague, Richard M. Kleberg. In the early years of Mr. Kleberg's service in the House, the district I now represent was a part of his district. Thereafter, I served with him as a member of this body for some 6 years. In both the status of one of his constituents and as one of his colleagues, I had the opportunity to judge of his service here. He was an outstanding Member of the House, consistent in his efforts to sustain and promote the welfare of our Nation. He made a real contribution to the legislative process during the years he served here.

I extend to his widow, his children, and other surviving relatives my sincere sympathy and condolence in this sad hour.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply distressed to learn of the passing of our former colleague, Richard Kleberg, of Texas. He served in this body for a little over 13 years. During that time I became intimately acquainted with him and his fine family. He became one of my very best friends in Congress.

While Dick belonged to other than my political party, we held much the same philosophy of government. We agreed on fundamentals. Our differences were

largely on details rather than principles. Dick was a fellow who thought things through, arrived at his own conclusions and had the courage of his personal convictions.

I extend my deepest personal sympathy to his wife and family, with the hope that they will find some consolation in the knowledge there are countless numbers who share their loss.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Dick Kleberg comes as a shock to all of us who knew him. He served with distinction in the House of Representatives for 12 years. During my 12 years here I have served with few men who measured up to Dick Kleberg's courage and statesmanship. Every vote he cast was prompted by a sincere desire to do what was best for the country, regardless of political considerations. He was a big man in every sense of the word.

Dick Kleberg served in Congress during a critical and trying period in our history. It was a time which often called for cool heads, clear minds and a careful analysis of the problems that arose. He was always equal to the task before him. His friends and admirers were numbered by the hundreds, and his counsel and advice were often sought. He had a way of calming the troubled waters, and of always weighing the issues in keeping with the best traditions of democracy and of sound government. He believed in free enterprise and everyone knew it. He believed in constitutional government and everyone knew that. He was not content to give lip service to those things—he was always on the firing line, fighting for what he believed in. And he made a great contribution to the cause to which he was so devoted and dedicated.

Mr. Speaker, America needs more men like Dick Kleberg. Let us take inspiration from the type of public service he rendered, and carry on the great fight for good government which characterized his service. Texas and the Nation have lost a great patriot. I extend to the family my deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, we pay tribute today to a man widely known in these Halls, Richard M. Kleberg, who died on May 8, 1955, at the age of 68. His 68 years of life were given over to dedicated public service to his community, his State and his Nation.

It is not easy to pay adequate tribute to Richard Kleberg. He was a man of many abilities, all of them outstanding. He was a brilliant lawyer. For this, alone, his name could have gone down into history. He was a wise and a prudent banker. Once he believed in a cause, he would invest in it to the hilt—supported by his inner faith and his natural integrity of character. He was, by choice, a rancher. During the time he participated in the management of the vast King Ranch its holdings were doubled. He had helped direct the develop of the only United States breed of cattle as one of the highlights of his service to the big ranch.

He was a legislator. Twelve years in the House of Representatives left no doubt in the minds of his colleagues in Washington or his constituents at home

that he was a courageous and a progressive Congressman. He was a diplomat. As he broadened the King Ranch to Cuba, Australia, and Brazil, he carried with it his own part of Texas to leaders of those countries.

Above all of his accomplishments he had the God-given talent of making—and keeping—friends.

Rudyard Kipling wrote these lines long before Richard Kleberg, yet he thoroughly described his with:

If you can meet with triumph and disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same,
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,

Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch.

Yours is the earth and everything that's in it
And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son.

Richard Kleberg reared his own monument during his own lifetime.

POSTAL FIELD SERVICE COMPENSATION ACT OF 1955

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 49]

Avery	Grant	Powell
Ballley	Hand	Prouty
Bolling, Mo.	Hardy	Reece, Tenn.
Bolton	Hays, Ark.	Reed, Ill.
Oliver P.	Hayworth	Reed, N. Y.
Canfield	Heseltun	Richards
Chatham	Horan	Riehlman
Cooley	Kelley, Pa.	Riley
Coon	King, Pa.	Roberts
Cramer	Knox	Shelley
Dawson, Ill.	Laird	Steed
Diggs	McConnell	Utt
Dondero	McDowell	Walter
Eberharter	Mumma	Westland
Fallon	Norblad	Young

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 381 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

POSTAL FIELD SERVICE COMPENSATION ACT OF 1955

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 494)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That this act may be cited as the 'Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955'."

"TITLE I—DEFINITIONS, COVERAGE, AND EXEMPTIONS"

"Definitions"

"SEC. 101. For the purposes of this Act—

"(1) 'Department' means the Post Office Department established by section 388 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C., sec. 361), and the postal field service of the Post Office Department;

"(2) 'postal field service' includes all operations and organization units of the Department, other than the departmental operations and organization units in the headquarters offices of the Post Office Department at the seat of the Government, and includes postal inspectors assigned to the headquarters offices of the Post Office Department at the seat of the Government;

"(3) 'employee', unless the context otherwise indicates, includes postmasters, officers, supervisors, and all other persons employed in the postal field service, regardless of title, other than persons who provide services for the Department on a fee, contract, job, or piecework basis;

"(4) 'position' means the duties and responsibilities assigned to an employee, other than duties performed on a fee, contract, job, or piecework basis;

"(5) 'key position' means an existing position, described in section 203 of this Act;

"(6) 'salary level' means the numerical standing in the Postal Field Service Schedule assigned to a position in the postal field service;

"(7) 'basic salary' means the rate of annual or hourly compensation specified by law, exclusive of overtime, night differential, and longevity compensation;

"(8) 'basic compensation' means basic salary plus longevity compensation; and

"(9) 'persons' has the meaning prescribed for such word in section 1 of title 1 of the United States Code.

"Coverage"

"SEC. 102. This Act applies to all positions and employees in the postal field service.

"TITLE II—RANKING OF POSITIONS"

"Administration"

"SEC. 201. (a) The Postmaster General shall determine the personnel requirements of the postal field service, and fix the number of supervisors and other employees in such service, except that not more than one assistant postmaster may be employed at any post office. He shall define the various positions other than the key positions specified in section 203 of this Act and the standard positions of postmaster in a fourth-class office and rural carrier. He shall assign each such position to its appropriate salary level in the Post Field Service Schedule. He shall ascertain the appropriate salary level of a position (1) by comparing the duties, responsibilities, and work requirements of the position with the duties, responsibilities, and work requirements of key positions described

in section 203 of this Act, and (2) by ranking the position in relation to the key position most closely comparable in terms of the level of duties, responsibilities, and work requirements.

"(b) In ranking positions, the Postmaster General shall apply the principle of equal pay for substantially equal work and give effect to substantial differences in difficulty of the work to be performed, in the degree of responsibility to be exercised, in the scope and variety of tasks involved, and in the conditions of performance.

"(c) The Postmaster General's determinations under this section shall be the basis for the payment of compensation and for personnel transactions.

"Appeals"

"SEC. 202. Any employee, either individually or together with one or more other employees with a similar grievance, may appeal at any time, in person or through his representative specifically designated for that purpose, to the United States Civil Service Commission to review (1) if such employee is in a position other than a key position described in section 203 of this Act, any action taken by the Postmaster General under section 201 of this Act, in order to determine whether his position has been placed in its appropriate salary level in accordance with such section, and (2) if such employee is in a key position described in section 203 of this Act, any administrative action taken or determination made under this Act, in connection with such employee, in order to determine whether such employee has been placed correctly in a key position on the basis of and in accordance with the descriptions of key positions and the assignments of such positions to salary levels specified in section 203 of this Act. The Commission shall act upon such appeal at the earliest practicable time, and its decision on such appeal shall be certified forthwith to the Postmaster General who shall take action in accordance with such certificate.

"Key positions"

"SEC. 203. Key positions in the postal field service consisting of standard, related tasks commonly performed in that service are described and assigned to salary levels in the Postal Field Service Schedule, as follows:

"(1) Position.—Janitor—Level 1.

"Basic function: Cleans, sweeps, and removes trash from work areas, lobbies, and washrooms.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Sweeps and scrubs floors and stairs, dusts furniture and fixtures, cleans washrooms, and washes windows (except exterior glass in high buildings).

"(B) Moves furniture and helps erect equipment and fixtures within offices of the building.

"(C) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Cleans ice and snow from the sidewalks and driveways, and tends the lawn, shrubbery, and premises of the post office.

"(ii) Washes walls and ceilings.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a foreman or other designated supervisor.

"(2) Position.—Elevator operator—level 2.

"Basic function: Operates a freight or passenger elevator.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Operates elevator.

"(B) Cleans cab of elevator and polishes metal fittings.

"(C) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Pushes handcars of mail on and off elevator or assists in loading or unloading material carried on elevator.

"(ii) Tends the heating plant or performs cleaning duties in the vicinity of the elevator.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to an elevator starter or other designated supervisor.

"(3) Position.—Order filler—level 2.

"Basic function: Selects, assembles, and makes ready for shipment items requisitioned by postal field establishments.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"Is assigned any of the following duties:

"(A) Separates sheets of the requisition form, fastens copies to clipboards and places on appropriate conveyor line.

"(B) Clarifies writing on carbon copies of requisitions in order to minimize errors in filling requisitions.

"(C) Sets up and prepares shipping containers.

"(D) Places in cartons on conveyor lines the quantities of items requisitioned from an assigned station, indicating action taken opposite each item.

"(E) Fills and labels bulk shipping orders and moves bulk material to dispatch area.

"(F) Replenishes from stock items stored in individual stations and keeps stations neat and orderly to facilitate filling of requisitions.

"(G) Transports bulk and individual shipments on hand trucks.

"(H) Assembles materials for each requisition where conveyor lines converge.

"(I) Places cartons on assembly table for coordination and packing.

"(J) Checks requisition copies and items to assure that proper action has been taken.

"(K) Directs items not requiring packing to dispatch area.

"(L) Combines shipments to reduce packing.

"(M) Transmits bulk slips and shipping labels to the appropriate person.

"(N) Labels bulk and individual packages with printed labels to avoid hand labeling.

"(O) Prepares labels by use of appropriate rubber stamps.

"(P) Seals cartons with stapling machine or tape.

"(Q) Packs supplies for shipment.

"(R) Stacks and trucks completed orders.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a foreman or other designated supervisor.

"(4) Position.—Clerk. Third-class post office—level 2.

"Basic function: Sorts incoming and dispatches outgoing mail for a small number of points of separation and destination; provides a limited number of services at public windows.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Sorts incoming mail for general delivery, lock boxes, and one or more delivery routes.

"(B) Postmarks, and prepares mail for dispatch by train or other mail route; closes, locks, and affixes labels to pouches and mail sacks.

"(C) Performs services at a public window, such as selling stamps, stamped envelopes, or other routine functions.

"(D) As the needs of the service require, may perform other related duties incidental to the operation of the post office.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a postmaster.

"(5) Position.—Guard—level 3.

"Basic function: Makes rounds of the post office building, and punches clocks at designated stations.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Patrols buildings, punching watchman's clock where furnished, checking door and window locks, noting and reporting fire hazards and other irregularities, such as running water, and unclosed doors and windows.

"(B) Sounds fire alarm.

"(C) Preserves order in corridors and, when necessary, detains persons for interrogation by post-office inspectors or local police.

"(D) In addition may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Gives directions to the public in building lobby.

"(ii) Raises and lowers the flag.

"(iii) Retrieves lost and found articles and delivers them to the appropriate place.

"(iv) Obtains names of victims, doctors, police, and witnesses in the event of accident.

"(v) Guards property entrances and prevents damage to property by the public.

"(vi) Tends the heating plant of the building.

"(vii) Operates elevators on a relief basis.

"(viii) Does incidental cleaning and laboring work.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a lieutenant of the guard, a building superintendent, or other designated supervisor.

"(6) Position.—File clerk—Level 3.

"Basic function: Sets up and maintains files on one or more subject matters.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Prepares new file folders and maintains existing folders in correct order as prescribed in the established filing system.

"(B) Transmits folders or information contained therein to authorized personnel (for example, forwards personnel folders to requesting supervisors, or copies data from folders to satisfy requests).

"(C) Opens, sorts, and searches file material, and maintains files in up-to-date condition.

"(D) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Types from rough draft or plain copy.

"(ii) Answers telephones.

"(iii) Prepares requisitions for supplies.

"(iv) Operates a mimeograph machine.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a designated supervisor.

"(7) Position.—Typist—Level 3.

"Basic function: Types material such as forms, correspondence, and stencils from rough draft or plain copy; performs general office work.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) In accordance with instructions and information furnished by supervisor, types forms, standard reports, and documents such as invitations to bid, orders, contracts, invoices, personnel actions, and related materials.

"(B) Types correspondence and memoranda from rough drafts or general information.

"(C) Cuts stencils for instructions, circulars, and other general uses.

"(D) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Transcribes from a dictating machine.

"(ii) Operates a mimeograph machine.

"(iii) Files, checks requisitions, prepares vouchers, and answers the telephone.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a designated supervisor.

"(8) Position.—Mail handler—Level 3.

"Basic function: Loads, unloads, and moves bulk mail, and performs other duties incidental to the movement and processing of mail.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Unloads mail received by trucks. Separates all mail received by trucks and conveyors for subsequent dispatch to other conveying units, and separates and delivers working mails for delivery to distribution areas.

"(B) Places empty sacks or pouches on racks, labels them where labels are prearranged or racks are plainly marked, dumps mail from sacks, cuts ties, faces letter mail, carries mail to distributors for processing, places processed mail into sacks, removes filled sacks and pouches from racks, closes and locks same. Picks up sacks, pouches, and outside pieces, separates outgoing bulk mails for dispatch and loads mail onto trucks.

"(C) Handles and sacks empty equipment, inspects empty equipment for mail content, restrings sacks.

"(D) Cancels stamps on parcel post, operates canceling machines, carries mail from canceling machine to distribution cases.

"(E) Assists in supply and slip rooms and operates addressograph, mimeograph, and similar machines.

"(F) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Acts as armed guard for valuable registry shipments and as watchman and guard around post office building.

"(ii) Makes simple distribution of parcel post mail requiring no scheme knowledge.

"(iii) Operates electric fork-lift trucks.

"(iv) Rewraps soiled or broken parcels.

"(v) Performs other miscellaneous duties, such as stamping tickets, weighing incoming sacks, cleaning and sweeping in workrooms, offices, and trucks where such work is not performed by regular cleaners.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a foreman or other designated supervisor.

"(9) Position.—Garageman—Level 3.

"Basic function: Performs a variety of routine services incidental to the proper maintenance of motor vehicles.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Lubricates trucks in accordance with lubrication charts and type of truck.

"(B) Changes crankcase oil and filter cleaners and cleans case in conformance with instructions and vehicle mileage.

"(C) Changes tires and makes necessary repairs.

"(D) Washes and steam-cleans trucks.

"(E) Assists automotive mechanics.

"(F) Fuels and oils trucks.

"(G) Cleans garage, garage office, swing room, and washroom, as assigned.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a foreman of mechanics or other designated supervisor.

"(10) Position.—Special delivery messenger—Level 4.

"Basic function: Is responsible for delivering, on foot or by vehicle, special delivery letter mail and parcels to city patrons. As a representative of the postal service, maintains pleasant and effective public relations with patrons.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Receives special delivery mail for delivery and signs c. o. d. and registered items at post office before beginning route.

"(B) Delivers on foot and by vehicle special delivery mail to patrons; obtains signatures when required; collects amounts and fees on c. o. d.'s; in case of absent patrons, exercises judgment in determining whether to leave mail or leave notice and return mail to post office.

"(C) Returns receipts and moneys collected to authorized personnel at post office.

"(D) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Faces and cancels mail and makes routine distribution of incoming and outgoing mail.

"(ii) Delivers and collects mail other than that requiring special delivery handling.

"(iii) Loads and unloads or carries bulk mail and parcels.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a foreman or other designated supervisor.

"(11) Position.—Motor vehicle operator—Level 5.

"Basic function: Operates a mail truck on a regularly scheduled route to pick up and transport mail in bulk.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Picks up and delivers bulk quantities of mail at stations, branch offices, and terminal points; as required, picks up mail from collection boxes and deposits mail in relay boxes.

"(B) Operates truck in conformity with time schedules and rules of safety, and in accordance with instructions regarding the route for which responsible.

"(C) Ascertains the condition of the truck prior to leaving and upon returning to the garage; reports all accidents, mechanical defects noted, and mechanical failures while on route.

"(D) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Drives a tractor and semitrailer on occasion, unloading bagged mail and packages at post offices and picking up mail for delivery to a central point.

"(ii) Prepares daily trip reports showing work performed.

"(iii) Makes minor mechanical repairs to truck in emergencies while on route.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a superintendent of motor vehicles or other designated supervisor.

"(12) Position.—City carrier—Level 5.

"Basic function: Is responsible for the prompt and efficient delivery and collection of mail on foot or by vehicle under varying conditions in a prescribed area within a city. As a representative of the postal service, maintains pleasant and effective public relations with route patrons and others, requiring a general familiarity with postal laws, regulations, and procedures commonly used, and with the geography of the city.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Routes or cases all classes of mail in sequence of delivery along an established route. Rearranges and relabels cases as required by route adjustments and changes in deliveries.

"(B) Withdraws mail from the distribution case and prepares it in sequence for efficient delivery by himself or a substitute along an established route. Prepares and separates all classes of mail to be carried by truck to relay boxes along route for subsequent delivery.

"(C) Enters change of address orders in change of address book and on appropriate form. Readdresses mail to be forwarded and marks for appropriate handling other mail addressed to route patrons who have moved. Sorts such mail into throw-back case for convenient handling by clerks.

"(D) Delivers mail along a prescribed route, on a regular schedule, picking up additional mail from relay boxes. Collects mail from street letter boxes and accepts letters for mailing from patrons. Such service may be rendered on foot or by vehicle and in some instances may consist exclusively of parcel post delivery or collection of mail.

"(E) Delivers and collects charges on customs, postage-due, and c. o. d. mail matter. Delivers and obtains receipts for registered and certain insured mail. Receipts for such matter, except insured mail, at the post office before beginning route and accounts for it upon return by payments of the amounts collected and delivery of receipts taken.

"(F) Deposits mail collected in the post office upon return from route; faces such mail for stamp cancellation.

"(G) Checks, and corrects if necessary, mailing cards presented by advertisers bearing names and addresses of patrons or former patrons of the route.

"(H) Furnishes patrons with postal information when requested, and provides change of address cards and other postal forms as requested.

"(I) Reports to supervisor all unusual incidents or conditions relating to mail delivery, including conditions of street letter boxes and time cards.

"(J) Regular city carriers assigned to foot delivery routes are required to become proficient in the casing of mail on at least one other foot delivery route.

"(K) Substitute city carriers may be assigned to perform clerical duties and may be required to pass examinations on schemes of city primary distribution.

"(L) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Checks hotels and other such establishments to insure that mail for residents undeliverable as addressed is not improperly held.

"(ii) Delivers stamps or other paper supplies to contract or classified stations.

"(iii) Serves at carriers' delivery window.

"(iv) Receives and registers, where practical, all letters and packages of first-class matter properly offered for registration and gives receipt therefor.

"(v) Makes delivery on other routes as assigned.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a postmaster or assistant postmaster, or other designated supervisor.

"(13) Position.—Distribution clerk—Level 5.

"Basic function: Separates mail in a post office, terminal, airmail field, or other postal facility in accordance with established schemes, including incoming or outgoing mail or both.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Makes primary and one or more secondary distributions of incoming mail by delivery point (for example, classified or contract station or branch or other delivery unit, general delivery, lockboxes, rural or star route, or city carrier route) based on a knowledge of the distribution scheme established for that office.

"(B) Makes primary and one or more secondary distributions of outgoing mail for dispatch (for example, by city, State, region, train, highway or railway post office, or airmail flight) based on a knowledge of the distribution scheme prescribed by the Postal Transportation Service.

"(C) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Maintains records of mails.

"(ii) Examines balances in advance deposit accounts.

"(iii) Faces and cancels mail.

"(iv) Ties mail and inserts facing slips.

"(v) Opens and dumps pouches and sacks.

"(vi) Operates cancelling machines.

"(vii) Records and bills mail (for example c. o. d., registered, and so forth) requiring special service.

"(viii) Renders service at public windows.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a foreman or other designated supervisor.

"(14) Position.—Window clerk—Level 5.

"Basic function: Performs a variety of services at a public window of a post office or post office branch or station. As a representative of the postal service, maintains pleasant and effective public relations with patrons and others requiring a general familiarity with postal laws, regulations, and procedures commonly used.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) As a regular assignment, performs any of the following duties:

"(i) Sells postage stamps, stamped paper, cards, internal revenue stamps, migratory bird stamps, and postal savings stamps and certificates.

"(ii) Accepts from and, after proper identification, delivers to patrons parcel post, insured, c. o. d., and registered mail; makes collection of required postage, issues necessary receipts, and issues general delivery mail to patrons.

"(iii) Verifies second-, third-, and fourth-class mailings, computing and maintaining on a current basis mailers' credit balances.

"(iv) Assigns special delivery and registered mail for delivery.

"(v) Checks and sets post office stamp-vending machines, postage meters, and large mailers' stamp permit meters.

"(vi) Receives, follows up, and recommends action on patrons' claims and complaints.

"(vii) Issues and cashes foreign and domestic money orders and postal savings certificates.

"(viii) Rents post office boxes, receives rental payments, conducts reference checks, and completes related forms.

"(ix) Provides information to the public concerning postal regulations, mailing re-

strictions, rates, and other matters involving postal transactions.

"(B) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Makes emergency calls on patrons to adjust service complaints.

"(ii) Makes emergency carrier relays.

"(iii) Assists in alien registration and census matters.

"(iv) Separates and distributes mail.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a postmaster, assistant postmaster, or other designated supervisor.

"(15) Position.—Automotive mechanic—Level 6.

"Basic function: Repairs mail trucks, including the removal and installation of complete motors, clutches, transmissions, and other major component parts.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Diagnoses mechanical and operating difficulties of vehicles, repairing defects, replacing worn or broken parts.

"(B) Adjusts and tunes up engines, cleaning fuel pumps, carburetors, and radiators; regulates timing, and makes other necessary adjustments to maintain in proper operating condition trucks that are in service.

"(C) Repairs or replaces automotive electrical equipment such as generators, starters, ignition systems, distributors, and wiring; installs and sets new spark plugs.

"(D) Conducts road tests of vehicles after repairs, noting performance of engine, clutch, transmission, brakes, and other parts.

"(E) Operates standard types of modern garage testing equipment.

"(F) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Removes, disassembles, reassembles, and installs entire engines.

"(ii) Overhauls transmission, rear end assemblies, and braking systems.

"(iii) Straightens frames and axles, welding broken parts where required.

"(iv) Makes road calls to make emergency repairs.

"(v) Makes required truck inspections.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a foreman of mechanics or other designated supervisor.

"(16) Position.—Transfer clerk—Level 6.

"Basic function: Arranges for transfer of mail at junction points between trains and other mail units and observes the separation loading and unloading of mail by railroad employees to make certain that this is done properly.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Provides for the most expeditious transfer of mail from observations of the operation of trains, star route or mail messenger vehicles, Government-owned vehicles and platform vehicles.

"(B) Examines outgoing and incoming cars to determine maximum utilization of space and proper adherence to railroad safety requirements; reports findings, when necessary, to the district superintendent.

"(C) Decides whether outbound cars in full authorizations should be held beyond the first available dispatches in order to obtain fuller loading and maximum utilization of the space paid for, making certain that this will not unduly delay the arrival of the mail at destination.

"(D) Studies the routing and loading of mail dispatched from his station in storage cars in order to recommend changes which would bring about economies in line haul and terminal charges and effect earlier arrival. Gives similar attention to incoming mail to assure that dispatching divisions are using best routing and loading methods; reports facts to the district superintendent.

"(E) Maintains close liaison with foremen of appropriate incoming and outgoing trains and vehicles to assure prompt receipt and expeditious dispatch of mail.

"(F) Keeps informed on local holding orders for each outgoing dispatch and requests

that departure of unit within these limitations be withheld when scheduled connections are delayed.

"(G) Prepares list of railroad cars (except railway post office cars) in which mail is loaded and maintains record of mail loaded and unloaded in outgoing and incoming trains. Serves notice on railroad company to cancel operation and purchases lesser storage unit in its place when necessary. Prepares official diagram and appropriately labels outgoing cars to indicate destination or next relay point.

"(H) Inspects the loading and unloading of storage mail to secure individual piece count of lesser storage units (thirty feet and less); estimates volume when more than thirty feet.

"(I) Observes and reports to designated supervisor any failure of the railroad company to afford protection for the mail.

"(J) Qualifies periodically through examination on knowledge of distributing schemes, postal regulations, space rules, and train connections.

"(K) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Receipts for, transfers, and delivers registered mail between trains or between train and post office.

"(ii) Distributes mail prescribed for distribution in transfer office.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a foreman or other designated supervisor.

"(17) Position.—Distribution clerk, R. P. O. or H. P. O.—Level 6.

"Basic function: Distributes mail in railway or highway post office prior to departure and while en route.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Determines the fastest or most expeditious dispatch of mail from the standpoint of assignment. In emergencies, such as floods, storms, wrecks, strikes, and missed connections, redistributes the mail so as to reach destination by the most expeditious alternative means, for example, by other railway post office or highway post office, airmail route, or star route.

"(B) Distributes mail rapidly into letter case or pouches and sacks.

"(C) Hangs pouches and sacks in racks and places labels in holders provided; labels letter cases in accordance with official diagram.

"(D) Prepares mail for dispatch, involving labeling and tying of letter mail in packages for distribution in pouches, closing and locking sacks and pouches, and maintenance of proper separations for connections en route.

"(E) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(i) Receives and dispatches mail en route.

"(ii) Unloads mail and equipment at terminal of run.

"(iii) Examines car to ascertain that no mail is left.

"(iv) Convoys registered mail to post office and connecting lines.

"(F) Qualifies through examination periodically on knowledge of distributing schemes, postal regulations, space rules, and train schedules.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to a foreman in charge of the railway post office car or highway post office.

"(18) Position.—Claims clerk, paying office—Level 6.

"Basic function: Examines claims for loss or damage of insured or c. o. d. mail matter and determines and approves for payment the amount found to be due under postal regulations.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Receives and reviews prescribed claim papers to ascertain whether:

"(i) All necessary items of the appropriate claim form have been properly completed.

"(ii) Proof of value has been properly determined.

"(iii) Appropriate check has been made of applicable records.

"(iv) Other necessary information has been supplied.

"(B) Determines whether amount of claim exceeds amount of loss and the proper amount payable is within the limits of the indemnity.

"(C) Conducts necessary correspondence in connection with the claim.

"(D) Approves amount to be paid, and directs disposition of damaged articles.

"(E) Maintains prescribed record of claims.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to an assistant postmaster or other designated supervisor.

"(19) Position.—Postmaster, small third-class office—Level 6.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a small third-class post office, including actual performance of mail processing and window service, disbursement of funds and preparation of required reports. This office has no employees other than the postmaster and a replacement to serve during his leave; has annual receipts of approximately \$1,700; has no rural delivery service within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Conducts the activities of the office in such manner as to provide prompt and efficient postal service to the patrons of the office.

"(B) Maintains direct contact with the public and gives personal attention to complaints.

"(C) Sorts incoming mail for boxholders and general delivery; faces, cancels, sorts by destination, ties and sacks outgoing mail.

"(D) At a window delivers general delivery mail, issues and cashes money orders, delivers c. o. d. and customs mail, accepts and delivers parcel post, registered and insured mail, sells stamps and stamped paper, and collects box rents.

"(E) Prepares and submits estimates of operating allowances as required.

"(F) Makes deposits of accountable funds; requisitions stamps and stamped paper; requisitions supplies; pays authorized bills.

"(G) Maintains required office records; prepares and submits necessary reports in accordance with instructions.

"(H) Maintains files for the office.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district manager.

"(20) Position.—Claims clerk, common and contract carriers—Level 7.

"Basic function: Audits carriers' claims for the transportation of mail to insure their accuracy and correctness of form prior to certifying them for payment.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Checks original or draft of claims submitted by carriers using space procurement data, records of air carrier flights and weight allocations, reports of railroad space utilization, emergency space procured, and other pertinent reports and data submitted by the districts.

"(B) Corrects errors in drafts of claims and returns them to the carrier for resubmission in final corrected form.

"(C) Expedites the processing of claims by continuous coordination with the carriers to minimize the incidence of error on claims submitted.

"(D) Rechecks resubmitted claims prior to certifying them for payment.

"(E) Maintains records pertinent to carrier claims such as unscheduled air carrier flights, weight allocations for mail on flights of air carriers, and air line flight schedules.

"(F) Accumulates data and prepares periodic and special reports on subjects related to the purchase and use of railroad space, and air carrier weight allocation.

"Organizational relationships: Reports to the supervisor in charge of the fiscal section in a Postal Transportation Service division office or other designated supervisor.

"(21) Position.—Postmaster, third-class office—Level 7.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a third-class post office, including actual performance of mail processing and window services, disbursement of funds and preparation of required reports. This office has one part-time clerical employee; has annual receipts of approximately \$4,700; has no rural delivery service within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Supervises and conducts the activities of the office in order to provide prompt and efficient postal service to patrons.

"(B) Maintains direct contact with the public and gives personal attention to complaints.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations.

"(D) Sorts incoming mail for boxholders and general delivery; faces, cancels, sorts by destination, ties and sacks outgoing mail.

"(E) At a window delivers general delivery mail, issues and cashes money orders, delivers c. o. d. and customs mail, accepts and delivers parcel post, registered and insured mail, sells stamps and stamped paper, and collects box rents.

"(F) Makes required deposits of accountable funds; requisitions stamps and stamped paper; requisitions supplies; pays authorized bills and makes salary disbursements.

"(G) Prepares and submits annual estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances as required.

"(H) Maintains required office records; prepares and submits necessary reports in accordance with instructions.

"(I) Maintains files for the office.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district manager.

"(22) Position.—Foreman mails—Level 8.

"Basic function: Supervises a group of employees engaged in carrying out assigned tasks connected with the processing of incoming or outgoing mail.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Lays out work for employees; insures attendance to duties and proper performance of assignments; shifts employees from one assignment to another to meet fluctuations in workload; answers questions respecting work progress.

"(B) Trains new employees and provides continuous on-the-job training for all employees under his supervision.

"(C) Reports unusual difficulties to a general foreman and suggests solutions. Personally resolves problems of a routine nature.

"(D) Keeps required records for such matters as time, mail on hand, and mail processed.

"(E) Recommends personnel actions respecting subordinates; maintains morale among the employees in the group; adjusts complaints; supplies leadership necessary to secure maximum interest and effort from men and promotes cooperation and harmony.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a general foreman or other designated superior. Supervises approximately twenty or more employees.

"(23) Position.—Postmaster, third-class office—Level 8.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a third-class post office, including actual participation in processing of mail and window services, disbursement of funds and preparation of required reports. This office has two clerical employees and annual receipts of approximately \$6,000, and rural delivery service within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Supervises the activities of the office in order to provide expeditious handling of the mails, and efficient and courteous postal service to patrons.

"(B) Maintains direct contact with the public and gives personal attention to complaints.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; selects personnel and trains them in their respective positions.

"(D) Directs the activities of employees; arranges working schedules of employees and is responsible for the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System.

"(E) Distributes incoming mail for carrier delivery, boxholders and general delivery; faces, cancels, distributes, ties and sacks outgoing mail; performs general delivery window services; issues and cashes money orders; delivers c. o. d. and customs mail; accepts and delivers parcel post, registered and insured mail; sells stamps, stamped paper, savings bonds, postal savings stamps and certificates, migratory and documentary stamps, and collects box rents.

"(F) Checks financial accountability of employees in accordance with existing instructions; makes daily deposits of accountable funds in local bank; obtains bids for proposed purchases; requisitions supplies; issues checks for employees' salaries and other official disbursements.

"(G) Prepares annual estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for submission as required.

"(H) Prepares reports of a recurring nature, reflecting various transactions of the office, such as personnel salary summaries, retirement and withholding tax data, cost estimates, money order and bond summaries and schedules of disbursement.

"(I) Maintains all files for the office.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district manager.

"(24) General foreman.—R. O. P.—Level 9.

"Basic function: Directs mail service operations in a railway post office train with two or more authorized cars. Supervises a crew of foremen and clerks whose primary function is the distribution and exchange of mails en route.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Provides for the proper distribution, exchange, and dispatch of mail regularly assigned for handling in the railway post office cars. Makes decisions concerning the most expeditious dispatch, rerouting and utilization of alternative connections involving irregularly received mail and also in emergency situations.

"(B) Directs mail service operations in the railway post office train including:

"(i) Rapid distribution of all classes of mail in accordance with official diagrams and via most advantageous routing.

"(ii) Handling, recording, and protection of registered mails.

"(iii) Makeup and exchange of mail at intermediate and terminal offices.

"(iv) Proper utilization of space in each railway post office car with relation to other storage space in train and, except as charged to transfer clerks, for proper handling of all storage mail in train.

"(v) Loading and unloading of railway post office cars to assure maximum use of available storage space without additional cost.

"(vi) Proper usage of mail equipment and supplies.

"(vii) Maintenance of distribution schemes and schedules of mail routes in corrected condition.

"(C) Supervises the activities of foremen and clerks in the cars and reassigns them to various duties as may be required to complete maximum distribution. Instructs clerks on proper practices and procedures and reports failures to meet operating standards to the district superintendent.

"(D) Inspects condition of railway post office cars and reports to the railroad company unsatisfactory situations.

"(E) Completes trip report form covering service operations, including particulars of

train operation, roster of clerks on duty, mails received, worked and dispatched, and mails not worked; prepares a list of all cars on train in which mail is carried, a record of the mail, and a report of any irregularities in service. Observes and reports to district superintendent any failure of the railroad company to afford protection to the mail.

"(F) May personally distribute letter mail for one or more States, and maintain record of pouches received and dispatched.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district superintendent or other designated superior. Directs, through one or more subordinate foremen, clerks assigned to the run.

"(25) Position.—Assistant postmaster, small first-class post office—level 9.

"Basic function: Serves as the over-all assistant to the postmaster, providing general direction and supervision over mails, finance, personnel, and other related activities. This office has approximately sixteen employees, annual receipts of approximately \$63,000 and eight carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Participates in the organization and management of the office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient service to patrons.

"(B) Reviews and evaluates recommendations referred to the postmaster by subordinates with respect to promotions and disciplining of post office personnel; generally oversees the training of all personnel for their respective positions.

"(C) Directs a continuous audit program concerning the accountability of responsible finance employees of the office.

"(D) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for action of the postmaster.

"(E) Analyzes and reports to the postmaster the daily manpower expenditures and is responsible through designated subordinates for maintaining proper apportionment of authorized allowances to operating units.

"(F) Gives assistance and direction to key subordinate employees in planning and executing the mail handling, finance, and administrative programs of the post office.

"(G) Reviews reports and recommendations of subordinates and attends to administrative matters essential to the management of the post office.

"(H) Represents the postmaster in relationships with the public in the area, including representation with employee organizations.

"(I) May personally handle window transactions and perform work elsewhere in the office as the workload requires.

"(J) Assumes complete responsibility and authority for the post office in the postmaster's absence and at other times as required.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to the postmaster.

"(26) Position.—Postmaster, second-class office—Level 9.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a second-class post office, including actual participation in processing of mail and window services, disbursement of funds and preparation of required reports. This office has approximately six employees, annual receipts of approximately \$16,000, and has rural delivery service within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Supervises and coordinates the activities of the office in order to provide expeditious handling of the mails, and efficient and courteous postal service to patrons.

"(B) Maintains direct contact with the public on administrative matters and gives personal attention to complaints.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by

Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; selects personnel and trains them in their respective positions.

"(D) Directs the activities of employees; arranges working schedules of employees; recommends promotions of employees; is responsible for the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System.

"(E) Distributes incoming mail for carrier delivery, boxholders and general delivery; faces, cancels, distributes, ties and sacks outgoing mail; performs general delivery window service; issues and cashes money orders; delivers c. o. d. and customs mails; accepts and delivers parcel post, registered and insured mail; sells stamps, stamped paper, savings bonds, postal savings stamps and certificates, migratory and documentary stamps, and collects box rents.

"(F) Checks financial accountability of employees in accordance with existing instructions; makes daily deposits of accountable funds in local bank; obtains bids for proposed purchases; requisitions supplies; issues checks for employees' salaries and other official disbursements.

"(G) Prepares annual estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for submission as required.

"(H) Prepares reports of a recurring nature, reflecting various transactions of the office, such as personnel salary summaries, retirement and withholding tax data, cost estimates, money order and bond summaries and schedules of disbursement.

"(I) Maintains all files for the office.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district manager.

"(27) Position.—General foreman, mails—Level 10.

"Basic function: Directs foremen in the distribution of all or part of incoming mails, outgoing mails, or both, at a first-class post office.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Lays out work for foremen at the beginning of a tour and issues instructions.

"(B) Oversees work in progress to prevent accumulation of mail.

"(C) Insures that mail is distributed in accordance with established orders and instructions.

"(D) Shifts men from one foreman to another to keep mails moving.

"(E) Reports difficulties and suggests corrective measures to superior.

"(F) Maintains required records.

"(G) Assures that adequate on-the-job training is carried out to promote employee proficiency.

"(H) Reviews and forwards recommendations of foremen respecting discipline, promotions, or changes in assignments; approves time and leave requests; submits manpower estimates.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a superintendent or assistant superintendent or other designated superior. Directs, through approximately four foremen, employees as assigned.

"(28) Position.—Postmaster, small first-class office—Level 10.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a first-class post office, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, personnel, and other related activities. This office has approximately sixteen employees, annual receipts of approximately \$63,000, and city delivery service consisting of eight carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of mails and to provide courteous and efficient service to the patrons.

"(B) Maintains direct contact with the public on administrative matters and gives personal attention to complaints.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that personnel are carefully

selected and adequately trained for their respective positions.

"(D) Directs the activities of employees; arranges working schedules of employees; recommends promotions of employees and is responsible for the proper administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System.

"(E) Checks financial accountability of employees in accordance with existing instructions; makes daily deposits of accountable funds in local bank; obtains bids for proposed purchases; requisitions supplies.

"(F) Prepares annual estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for submission as required.

"(G) Prepares reports of a recurring nature, reflecting various transactions of the post office; submits postmaster's accounts with supporting vouchers and documents in accordance with existing instructions.

"(H) Advertises for bids for various services, including contract stations, vehicular service, mail messenger service, and vehicular maintenance service, and submits bids, with recommendations, as required.

"(I) Directs the maintenance of files for the office.

"(J) May personally handle window transactions and perform work elsewhere in the office as the workload requires.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district manager.

"(29) Position.—Building superintendent—Level 11.

"Basic function: Directs the janitorial, maintenance, and operating services of a large post office building and branches and stations covering an aggregate area of approximately 700,000 square feet, including security, heating and ventilating, mechanical and electrical equipment, and elevator services.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Plans and prepares work schedules and supervises the custodial forces in cleaning, heating, guarding, operating, and repairing the post office building and equipment.

"(B) Makes frequent inspections to determine maintenance needs of the building and equipment, and to determine the efficiency of the janitorial and maintenance force.

"(C) Prepares and answers correspondence relating to custodial service.

"(D) Plans and supervises maintenance or alteration work under contract.

"(E) Supervises the office force in the preparation of vouchers, requisitions and reports incidental to custodial service, and in the maintenance of required accounts and records.

"(F) Recommends transfers, promotions, and disciplinary measures for custodial personnel.

"(G) Inspects mechanical equipment to determine repair needs and adherence to standards of preventive maintenance.

"Organizational relationship: Administratively responsible to the postmaster or other designated superior. Directs, through a general foreman of laborers and a chief engineer, approximately 100 employees, including electricians and other skilled trades.

"(30) Position.—Postmaster, first-class office—Level 11.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a first-class post office, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, personnel, and other related activities. This office has approximately twenty-seven employees, annual receipts of \$129,000, and eleven city delivery and rural carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of mails and to provide courteous and efficient service to the patrons.

"(B) Maintains direct contact with the public on administrative matters and gives personal attention to complaints.

"(C) Appoints all personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that all personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained for their respective positions.

"(D) Directs the activities of all employees; supervises arrangement of working schedules of employees; recommends promotions of employees; and is responsible for the proper administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System.

"(E) Checks financial accountability of employees in accordance with existing instructions; makes daily deposits of accountable funds in local bank; obtains bids for proposed purchases; requisitions supplies.

"(F) Prepares annual estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for submission as required.

"(G) Prepares reports of a recurring nature, reflecting various transactions of the post office; submits postmaster's accounts with supporting vouchers and documents in accordance with existing instructions.

"(H) Advertises for bids for various services, including contract stations, vehicular service, mail messenger service and vehicular maintenance service, and submits bids, with recommendations, as required.

"(I) Directs the maintenance of files for the office.

"(J) May personally handle window transactions and perform work elsewhere in the office as the workload requires.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district manager.

"(31) Position.—Tour superintendent, incoming or outgoing mails—Level 12.

"Basic function: Directs general foremen in the distribution of incoming mails or outgoing mails on a tour at a large first-class post office.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Provides for the prompt and complete operation of a tour activity, such as incoming mails, outgoing mails, or all first- and third-class outgoing mails.

"(B) Reassigns employees as necessary to meet peakload demands; provides direction to subordinate foremen, coordinating the portions of work assigned to them.

"(C) Answers questions of subordinate foremen regarding operating problems; refers policy questions to his superior with appropriate recommendations.

"(D) Reviews requests for personnel actions by subordinate foremen, recommending final action to superior.

"(E) Reviews estimates of manpower required, consolidating for recommendation to superior.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to an assistant superintendent of mails or other designated superior. Directs, through general foreman, employees assigned to the tour.

"(32) Position.—Postmaster, first-class office—Level 12.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a first-class post office, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, personnel, and other related activities. This office has approximately fifty-three employees, annual receipts of \$314,000, six Government-owned vehicle units, no classified stations, and twenty-five city and rural delivery routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of mails and to provide courteous and efficient service to the patrons.

"(B) Maintains direct contact with the public on administrative matters and gives personal attention to complaints.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained for their respective positions.

"(D) Directs the activities of all employees; supervises arrangement of working schedules of employees; recommends promotions of employees and is responsible for the proper administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System.

"(E) Checks financial accountability of employees in accordance with existing instructions; makes daily deposits of accountable funds in local bank; obtains bids for proposed purchases; requisitions supplies.

"(F) Prepares annual estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for submission as required.

"(G) Prepares numerous reports of a recurring nature, reflecting various transactions of the post office; submits postmaster's accounts with supporting vouchers and documents in accordance with existing instructions.

"(H) Advertises for bids for various services including contract stations, vehicular service, mail messenger service, and vehicular maintenance service, and submits bids, with recommendations, as required.

"(I) Directs the maintenance of files for the office.

"(J) May personally handle window transactions and perform work elsewhere in the office as the workload requires.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district manager.

"(33) Position.—Postal inspector—Level 13.

"Basic function: Is responsible in an assigned territory, usually including all classes of post offices, for inspection and investigative programs covering all phases of the postal service. In heavily populated areas may be assigned a majority of the time to selected types of work as determined by the inspector-in-charge.

"Duties and responsibilities: Assigned territory:

"(A) Inspects post offices and related postal units to insure compliance with postal laws and regulations, protection and proper expenditure of postal revenues and appropriated funds, and evaluates and reports to administrative officials on operational efficiency.

"(B) Maintains close working relationship with regional officials and submits to them factual information and recommendations on conditions and needs of the postal service; acts as counselor to postmasters and other postal officials and employees in explaining instructions, regulations, applicable laws and decisions.

"(C) Investigates violations of postal laws, including, but not limited to, armed robbery, mailing of bombs, burglary, theft of mail, embezzlements, obscene literature and pictures, and mail fraud.

"(D) Determines the validity and seriousness of charges against postmasters and other officers and employees and makes pertinent recommendations.

"(E) Investigates local and area operating problems and recommends corrective action, and within his prescribed jurisdiction, initiates necessary corrective action, including restoration of service immediately in disaster areas caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and other catastrophes.

"(F) Maintains liaison activities (i) with military installations to insure adequate postal service for the military forces; (ii) with Federal and State civil defense authorities at the area level; (iii) with branches of Federal and State law enforcement agencies.

"(G) Ascertains postal needs for post offices and stations, rural and city delivery, changes in schedules, quarters, equipment, manpower, and procedures and reports findings and recommendations to appropriate officials.

"Selected cases:

"(H) Investigates the loss, theft, destruction, and damage to mail matter through

technical analyses of complaints and other specialized procedures.

"(I) Investigates money-order forgeries; investigates complaints of use of the mails to defraud and to operate lotteries.

"(J) Investigates personal injuries, motor-vehicle and other accidents; develops evidence for defense of suits under the so-called Federal Tort Claims Act; recommends out-of-court settlements.

"(K) In any criminal investigation, develops evidence, locates witnesses and suspects, apprehends and effects arrests of postal offenders, presents facts to United States attorney, and collaborates as required with Federal and State prosecutors in presentation before United States commissioner, grand jury, and trial court.

"(L) Surveys postal service on an area basis to ascertain and recommend ways of improving service and effecting economies.

"(M) Makes investigations of a variety of other matters and performs related duties as assigned.

"Organizational relationships: Responsible to the inspector-in-charge or the assistant inspector-in-charge of the division. Supervises trainees and other inspectors as assigned.

"(34) Position.—Postmaster, first-class office—Level 13.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a first-class post office, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, buildings, personnel, and related services. This office has approximately seventy-two employees, annual receipts of \$797,000, six Government-owned vehicle units, no classified stations, and seventeen carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide efficient and courteous postal service to patrons.

"(B) Represents the Post Office Department in its relationships with the public in the area.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained in their respective positions.

"(D) Supervises the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System and is responsible for maintaining satisfactory employee relations with representatives of employee organizations and individual employees.

"(E) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances, submits requests and recommendations as required, and determines that operations are efficiently carried out and expenditures authorized in accordance with approved estimates.

"(F) Provides for the safeguarding of all moneys, the operation and maintenance of equipment and other facilities of the post office, and for the expenditure of funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

"(G) Approves requisitions for supplies and equipment submitted by operating officials of the post office for submission to the Supply Center or the Department.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district manager.

"(35) Position.—Station superintendent, large classified station—Level 14.

"Basic function: Directs the operations of a large classified station, including the distribution, delivery, and dispatch of mail and all required window services to the public.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Plans and supervises the distribution of incoming and outgoing mails, the delivery service, including special delivery, and the dispatch of outgoing mail.

"(B) Supervises services to the public at windows, including sales of stamps and stamped paper, money orders, postal savings

stamps and certificates, migratory and documentary stamps, registry and insurance of mail; handling of c. o. d. items; general delivery and box mail.

"(C) Supervises city and rural carriers and determines that delivery schedules are maintained; consults in the adjustment and establishment of routes to reflect changes in volume, patronage, or population; and recommends establishment or changes in location of collection boxes.

"(D) Directs and maintains required records for personnel of station, verifies and approves timecards for payroll purposes; makes manpower estimates and reports; trains new supervisors and employees in various aspects of station operations.

"(E) Requisitions supplies and equipment, stamps, stamped paper, and accountable forms from main post office, reissuing to subordinates as required. Is responsible for entire fixed credit of station and for operation within the allowance granted.

"(F) Maintains effective relations with large mailers and the public; simplifies handling of mail, and takes appropriate action to meet complaints.

"(G) In addition, may perform any of the following duties:

"(1) Supervises the cleaning and custodial maintenance of the station building.

"(2) Makes necessary arrangements for special services such as alien registrations, special census reports, or handling of special purpose mailing.

"Organizational relationships.—Administratively responsible to a superintendent of mails or other designated superior. Directs, through subordinate supervisors, approximately one thousand or more employees.

"(36) Position.—Assistant postmaster, first-class office—Level 14.

"Basic function: Serves as the overall assistant to the postmaster, particularly on internal operations, and provides general direction over the mails, finance, administrative, and service functions of the post office. The office has approximately four hundred and fifty employees, annual receipts of \$2,700,000, fifty Government-owned vehicle units, one classified station or branch, and one hundred and thirty carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Participates in the organization and management of the office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient service to patrons.

"(B) Reviews and evaluates recommendations referred to the postmaster by subordinates with respect to promotions and disciplining of post-office personnel; generally oversees the training of all personnel for their respective positions.

"(C) Directs a continuous audit program concerning the accountability of responsible finance employees of the office.

"(D) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for action of the postmaster.

"(E) Analyzes and reports to the postmaster the daily manpower expenditures and is responsible through designated subordinates for maintaining proper apportionment of authorized allowances to operating units.

"(F) Gives assistance and direction to key subordinate officials in planning and executing the mail handling, finance, and administrative programs of the post office.

"(G) Reviews reports and recommendations of subordinates and attends to administrative matters essential to the management of the post office.

"(H) Represents the postmaster in relationships with the public in the area, including representation with employee organizations.

"(I) Carries out special assignments for and as directed by the postmaster.

"(J) Assumes complete responsibility and authority for the post office in the postmaster's absence and at other times as required.

"Organizational relationship: Administratively responsible to the postmaster.

"(37) Position.—Postmaster, first-class office—Level 14.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a first-class post office, including the direction and supervision of mails, finance, buildings, personnel, and related services in the main post office, stations, and branches. This office has approximately one hundred and eighty employees, annual receipts of \$1 million, twenty-one Government-owned vehicle units, three classified stations, and sixty-five carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organize the post office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide efficient and courteous postal service to patrons.

"(B) Represents the Post Office Department in its relationships with the public in the area.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained for their respective positions.

"(D) Supervises the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System and is responsible for maintaining satisfactory employee relations with representatives of employee organizations and individual employees.

"(E) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances, submits requests and recommendations as required, and determines that operations are efficiently carried out and expenditures authorized in accordance with approved estimates.

"(F) Provides for the safeguarding of all moneys, the operation and maintenance of equipment and other facilities of the post office, and for the expenditure of funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

"(G) Approves requisitions for supplies and equipment submitted by operating officials of the post office for submission to the Supply Center or the Department.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a district manager.

"(38) Position.—Assistant postmaster, first-class office—Level 15.

"Basic function: Serves as the overall assistant to the postmaster, particularly on internal operations, and provides general direction over the mails, finance, administrative, and service functions of the post office. This office has approximately one thousand and two hundred employees, annual receipts of \$8,460,000, one hundred and seventeen Government-owned vehicle units, sixteen classified stations and branches, and two hundred and ninety carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Participates in the organization and management of the office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient service to patrons.

"(B) Reviews and evaluates recommendations referred to the postmaster by subordinates with respect to promotions and disciplining of post office personnel; generally oversees the training of all personnel for their respective positions.

"(C) Directs a continuous audit program concerning the accountability of responsible finance employees of the office.

"(D) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for action of the postmaster.

"(E) Analyzes and reports to the postmaster the daily manpower expenditures and is responsible through designated subordinates for maintaining proper apportionment of authorized allowances to operating units.

"(F) Gives assistance and direction to key subordinate officials in planning and executing the mail handling, finance, and administrative programs of the post office.

"(G) Reviews reports and recommendations of subordinates and attends to administrative matters essential to the management of the post office.

"(H) Represents the postmaster in relationship with the public in the area, including representation with employee organizations.

"(I) Carries out special assignments for and as directed by the postmaster.

"(J) Assumes complete responsibility and authority for the post office in the postmaster's absence and at other times as required.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to the postmaster.

"(39) Position.—Postmaster, first-class office—Level 15.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a first-class post office, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, buildings, personnel, and related services in the main post office, stations, and branches. This office has approximately four hundred and fifty employees, annual receipts of \$2,700,000, fifty Government-owned vehicle units, one classified station or branch, and one hundred and thirty carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient postal service to patrons.

"(B) Represents the Post Office Department in its relationships with the public in the area.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained in their respective positions.

"(D) Supervises the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System and is responsible for maintaining satisfactory employee relations with representatives of employee organizations and individual employees.

"(E) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances, submits requests and recommendations as required, and determines that operations are efficiently carried out and expenditures authorized in accordance with approved estimates.

"(F) Provides for the safeguarding of all moneys, the operation and maintenance of equipment and other facilities of the post office, and for the expenditure of funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

"(G) Approves requisitions for supplies and equipment submitted by operating officials of the post office for submission to the Supply Center or the Department.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a regional director or other designated superior.

"(40) Position.—Assistant postmaster, first-class office—Level 16.

"Basic function: Serves as the overall assistant to the postmaster, particularly on internal operations, and provides general direction over the mails, finance, administrative and service functions of the post office. This office has approximately three thousand two hundred employees, annual receipts of \$16,900,000, two hundred Government-owned vehicle units, thirty-four classified stations and branches, and one thousand carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Participates in the organization and management of the office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient service to patrons.

"(B) Reviews and evaluates recommendations referred to the postmaster by subordinates with respect to promotions and disciplining of post-office personnel; generally oversees the training of all personnel for their respective positions.

"(C) Directs a continuous audit program concerning the accountability of responsible finance employees of the office.

"(D) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for action of the postmaster.

"(E) Analyzes and reports to the postmaster the daily manpower expenditures and is responsible through designated subordinates for maintaining proper apportionment of authorized allowances to operating units.

"(F) Gives assistance and direction to key subordinate officials in planning and executing the mail handling, finance, and administrative programs of the post office.

"(G) Reviews reports and recommendations of subordinates and attends to administrative matters essential to the management of the post office.

"(H) Represents the postmaster in relationships with the public in the area, including representation with employee organizations.

"(I) Carries out special assignments for and as directed by the postmaster.

"(J) Assumes complete responsibility and authority for the post office in the postmaster's absence and at other times as required.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to the postmaster.

"(41) Position.—Postmaster, first-class office—Level 16.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a first-class post office, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, buildings, personnel, and related services in the main post office, stations and branches. This office has approximately seven hundred employees, annual receipts of \$4,470,000, seventy-seven Government-owned vehicle units, eight classified stations and branches, and two hundred carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient postal service to patrons.

"(B) Represents the Post Office Department in its relationships with the public in the area.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained in their respective positions.

"(D) Supervises the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System and is responsible for maintaining satisfactory employee relations with representatives of employee organizations and individual employees.

"(E) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances, submits requests and recommendations as required, and determines that operations are efficiently carried out and expenditures authorized in accordance with approved estimates.

"(F) Provides for the safeguarding of all moneys, the operation and maintenance of equipment and other facilities of the post office, and for the expenditure of funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

"(G) Approves requisitions for supplies and equipment submitted by operating officials of the post office for submission to the Supply Center or the Department.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a regional director or other designated superior.

"(42) Position.—General superintendent, PTS division—Level 17.

"Basic function: Directs all activities of a division of the Postal Transportation Service of average size and complexity in terms of numbers of employees and in expenditure of funds, or in terms of the importance of the mail gateways in the division, the volume and complexity of the mail and mail handling operations, and concentrations which create congestions. Is responsible for the transportation, transfer, distribution, and dispatch of mail in transit, and for the efficient and economical operation of the division.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Directs and coordinates the activities of subordinate district superintendents in planning and effectuating the transportation and processing of transit mail within, entering, or emanating from the division; confers with officials of commercial carriers regarding mail handling and transportation, schedules, security of mail in transit, and rates.

"(B) Provides, through his assistants, general supervision over the activities of the employees of the division. Establishes manpower controls, effective employee relations, and inspections of personnel activities, both informally and as required by regulations.

"(C) Exercises administrative control over the district superintendents and, through them, the constituent field units such as transfer offices, airmail fields, terminals, railway post office lines, highway post office lines, and contract carriers such as star routes and mail messenger routes, and related operating units; maintains financial control of the division, reporting on expenditures and requirements as directed.

"(D) Maintains liaison with airlines, railroads, trucklines, and other contract carriers; contacts major publishers, mail-order houses, and other large volume patrons with respect to mass mailing problems.

"(E) Coordinates division activities with those of contiguous divisions and with other segments of the Post Office Department within the area.

"Organizational relationships: administratively responsible to a regional director. Directs, through an assistant and district superintendents, up to three thousand three hundred employees.

"(43) Position.—Assistant postmaster, large first-class office—Level 17.

"Basic function: Serves as the overall assistant to the postmaster, particularly on internal operations, and provides general direction over the mails, finance, administrative and service functions of the post office. This office has approximately eight thousand employees, annual receipts of \$48,000,000, four hundred Government-owned vehicle units, fifty classified stations and branches, and one thousand four hundred carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Participates in the organization and management of the office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient service to patrons.

"(B) Reviews and evaluates recommendations referred to the postmaster by subordinates with respect to promotions and disciplining of post office personnel; generally oversees the training of all personnel for their respective positions.

"(C) Directs a continuous audit program concerning the accountability of responsible finance employees of the office.

"(D) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for action of the postmaster.

"(E) Analyzes and reports to the postmaster the daily manpower expenditures and is responsible through designated subordinates for maintaining proper apportionment of authorized allowances to operating units.

"(F) Gives assistance and direction to key subordinate officials in planning and executing the mail handling, finance, and administrative programs of the post office.

"(G) Reviews reports and recommendations of subordinates and attends to administrative matters essential to the management of the post office.

"(H) Represents the postmaster in relationships with the public in the area, including representation with employee organizations.

"(I) Carries out special assignments for and as directed by the postmaster.

"(J) Assumes complete responsibility and authority for the post office in the postmaster's absence and at other times as required.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to the postmaster.

"(44) Position.—Postmaster, first-class office—Level 17.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a first-class post office, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, buildings, personnel, and related services in the main post office, stations, and branches. This office has approximately one thousand two hundred employees, annual receipts of \$8,460,000, one hundred and seventeen Government-owned vehicle units, sixteen classified stations and branches, and two hundred and ninety carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient postal service to patrons.

"(B) Represents the Post Office Department in its relationships with the public in the area.

"(C) Appoints all personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that all personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained in their respective positions.

"(D) Supervises the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System and is responsible for maintaining satisfactory employee relations with representatives of employee organizations and individual employees.

"(E) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances, submits requests and recommendations as required, and determines that operations are efficiently carried out and expenditures authorized in accordance with approved estimates.

"(F) Provides for the safeguarding of all moneys, the operation and maintenance of equipment and other facilities of the post office, and for the expenditure of funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

"(G) Approves requisitions for supplies and equipment submitted by operating officials of the post office for submission to the Supply Center or the Department.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a regional director or other designated superior.

"(45) Position.—General Superintendent, largest PTS division—Level 18.

"Basic function: Directs all activities of one of the largest divisions of the Postal Transportation Service in terms of numbers of employees and in expenditure of funds, as well as in terms of the importance of the mail gateways in the division, the volume and complexity of the mail and mail handling operations, and concentrations which create congestions. Is responsible for the transportation, transfer, distribution, and dispatch of mail in transit, and for the efficient and economical operation of the division.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Directs and coordinates the activities of subordinate district superintendents in planning and effectuating the transportation and processing of transit mail within, entering, or emanating from the division; confers with officials of commercial carriers regarding mail-handling and transportation schedules, security of mails in transit, and rates.

"(B) Provides, through his assistants, general supervision over the activities of the employees of the division. Establishes manpower controls, effective employee relations, and inspections of personnel activities, both informally and as required by regulations.

"(C) Exercises administrative control over the district superintendents and, through them, the constituent field units such as transfer offices, air mail fields, terminals, railway post office lines, highway post office lines, and contract carriers such as star routes and mail messenger routes, and related operating units; maintains financial control of the division, reporting on expenditures and requirements as directed.

"(D) Maintains liaison with airlines, railroads, truck lines, and other contract carriers; contacts major publishers, mail-order houses, and other large volume patrons with respect to mass mailing problems.

"(E) Coordinates division activities with those of contiguous divisions and with other segments of the Post Office Department within the area.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a regional director. Directs, through an assistant and district superintendents, approximately three thousand three hundred or more employees.

"(46) Position.—Assistant postmaster, largest first-class office—Level 18.

"Basic function: Serves as the overall assistant to the postmaster, particularly on internal operations, and provides general direction over the mails, finance, administrative, and service functions of the post office. This office has approximately twenty thousand employees, annual receipts of \$140,000,000, one thousand one hundred Government-owned motor-vehicle units, sixty-six classified stations and branches, and three thousand two hundred carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Participates in the organization and management of the office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient service to patrons.

"(B) Reviews and evaluates recommendations referred to the postmaster by subordinates with respect to promotions and disciplining of post-office personnel; generally oversees the training of all personnel for their respective positions.

"(C) Directs a continuous audit program concerning the accountability of responsible finance employees of the office.

"(D) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances for action of the postmaster.

"(E) Analyzes and reports to the postmaster the daily manpower expenditures and is responsible through designated subordinates for maintaining proper apportionment of authorized allowances to operating units.

"(F) Gives assistance and direction to key subordinate officials in planning and executing the mail handling, finance, and administrative programs of the post office.

"(G) Reviews reports and recommendations of subordinates and attends to administrative matters essential to the management of the post office.

"(H) Represents the postmaster in relationships with the public in the area, including representation with employee organizations.

"(I) Carries out special assignments for and as directed by the postmaster.

"(J) Assumes complete responsibility and authority for the post office in the postmaster's absence and at other times as required.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to the postmaster.

"(47) Position.—Postmaster, first-class office—Level 18.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a first-class post office, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, buildings, personnel, and related services in

the main post office and stations and branches. This office has approximately three thousand two hundred employees, annual receipts of \$16,900,000, two hundred Government-owned vehicle units, thirty-four classified stations and branches, and one thousand carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient postal service to patrons.

"(B) Represents the Post Office Department in its relationships with the public in the area.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained for their respective positions.

"(D) Supervises the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System and is responsible for maintaining satisfactory employee relations with representatives of employee organizations and individual employees.

"(E) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances, submits requests and recommendations as required, and determines that operations are efficiently carried out and expenditures authorized in accordance with approved estimates.

"(F) Provides for the safeguarding of all moneys, the operation and maintenance of equipment and other facilities of the post office, and for the expenditure of funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

"(G) Approves requisitions for supplies and equipment submitted by operating officials of the post office for submission to the Supply Center or the Department.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a regional director or other designated superior.

"(48) Position.—Postmaster, large, first-class office—Level 19.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of a large first-class post office, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, buildings, personnel, and related services in the main post office and stations and branches. This office has approximately eight thousand employees, annual receipts of \$48,000,000, four hundred Government-owned vehicle units, fifty classified stations and branches, and one thousand four hundred carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient postal service to patrons.

"(B) Represents the Post Office Department in its relationships with the public in the area.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained for their respective positions.

"(D) Supervises the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System and is responsible for maintaining satisfactory employee relations with representatives of employee organizations and individual employees.

"(E) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances, submits requests and recommendations as required, and determines that operations are efficiently carried out and expenditures authorized in accordance with approved estimates.

"(F) Provides for the safeguarding of all moneys, the operation and maintenance of equipment and other facilities of the post office, and for the expenditure of funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

"(G) Approves requisitions for supplies and equipment submitted by operating officials of the post office for submission to the Supply Center or the Department.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a regional director or other designated superior.

"(49) Position.—Postmaster, largest, first-class office—Level 20.

"Basic function: Is responsible for all operations of one of the largest first-class post offices, including direction and supervision of mails, finance, buildings, personnel, and related services in the main post office, stations, and branches. This office has approximately twenty thousand employees, annual receipts of \$140,000,000, one thousand one hundred Government-owned vehicle units, sixty-six classified stations and branches, and three thousand two hundred carrier routes within its jurisdiction.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Organizes the post office to insure expeditious handling of the mails and to provide courteous and efficient postal service to patrons.

"(B) Represents the Post Office Department in its relationships with the public in the area.

"(C) Appoints personnel to serve in the post office within the limits prescribed by Departmental and Civil Service Regulations; determines that personnel are carefully selected and adequately trained in their respective positions.

"(D) Supervises the administration of the Efficiency Appraisal System and is responsible for maintaining satisfactory employee relations with representatives of employee organizations and individual employees.

"(E) Reviews estimates of manpower needs and operating allowances, submits requests and recommendations as required, and determines that operations are efficiently carried out and expenditures authorized in accordance with approved estimates.

"(F) Provides for the safeguarding of all moneys, the operation and maintenance of equipment and other facilities of the post office, and for the expenditure of funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

"(G) Approves requisitions for supplies and equipment submitted by operating officials of the post office for submission to the Supply Center of the Department.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to a regional director.

"(50) Position.—Regional director—Level 21.

"Basic function: Directs the management of all postal activities within the jurisdiction of an assigned region in accordance with basic departmental policies and with functional direction and guidance from Assistant Postmasters General.

"Duties and responsibilities:

"(A) Develops and formulates policies and practices for the region within basic policies and instructions of the Postmaster General.

"(B) Manages post office operations.

"(C) Administers routing, distribution, and transportation of mail within and in transit through the region.

"(D) Arranges for the provision of adequate facilities and equipment for all postal functions in the region.

"(E) Administers the personnel program of the region, including employment, placement, training, evaluation of positions, employee relations, and other personnel functions.

"(F) Authorizes and issues allowances for all expenditures and exercises budgetary controls.

"(G) Administers cost reduction programs and provides industrial engineering services to operating segments of the region.

"(H) Maintains effective public relations with the general public, large mail users,

and with Federal, State, and municipal authorities.

"Organizational relationships: Administratively responsible to the Deputy Postmaster General. Directs, through subordinate officials, approximately thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand employees in some three thousand offices within the region.

"DUAL EMPLOYMENT AND EXTRA DUTIES

"SEC. 204. (a) An employee may be appointed to more than one position and shall be paid compensation at the rate provided by law for each position, without regard to the provisions of section 1763, 1764, and 1765 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C., secs. 58, 69, and 70).

"(b) As the needs of the service require, an employee may be assigned from time to time to perform, without change in compensation, duties and responsibilities other than the duties and responsibilities specifically set forth in his position description; however, if any employee is assigned for more than thirty days in any calendar year to duties and responsibilities of a salary level which is higher than the salary level to which his position is assigned, except to perform service in a relief capacity for a supervisor granted compensatory time pursuant to section 603, he shall be paid for the period of his assignment in excess of thirty days a basic salary computed in accordance with the provisions of section 502.

"REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

"SEC. 205. (a) The Postmaster General shall transmit to the Congress, on or before January 15, 1946, a comprehensive report of operations under this title. Such report shall include, among other matters, the following—

"(1) Information, in summary and in detail, with respect to actions by the Postmaster General taken under section 201, with specific reference to the definitions of positions, the designations of the respective salary levels to which such positions are assigned, and the reasons for such actions;

"(2) a statement showing the number of employees determined to be in each key position under section 203, and the occupational titles of such employees immediately prior to the conversion of such employees under section 304 (b);

"(3) a statement with respect to the operation of the appeals system prescribed by section 202, including the number of such appeals by employees, a general discussion of the reasons for such appeals, the actions taken thereon and the reasons therefor; and

"(4) such other information and evidence as is necessary to enable the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service of the Senate and the House of Representatives to carry out the responsibility for supervision and review of the administration of this title, in accordance with section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress).

"(b) The report submitted by the Postmaster General under subsection (a) of this section shall be delivered to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the same day, and shall be referred to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service of both Houses. The report shall be printed as a House document.

"TITLE III—BASIC SALARY SCHEDULES

"Postal field service schedule

"SEC. 301. (a) There is established a basic salary schedule for positions in the postal field service which shall be known as the Postal Field Service Schedule, and for which the symbol shall be 'PFS'. Except as provided in sections 302 and 303 of this Act, basic salary shall be paid to all employees in accordance with this schedule.

"Postal field service schedule

Level	Per annum rates and steps						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.....	\$2,890	\$2,990	\$3,090	\$3,190	\$3,290	\$3,390	\$3,490
2.....	3,080	3,190	3,300	3,410	3,520	3,630	3,740
3.....	3,330	3,440	3,550	3,660	3,770	3,880	3,990
4.....	3,590	3,705	3,820	3,935	4,050	4,165	4,280
5.....	3,860	3,985	4,100	4,215	4,330	4,445	4,560
6.....	4,140	4,275	4,400	4,525	4,650	4,775	4,900
7.....	4,430	4,575	4,710	4,845	4,980	5,115	5,250
8.....	4,730	4,885	5,020	5,155	5,290	5,425	5,560
9.....	5,040	5,205	5,340	5,475	5,610	5,745	5,880
10.....	5,360	5,535	5,670	5,805	5,940	6,075	6,210
11.....	5,690	5,875	6,010	6,145	6,280	6,415	6,550
12.....	6,030	6,225	6,360	6,495	6,630	6,765	6,900
13.....	6,380	6,585	6,720	6,855	6,990	7,125	7,260
14.....	6,740	6,955	7,090	7,225	7,360	7,495	7,630
15.....	7,110	7,335	7,470	7,605	7,740	7,875	8,010
16.....	7,490	7,725	7,860	7,995	8,130	8,265	8,400
17.....	7,880	8,125	8,260	8,395	8,530	8,665	8,800
18.....	8,280	8,535	8,670	8,805	8,940	9,075	9,210
19.....	8,690	8,955	9,090	9,225	9,360	9,495	9,630
20.....	9,110	9,385	9,520	9,655	9,790	9,925	10,060
21.....	9,540	9,825	9,960	10,095	10,230	10,365	10,500
22.....	9,980	10,275	10,410	10,545	10,680	10,815	10,950
23.....	10,430	10,735	10,870	11,005	11,140	11,275	11,410
24.....	10,890	11,205	11,340	11,475	11,610	11,745	11,880
25.....	11,360	11,685	11,820	11,955	12,090	12,225	12,360
26.....	11,840	12,175	12,310	12,445	12,580	12,715	12,850
27.....	12,330	12,675	12,810	12,945	13,080	13,215	13,350
28.....	12,830	13,185	13,320	13,455	13,590	13,725	13,860
29.....	13,340	13,705	13,840	13,975	14,110	14,245	14,380
30.....	13,860	14,235	14,370	14,505	14,640	14,775	14,910
31.....	14,390	14,775	14,910	15,045	15,180	15,315	15,450
32.....	14,930	15,325	15,460	15,595	15,730	15,865	16,000
33.....	15,480	15,885	16,020	16,155	16,290	16,425	16,560
34.....	16,040	16,455	16,590	16,725	16,860	16,995	17,130
35.....	16,610	17,035	17,170	17,305	17,440	17,575	17,710
36.....	17,190	17,625	17,760	17,895	18,030	18,165	18,300
37.....	17,780	18,225	18,360	18,495	18,630	18,765	18,900
38.....	18,380	18,835	18,970	19,105	19,240	19,375	19,510
39.....	18,990	19,455	19,590	19,725	19,860	19,995	20,130
40.....	19,610	20,085	20,220	20,355	20,490	20,625	20,760
41.....	20,240	20,725	20,860	20,995	21,130	21,265	21,400
42.....	20,880	21,375	21,510	21,645	21,780	21,915	22,050
43.....	21,530	22,035	22,170	22,305	22,440	22,575	22,710
44.....	22,190	22,705	22,840	22,975	23,110	23,245	23,380
45.....	22,860	23,385	23,520	23,655	23,790	23,925	24,060
46.....	23,540	24,075	24,210	24,345	24,480	24,615	24,750
47.....	24,230	24,775	24,910	25,045	25,180	25,315	25,450
48.....	24,930	25,485	25,620	25,755	25,890	26,025	26,160
49.....	25,640	26,205	26,340	26,475	26,610	26,745	26,880
50.....	26,360	26,935	27,070	27,205	27,340	27,475	27,610
51.....	27,090	27,675	27,810	27,945	28,080	28,215	28,350
52.....	27,830	28,425	28,560	28,695	28,830	28,965	29,100
53.....	28,580	29,185	29,320	29,455	29,590	29,725	29,860
54.....	29,340	29,955	30,090	30,225	30,360	30,495	30,630
55.....	30,110	30,735	30,870	31,005	31,140	31,275	31,410
56.....	30,890	31,525	31,660	31,795	31,930	32,065	32,200
57.....	31,680	32,325	32,460	32,595	32,730	32,865	33,000
58.....	32,480	33,135	33,270	33,405	33,540	33,675	33,810
59.....	33,290	33,955	34,090	34,225	34,360	34,495	34,630
60.....	34,110	34,785	34,920	35,055	35,190	35,325	35,460
61.....	34,940	35,625	35,760	35,895	36,030	36,165	36,300
62.....	35,780	36,475	36,610	36,745	36,880	37,015	37,150
63.....	36,630	37,335	37,470	37,605	37,740	37,875	38,010
64.....	37,490	38,205	38,340	38,475	38,610	38,745	38,880
65.....	38,360	39,085	39,220	39,355	39,490	39,625	39,760
66.....	39,240	39,975	40,110	40,245	40,380	40,515	40,650
67.....	40,130	40,875	41,010	41,145	41,280	41,415	41,550
68.....	41,030	41,785	41,920	42,055	42,190	42,325	42,460
69.....	41,940	42,705	42,840	42,975	43,110	43,245	43,380
70.....	42,860	43,635	43,770	43,905	44,040	44,175	44,310
71.....	43,790	44,575	44,710	44,845	44,980	45,115	45,250
72.....	44,730	45,525	45,660	45,795	45,930	46,065	46,200
73.....	45,680	46,485	46,620	46,755	46,890	47,025	47,160
74.....	46,640	47,455	47,590	47,725	47,860	47,995	48,130
75.....	47,610	48,435	48,570	48,705	48,840	48,975	49,110
76.....	48,590	49,425	49,560	49,695	49,830	49,965	50,100
77.....	49,580	50,425	50,560	50,695	50,830	50,965	51,100
78.....	50,580	51,435	51,570	51,705	51,840	51,975	52,110
79.....	51,590	52,455	52,590	52,725	52,860	52,995	53,130
80.....	52,610	53,485	53,620	53,755	53,890	54,025	54,160
81.....	53,640	54,525	54,660	54,795	54,930	55,065	55,200
82.....	54,680	55,575	55,710	55,845	55,980	56,115	56,250
83.....	55,730	56,635	56,770	56,905	57,040	57,175	57,310
84.....	56,790	57,705	57,840	57,975	58,110	58,245	58,380
85.....	57,860	58,785	58,920	59,055	59,190	59,325	59,460
86.....	58,940	59,875	60,010	60,145	60,280	60,415	60,550
87.....	60,030	60,975	61,110	61,245	61,380	61,515	61,650
88.....	61,130	62,085	62,220	62,355	62,490	62,625	62,760
89.....	62,240	63,205	63,340	63,475	63,610	63,745	63,880
90.....	63,360	64,335	64,470	64,605	64,740	64,875	65,010
91.....	64,490	65,475	65,610	65,745	65,880	66,015	66,150
92.....	65,630	66,625	66,760	66,895	67,030	67,165	67,300
93.....	66,780	67,785	67,920	68,055	68,190	68,325	68,460
94.....	67,940	68,955	69,090	69,225	69,360	69,495	69,630
95.....	69,110	70,135	70,270	70,405	70,540	70,675	70,810
96.....	70,290	71,325	71,460	71,595	71,730	71,865	72,000
97.....	71,480	72,525	72,660	72,795	72,930	73,065	73,200
98.....	72,680	73,735	73,870	74,005	74,140	74,275	74,410
99.....	73,890	74,955	75,090	75,225	75,360	75,495	75,630
100.....	75,110	76,185	76,320	76,455	76,590	76,725	76,860
101.....	76,340	77,425	77,560	77,695	77,830	77,965	78,100
102.....	77,580	78,675	78,810	78,945	79,080	79,215	79,350
103.....	78,830	79,935	80,070	80,205	80,340	80,475	80,610
104.....	80,090	81,205	81,340	81,475	81,610	81,745	81,880
105.....	81,360	82,485	82,620	82,755	82,890	83,025	83,160
106.....	82,640	83,775	83,910	84,045	84,180	84,315	84,450
107.....	83,930	85,075	85,210	85,345	85,480	85,615	85,750
108.....	85,230	86,385	86,520	86,655	86,790	86,925	87,060
109.....	86,540	87,705	87,840	87,975	88,110	88,245	88,380
110.....	87,860	89,035	89,170	89,305	89,440	89,575	89,710
111.....	89,190	90,375	90,510	90,645	90,780	90,915	91,050
112.....	90,530	91,725	91,860	91,995	92,130	92,265	92,400
113.....	91,880	93,085	93,220	93,355	93,490	93,625	93,760
114.....	93,240	94,455	94,590	94,725	94,860	94,995	95,130
115.....	94,610	95,835	95,970	96,105	96,240	96,375	96,510
116.....	95,990	97,225	97,360	97,495	97,630	97,765	97,900
117.....	97,380	98,625	98,760	98,895	99,030	99,165	99,300
118.....	98,780	100,035	100,170	100,305	100,440	100,575	100,710
119.....	100,190	101,455	101,590	101,725	101,860	101,995	102,130
120.....	101,610	102,885	103,020	103,155	103,290	103,425	103,560
121.....	103,040	104,325	104,460	104,595	104,730	104,865	105,000
122.....	104,480	105,775	105,910	106,045	106,180	106,315	106,450
123.....	105,930	107,235	107,370	107,505	107,640	107,775	107,910
124.....	107,390	108,705	108,840	108,975	109,110	109,245	109,380
125.....	108,860	110,185	110,320	110,455	110,590	110,725	110,860
126.....	110,340	111,675	111,810	111,945	112,080	112,215	112,350
127.....	111,830	113,175	113,310	113,445	113,580	113,715	113,850
128.....	113,330	114,685	114,820	114,955	115,090	115,225	115,360
129.....	114,840	116,205	116,340	116,475	116,610	116,745	116,880
130.....	116,360	117,735	117,870	118,005	118,140	118,275	118,410
131.....	117,890	119,275	119,410	119,545	119,680	119,815	119,950
132.....	119,430	120,825	120,960	121,095	121,230	121,365	121,500
133.....	120,980	122,385	122,520	122,655	122,790	122,925	123,060
134.....	122,540	123,955	124,090	124,225	124,360	124,495	124,630
135.....	124,110	125,535	125,670	125,805	125,940	126,075	126,210
136.....	125,690	127,125	127,260	127,395	127,530	127,665	127,800
137.....	127,280	128,725	128,860	128,995	129,130	129,265	129,400
138.....	128,880	130,335	130,470	130,605	130,740	130,875	131,010

"(b) The basic salary of postmasters in fourth-class post offices shall be readjusted for changes in gross receipts at the start of the first pay period after the beginning of each fiscal year. In adjusting a postmaster's basic salary under this section the basic salary shall be fixed at the lowest step which is higher than the basic salary received by the postmaster at the end of the preceding fiscal year. If there is no such step the basic salary shall be fixed at the highest step for the adjusted gross receipts of the office. Each increase in basic salary because of change in gross receipts shall be deemed the equivalent of a step-increase under section 401 of this Act and the waiting period, for purposes of advancement to the next step, shall begin on the date of adjustment.

"(c) The basic salaries of postmasters at newly established offices of the fourth class shall be fixed at the lowest salary rate. Whenever unusual conditions prevail at any post office of the fourth class the Postmaster General may advance such office to the appropriate category or class indicated by the receipts of the preceding quarter. Any fourth-class office advanced to the appropriate category or class pursuant to this subsection shall remain in such category or class until the start of the first pay period after July 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which it was so advanced, at which time it shall be assigned to the category or class indicated by the receipts for the preceding calendar year.

"(d) Persons who perform the duties of postmaster at post offices of the fourth class where there is a vacancy or during the absence of the postmaster on sick or annual leave, or leave without pay, shall be paid the same basic salary to which they would have been entitled if regularly appointed as such postmaster.

"(e) The Postmaster General may allow to postmasters in fourth-class post offices additional compensation for separating services and for unusual conditions during a portion of the year, in lieu of an allowance for clerical services for this purpose.

"(f) At seasonal post offices of the fourth class, the Postmaster General may authorize the payment of the basic salary prorated over the pay periods such office is open for business during the fiscal year.

"(g) Where the gross postal receipts of a post office of the third class for each of two consecutive calendar years are less than \$1,500, or where in any calendar year the gross postal receipts are less than \$1,400, such post office shall be relegated to the fourth class and the basic salary of the postmaster shall be fixed in the manner provided in subsection (b) of this section.

"Conversion"

"Sec. 304. (a) Each employee whose basic salary is paid under the Act of July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 435), as amended, or under the Classification Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 954), as amended, and who on or prior to the effective date of this section has earned but has not been credited with a higher automatic salary grade increase under the Act of July 6, 1945, or a higher within-grade step-increase under the Classification Act of 1949 for his position, or whose basic salary would have been increased on July 1, 1955, by reason of changed postal receipts, shall be given credit for such increase before his basic salary is adjusted under subsection (b) of this section.

"(b) The basic salary of each employee in effect immediately prior to the effective date of the Postal Field Service Schedule, the Rural Carrier Schedule, and the Fourth-Class Office Schedule, shall be adjusted to the basic salary in the schedules in the following manner:

"(1) If the basic salary of the employee is equal to any step established for his position

in the appropriate schedule, such step shall be established as the employee's new basic salary.

"(2) If the basic salary of the employee is less than the entrance step established for his position in the appropriate schedule, such entrance step shall be established as the employee's new basic salary.

"(3) If the basic salary of the employee falls between any two steps established for his position in the appropriate schedule, the higher step shall be established as the employee's new basic salary.

"(4) If the basic salary of the employee is greater than the highest step established for his position in the appropriate schedule, such basic salary shall be established as the new basic salary of the employee.

"Addition of longevity step-increases"

"Sec. 305. (a) When the basic salary of an employee, except an employee whose basic salary immediately prior to the effective date of the Postal Field Service Schedule was fixed by the Classification Act of 1949, is established under section 304 of this Act, each longevity step-increase which such employee has earned prior to the effective date of his schedule shall become a part of his basic compensation and shall constitute a longevity step-increase under section 404 of this Act.

"(b) In the case of an employee whose compensation immediately prior to the effective date of the Postal Field Service Schedule was fixed by the Classification Act of 1949, all creditable service under section 404 shall be counted in order to determine such employee's eligibility for longevity step-increases under such section.

"Retroactive basic salary increases"

"Sec. 306. (a) The basic salary in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section, of each employee paid under the Act of July 6, 1945, as amended (39 U. S. C., secs. 858, 859, 861a, 862, 863-866, 868, 869), or under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be increased by 7 per centum effective March 1, 1955 (rounded to the nearest dollar in the case of per annum rates and to the nearest one-half cent in the case of hourly rates, a half-dollar or one-quarter of a cent being rounded to the next highest dollar or one-half cent, respectively). Such increase shall be applied (1) in the case of each rural carrier to his fixed compensation, his compensation per mile, and any additional compensation allowed him for serving a heavily patronized route, and (2) to the amounts specified in sections 3 (c), 3 (d), 12 (a), 12 (e), 15 (f), and 17 (d) of the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 134, Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended.

"(b) Retroactive salary shall be paid under this Act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive salary shall be paid a retired postmaster, officer, or employee for services rendered during the period beginning March 1, 1955, and ending with the date of his retirement, or in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950, for services rendered by a deceased postmaster, officer, or employee during the period beginning on March 1, 1955, and ending with the date of his death.

"TITLE IV—STEP-INCREASES"

"Automatic advancement by step-increases"

"Sec. 401. (a) Except as to a substitute employee in the Postal Transportation Service whose position is allocated to salary level PFS-6 as a distribution clerk in a railway or highway post office, each employee whose

position is allocated to the Rural Carrier Schedule, the Fourth-Class Office Schedule, or salary level PFS-10 or a lower salary level of the Postal Field Service Schedule, who has not reached the highest step for his position, shall be advanced successively to the next higher step for his position at the beginning of the first pay period following the completion of each fifty-two calendar weeks of satisfactory service, if no equivalent increase in basic salary from any cause was received during such period of fifty-two calendar weeks. The benefit of successive step-increases shall be preserved, under regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General, for employees whose continuous service is interrupted by service in the Armed Forces.

"(b) Each employee whose position is allocated to salary level PFS-11 or a higher salary level of the Postal Field Service Schedule shall be advanced to and including step four of his salary level in the manner provided in subsection (a) of this section. Advancement of such employee to steps higher than step four, exclusive of longevity step-increases, shall be granted by the Postmaster General on the basis of superior performance under regulations issued by him, but no such employee is eligible for more than one step-increase within the time period specified in subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) Each substitute employee in the Postal Transportation Service, whose position is allocated to salary level PFS-6 as a distribution clerk in a railway or highway post office, shall be advanced in the manner prescribed for other employees under subsection (a) of this section, but such substitute shall not be advanced beyond step four of salary level PFS-6.

"Creditable service for advancement"

"Sec. 402. Each employee in the postal field service is eligible to earn step-increases in accordance with this Act. Except for temporary rural carriers serving in the absence of regular rural carriers on leave without pay or on military leave, credit shall not be allowed for time on the rolls under a temporary appointment for one year or less unless such time on the rolls is continuous to the date of appointment to a position of unlimited duration.

"Adjustment of service credit"

"Sec. 403. For the purpose of establishing eligibility for step increases under section 401, the Postmaster General is directed to preserve for employees presently in the automatic grades, other than the maximum automatic grades, their present anniversary dates: *Provided*, That no employee whose anniversary date occurs before the anniversary date of a senior employee shall be advanced ahead of such senior employee. For the purposes of this section, the term 'senior employee' means an employee in the same position in the post office or organizational unit concerned, who, by virtue of his length of service or position, has superior seniority rights. The anniversary date of any employee whose present anniversary date cannot be preserved without advancing ahead of such senior employee shall be that date which results in the shortest additional waiting period for such employee. Each employee in a maximum automatic grade or a single salary grade shall begin the waiting period for his anniversary date on the effective date of his transfer into the appropriate schedule contained in sections 301, 302 or 303 of this Act.

"Longevity step increases"

Sec. 404. (a) There are established for each employee longevity steps A, B, and C. For each promotion to a longevity step—

(1) each postmaster at a post office of the fourth class shall receive an amount equal

to 5 per centum of his basic salary, or \$100 per annum, whichever is the lesser, and

(2) each employee (other than a postmaster at a post office of the fourth class) shall receive \$100 per annum.

In computing the percentage increase under this subsection the amount of the increase shall be rounded to the nearest dollar. A half dollar or one-half cent shall be rounded to the next highest dollar or cent, respectively.

(b) Each employee shall be assigned to—

(1) longevity step A at the beginning of the pay period following the completion of 13 years of service;

(2) longevity step B at the beginning of the pay period following the completion of 18 years of service; and

(3) longevity step C at the beginning of the pay period following the completion of 25 years of service.

(c) (1) There shall be credited, for the purpose of subsection (b)—

(A) all time on the rolls, except time on the rolls as a substitute rural carrier, in the postal field service or in the Post Office Department;

(B) all time on the rolls in the custodial service of the Department of the Treasury continuous to the date of the transfer of the employee to the custodial service of the Post Office Department in accordance with Executive Order Numbered 6166, dated June 10, 1933;

(C) all time on the rolls as a special-delivery messenger at a first-class post office; and

(D) all time on the rolls as a clerk in a third-class post office for which payment is made from authorized allowances.

(2) In determining longevity credit for the purposes of subsection (b) in the case of an employee whose continuous service in the postal field service or in the departmental service of the Post Office Department shall have been interrupted by service with the Armed Forces or to comply with a transfer during war or national emergency as defined by the United States Civil Service Commission, all time engaged in such service with the Armed Forces or on such transfer shall be credited pro rata for each week of such service. All service specified in this subsection, whether continuous or intermittent, shall be credited on the basis of one week for each whole week the employee has been on the rolls, except that credit shall not be allowed for time on the rolls under a temporary appointment for one year or less unless such time on the rolls is continuous to the date of appointment to a position of unlimited duration.

(d) Employees on the rolls on the effective date of this section who are entitled to promotion credit for longevity purposes under section 2 of the Act approved May 3, 1950 (64 Stat. 102; 39 U. S. C. 889), shall retain all rights and benefits established or continued under such section to the same extent as though such section had remained in effect.

(e) Increases under this section shall not be deemed equivalent increases within the meaning of section 401.

"TITLE V—GENERAL COMPENSATION RULES

"Appointments

"Sec. 501. The Postmaster General may appoint any person who has been employed in a civilian capacity in any branch of the Government to any position in a regional or district office or to any professional or scientific position and may place such person in any step in the salary level of the Postal Field Service Schedule which is less than one full step above the highest basic salary which such person received from the United States.

"Promotion

"Sec. 502. (a) Any employee who is promoted or transferred to a position in a higher

salary level of the Postal Field Service Schedule shall be paid basic salary at the lowest step of such higher salary level which exceeds his existing basic salary by not less than the amount of difference between the entrance step of the salary level from which promoted and the entrance step of the salary level immediately above the salary level from which promoted. If there is no step in the salary level to which the employee is promoted which exceeds his existing basic salary by at least the amount of such difference, such employee shall be paid (1) the maximum step of the salary level to which promoted, or (2) his existing basic salary, whichever is higher.

"(b) Regular clerks and carriers in first- and second-class post offices are not eligible for promotion to positions of higher salary levels in their respective offices unless they are in the maximum steps of their respective salary levels. If for any reason such clerks and carriers in such maximum steps are not available those clerks and carriers in the lower steps in such offices shall be eligible for such promotion.

"Compensation of certain temporary employees

"Sec. 503. Each temporary employee who is hired for a continuous period of one year or less for a position under the Postal Field Service Schedule shall be paid a basic salary at the entrance step for the salary level of the position to which he is appointed.

"Prohibition on reduction of former compensation

"Sec. 504. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to reduce the per annum or hourly basic compensation of any employee on the rolls on the effective date of the Postal Field Service Schedule, the Rural Carrier Schedule, or Fourth-Class Office Schedule to an amount less than his basic compensation immediately prior to adjustment to such schedules.

"(b) For the purposes of this section, 'basic compensation' includes basic compensation under the Classification Act of 1949.

"TITLE VI—PAY ADMINISTRATION

"Pay periods and computation of rates

"Sec. 601. (a) Employees in the postal field service shall be paid compensation in twenty-six installments. Each such installment shall be the compensation for a pay period of two weeks.

"(b) As basic compensation for a full pay period, an employee, other than an hourly rate employee, shall be paid an amount equal to one twenty-sixth of his annual basic compensation. As basic compensation for a portion of a pay period, such employee shall be paid basic compensation computed in accordance with subsection (d) of this section for the number of days and hours of service for which he has credit.

"(c) As basic compensation for the pay period, an hourly rate employee shall be paid an amount equal to the product of his hourly rate of basic compensation and the number of hours of service for which he has credit.

"(d) For purposes of computing rates of compensation other than annual rates the following rules shall govern:

"(1) To compute an hourly rate of basic compensation for employees other than substitute employees, the annual rate of basic compensation shall be divided by 2,080.

"(2) To compute an hourly rate of basic compensation for substitute employees, the annual rate of basic compensation shall be divided by 2,016.

"(3) To compute the daily rate of compensation for postmasters, postal inspectors, and rural carriers, the annual rate of compensation shall be divided by 312.

"(4) To compute the daily rate of basic compensation for annual rate employees other than postmasters, postal inspectors, and rural carriers, the hourly rate of basic

compensation shall be multiplied by the number of daily hours of service required.

"(e) Except for lump-sum payments for accumulated leave upon the termination of employment, an annual rate employee shall not be paid more than one twenty-sixth of his basic compensation as basic compensation for a pay period.

"(f) All rates shall be computed to the nearest cent, counting one-half cent and over as a whole cent.

"(g) When a pay period for employees to whom this Act applies begins in one fiscal year and ends in another, the gross amount of the earnings of such employees for such pay period may be regarded as a charge against the appropriation or allotment current at the end of such pay period.

"Hours of work

"Sec. 602. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, employees shall not be required to work more than eight hours a day. The work schedule of employees shall be regulated so that the eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than ten consecutive hours.

"Compensatory time, overtime, and holidays

"Sec. 603. In emergencies or if the needs of the service require, the Postmaster General may require employees to work more than eight hours in one day, or on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays. For such service he shall grant employees in the 'PFS' Schedule compensatory time or pay such employees overtime compensation under the following rules:

"(1) Each employee in or below salary level PFS-8 shall be paid for all work in excess of eight hours in one day at the rate of 150 per centum of his hourly basic compensation.

"(2) (A) Each employee in or below salary level PFS-8 who performs work on Saturdays or Sundays shall, under regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General, be granted compensatory time in an amount equal to the excess time worked within five working days, except that, in lieu of such compensatory time, the Postmaster General may, if the exigencies of the service require, authorize such employee to be paid, for work performed on Saturdays and Sundays during the month of December, at the rate of 150 per centum of his hourly basic compensation.

"(B) If the work performed by such employees on Saturdays and Sundays is less than eight hours, such service, in the discretion of the Postmaster General may be carried forward and combined with similar service performed on other Saturdays and Sundays. The employees may be allowed compensatory time for such combined service or any part thereof at any time, except that, whenever at least eight hours of such service has been accumulated, the employees shall be allowed eight hours compensatory time on one day within five working days next succeeding the Saturday or Sunday on which the total accumulated service was at least eight hours.

"(3) For time worked on a day referred to as a holiday in the Act of December 26, 1941 (5 U. S. C., sec. 87b), or on a day designated by Executive order as a holiday for Federal employees generally, each employee in or below salary level PFS-8, under regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General, shall either be granted compensatory time in an amount equal to such time worked within thirty working days, or be paid premium compensation at a rate equal to his hourly basic compensation for the time so worked. For work performed on Christmas Day, premium compensation shall be paid at a rate equal to 150 per centum of the employee's hourly basic compensation.

"(4) Each employee in or above salary level PFS-9 who performs overtime or holiday work as described in this section, under regula-

tions prescribed by the Postmaster General, shall be granted compensatory time in an amount equal to such overtime or holiday work.

"Night work"

"SEC. 604. Employees who perform work between the hours of 6 o'clock post meridian and 6 o'clock ante meridian standard or daylight saving time, depending upon which time is observed where such work is performed, shall be paid extra compensation for each hour of such work at the rate of 10 per centum of their hourly basic compensation. The differential for night duty shall not be included in computing any overtime compensation to which such employees may be entitled.

"Exemption of certain employees from certain provisions relating to pay administration"

"SEC. 605. (a) Sections 602, 603, and 604 of this Act do not apply to the heads of regional or district offices and such other employees of the headquarters staff of regional and district offices as the Postmaster General designates, or to postmasters, rural carriers, post office inspectors, traveling mechanics, and traveling examiners of equipment and supplies.

"(b) Sections 602 and 603 of this Act do not apply to substitute employees and to employees in the Postal Transportation Service assigned to road duty.

"(c) Section 602 of this Act does not apply to employees in post offices of the third class.

"(d) The provisions of section 603 of this Act relating to compensatory time and overtime compensation for work on Saturdays or Sundays do not apply to hourly rate regular employees.

"Substitute employment"

"SEC. 606. (a) Subject to subsection (c) of this section, the Postmaster General shall prescribe the conditions under which substitute positions may be established.

"(b) Each substitute, hourly rate, and temporary employee who reports for duty in compliance with an official order shall be employed for not less than two hours following the hour at which such employee is ordered to report.

"(c) In the case of positions which are the same as or equivalent to the positions enumerated in the act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of substitute postal employees, and for other purposes", approved June 4, 1936, as amended (39 U. S. C., sec. 834), the ratio of classified substitute employees to regular employees shall not be more than one classified substitute to five regular employees or fraction thereof with respect to each such position, except that in offices having fewer than five regular employees there may be one substitute clerk and one substitute carrier, and one substitute in the motor vehicle service.

"Employees in the Postal Transportation Service"

"SEC. 607. (a) The Postmaster General shall organize the work of employees in the Postal Transportation Service who are assigned to road duty into regularly scheduled tours of duty. Such tours of duty shall aggregate an average of not more than eight hours a day for two hundred and fifty-two days a year, including an allowance of one hour and thirty-five minutes for work to be performed on layoff periods. He shall not grant allowances of time for work performed on layoff periods to employees other than employees engaged in the distribution of mail.

"(b) Employees in the Postal Transportation Service assigned to road duty, except substitute employees, who are required to perform work in excess of the scheduled time of their regular tours of duty as established by the Postmaster General shall be paid at the rate of 150 per centum of their hourly

basic compensation for such overtime work. In arriving at the amount of overtime to be paid at any time during the calendar year, any deficiencies accrued up to that time during the same calendar year shall be offset against any overtime work by the employee.

"(c) Substitute employees in the Postal Transportation Service assigned to road duty shall be paid on an hourly basis for actual work performed according to the time value of each trip of such road duty, including an allowance of time for all work required on layoff periods.

"(d) In addition to compensation provided under this Act, the Postmaster General, under regulations prescribed by him, may pay not more than \$9 per day as travel allowances in lieu of actual expenses, at fixed rates per annum or by such other method as he deems equitable to regular and substitute employees in the Postal Transportation Service who are assigned to road duty, after the expiration of ten hours from the time the initial run begins.

"(e) Substitute employees in the Postal Transportation Service shall be credited with full time while traveling under orders of the Post Office Department to and from their designated headquarters to take up assignments.

"Equipment maintenance allowance for special delivery messengers"

"SEC. 608. (a) In addition to the compensation provided under this Act regular and substitute special delivery messengers at first-class post offices shall be paid an automotive equipment maintenance allowance at the rate of 7 cents per mile or major fraction thereof for miles traveled under the direction of the Department in making delivery of special-delivery mail or at the option of the Postmaster General at the rate of 90 cents per hour spent in making delivery of special-delivery mail. Payments for equipment maintenance shall be made at the same periods and in the same manner as payments of regular compensation.

"(b) The Postmaster General may provide or hire vehicles under an allowance basis for use in the delivery of special-delivery mail whenever the needs of the postal field service so require.

"Equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers"

"SEC. 609. (a) In addition to the compensation provided in the Rural Carrier Schedule, each rural carrier shall be paid for equipment maintenance a sum equal to 9 cents per mile for each mile or major fraction of a mile scheduled. The Postmaster General may pay such additional equipment maintenance allowance as he determines to be fair and reasonable, not in excess of \$3 per day when combined with the equipment maintenance allowance provided by the preceding sentence, to rural carriers entitled to additional compensation under section 302 (c) of this Act for serving heavily patronized routes. Payments for such equipment maintenance shall be made at the same periods and in the same manner as payments of regular compensation.

"(b) Any employee in the postal field service who is assigned to serve any rural route, and who furnishes the vehicle used in the performance of such service, shall be paid the equipment maintenance allowance provided for the route so served, in addition to his compensation.

"Allowances for postmasters in fourth-class post offices"

"SEC. 610. Postmasters of fourth-class post offices shall be paid as allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment an amount equal to 15 per centum of the compensation earned in each pay period, at the same time and in the same manner as their regular compensation.

"TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS"

"Classes of post offices"

"SEC. 701. The Postmaster General shall divide post offices into four classes on the basis of gross annual postal receipts. He shall place in the first class those post offices at which such receipts are \$40,000 or more. He shall place in the second class those post offices at which such receipts are \$8,000 or more, but less than \$40,000. He shall place in the third class those post offices at which such receipts are \$1,500 or more, but less than \$8,000. He shall place in the fourth class those offices at which such receipts are less than \$1,500.

"Assignment of employees"

"SEC. 702. With the consent of the employee, the Postmaster General is authorized to detail any employee, including any employee of the departmental service, between the postal field service and the departmental service to such extent as may be necessary to develop a more efficient working force and more effectively to perform the work of the Department. Each such detail shall be made for a period of not more than one year and may be made without change in compensation of the employee so detailed.

"Increases in basic compensation not 'equivalent increases'"

"SEC. 703. Any increase in rate of basic compensation by reason of enactment of this Act shall not be considered as an 'equivalent increase' in compensation within the meaning of section 701 (a) (A) of the Classification Act of 1949, in the case of employees who transfer or are transferred to a position coming within the purview of the Classification Act of 1949.

"Postal employees of the Canal Zone Government"

"SEC. 704. The Governor of the Canal Zone is authorized and directed to adopt applicable provisions of this Act for postal employees of the Canal Zone Government, as of the respective effective dates of such applicable provisions.

"References in other laws with respect to Public Law 134 Seventy-ninth Congress"

"SEC. 705. (a) Whenever reference is made in any other law to the Act of July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 435), as amended, such reference shall be held and considered to mean this Act. Whenever reference is made in any other law to a 'grade' of such Act of July 6, 1945, such reference shall be held and considered to mean the corresponding basic salary step in any schedule contained in this Act.

"(b) The application of this Act to any position or employee shall not be affected by reason of the enactment of subsection (a).

"Applicability of act to Guam"

"SEC. 706. This Act shall have the same force and effect within Guam as within other possessions of the United States.

"Regulations of Postmaster General"

"SEC. 707. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to issue such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of this Act.

"Civil service act and rules, Veterans' Preference Act of 1944"

"SEC. 708. This Act shall not be construed to modify the application of the Civil Service Act and Rules or the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to the postal field service.

"Authorization of appropriations"

"SEC. 709. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"Effective dates"

"SEC. 710. (a) This section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

"(b) Section 601 of this Act shall take effect on any Sunday following the date of

enactment of this Act designated by the Postmaster General but not later than the first Sunday of the first calendar month which begins more than sixty days after such date of enactment.

"(c) The remainder of this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

"(d) (1) The adjustment of the basic salary of each employee to the basic salary established for the position he was occupying on the effective date of this Act shall be completed within one hundred and eighty days after the effective date of section 304 (b).

"(2) The applicable salary schedules, provisions, and limitations contained in the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 134, Seventy-ninth Congress), as amended, or the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as the case may be, shall continue in effect with respect to each such employee until the date on which his basic salary is adjusted under such section 304 (b).

"(3) Such adjustment of basic salary of each such employee shall be made effective as of the effective date of section 304 (b) and payments of basic salary on the basis of such adjustment shall be decreased by the amounts of basic salary received by such employee during such period under the applicable provisions of such Act of July 6, 1945, as amended, or the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as the case may be."

And the House agrees to the same.

TOM MURRAY,
JAMES H. MORRISON,
JAMES C. DAVIS,
EDWARD H. REES,
ROBERT J. CORBETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
MATTHEW M. NEELY,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
FRANK CARLSON,
WILLIAM LANGER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same. Except for technical and clerical changes, the differences between the House amendment and the conference substitute are discussed below.

The Post Office Department estimates that this conference agreement will increase Post Office Department costs by \$179,800,000 annually. Several items which are included in this estimate are neither salary increases nor reclassification adjustments. These items, which relate only to limited groups of employees, are: travel allowances for Postal Transportation Service employees, \$3,600,000; longevity for substitute employees, \$1,000,000; a new formula for computing pay of substitute rural carriers substitutes (312-day instead of 360-day basis), \$2,000,000. Thus the cost attributable to salary increases and reclassification is \$173,200,000, annually, representing 8.59 percent of present payroll.

In the House amendment, the description of the basic function of a typist, level 3, contained in paragraph (7) of section 203 includes the function of performing "general office clerical work." The conference substitute retains this function generally but strikes out the word "clerical" from the phrase "general office clerical work" in order to remove any implication that an employee in the position of typist, level 3, will be required to perform, as a part of the basic function of such position, clerical duties of a higher level.

Section 304 (a) of the House amendment provides that, before the adjustment of the basic salary (in effect immediately prior to the effective date of section 304) of an employee paid under the act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 134, 79th Cong.), or the Classification Act of 1949, to the appropriate new basic salary in the appropriate new schedule, such employee shall be given credit for each automatic salary grade increase under such Act of July 6, 1945, and each within-grade step increase under the Classification Act of 1949, which he has earned, but has not been credited with, on or prior to the first day of the first pay period following the date of enactment of the bill—the effective date of section 304.

Section 304 (a) of the conference substitute retains the above provision of section 304 (a) of the House amendment and, in addition, makes such provision applicable in the case of an employee whose basic salary would have been increased on July 1, 1955, by reason of changed gross postal receipts of his post office under provisions of law in effect prior to enactment of the conference substitute. As a result, under section 304 (a) of the conference substitute, each such employee will be given credit, before his basic salary is adjusted under the conference substitute, for increases in his basic salary which would have occurred on July 1, 1955, under existing provisions of law by reason of changed gross postal receipts of his post office.

Section 306 (a) of the House amendment relates to increases in the basic salary, in effect immediately prior to the effective date of section 306 (the first day of the first pay period following the date of enactment), of (1) each employee paid under the act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 134, 79th Cong.), as amended; and (2) each employee paid under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, whose basic salary is adjusted to one of the new basic salary schedules provided by the House amendment for the postal field service. In general, such section 306 (a) of the House amendment provides that such basic salary shall be increased by 6 percent, effective March 1, 1955.

Section 306 (a) of the conference substitute is the same as section 306 (a) of the House amendment except that such increase of 6 percent is increased by the conference substitute to 7 percent.

Section 403 of the House amendment relates to the adjustment of service credit for purposes of establishing eligibility for step increases under section 401 of the House amendment.

In general, such section 403 provides—

(1) that each employee whose basic salary is adjusted as of the first day of the first pay period beginning after the date of enactment of the bill shall begin his waiting period of fifty-two weeks on the date of such adjustment; and

(2) that each employee in one of the automatic salary grades (other than the maximum grade) under the act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 134, 79th Cong.), as amended, immediately prior to such adjustment of his basic salary may retain, for step-increase purposes under section 401, his anniversary date established under such act of July 6, 1945, if his increase in basic salary by reason of such adjustment is less than a certain

proportionate part of the next automatic salary grade increase which he would have received under such act of July 6, 1945.

Section 403 of the House amendment, in effect, preserves the anniversary dates of employees by considering conversions to the new salary schedules as equivalent increases in basic compensation.

It is the opinion of the committee of conference, however, that the House amendment does not preserve existing anniversary dates for employees to the maximum extent consistent with the new classification and compensation system provided for by the House amendment.

Section 403 of the conference substitute replaces the above-discussed provision of the House amendment with language which constitutes a directive, coupled with a grant of the necessary authority, to the Postmaster General to preserve for employees now in the automatic grades (other than the maximum grades or single-salary grades) their respective anniversary dates now in effect. Such provision of the conference substitute provides that the Postmaster General shall exercise such authority in accordance with the following principles:

First, the existing anniversary dates of employees in the automatic grades (other than the maximum grades or single-salary grades) shall be preserved to the maximum extent consistent with the new classification and compensation system.

Second, in no case shall an employee who, as a result of conversion under this Act, is in the same salary level as a senior employee and whose anniversary date occurs prior to the anniversary date of such senior employee be advanced to the next higher step in such salary level before such senior employee. The term "senior employee" is defined as an employee (1) who is in the same position and in the post office or organizational unit as the junior employee concerned and (2) who, by virtue of his length of service or position, has seniority rights which are superior to those of such junior employee.

Third, in the case of any such junior employee whose present anniversary date cannot be preserved without advancing before such senior employee, the Postmaster General will be required to determine for such junior employee, as a new anniversary date, that date which will result in the shortest possible additional waiting period before such junior employee is advanced to the next higher step in his salary level. It is contemplated generally that, in the case of any such junior employee, the new anniversary date will be fixed as the first day of the first pay period which begins after the anniversary date of such senior employee.

The conference substitute also provides that each employee who is in the maximum automatic grade or who is in a single salary grade will begin a waiting period of 52 weeks for his anniversary date upon the effective date of his transfer into the appropriate salary schedule.

Section 606 (b) of the House amendment provides that each substitute employee shall be employed for not less than two hours when he reports for duty after receiving an official call to duty. Section 606 (b) of the conference substitute retains this provision of the House amendment and, in addition, extends such provision to all hourly-rate employees and temporary employees.

Section 710 (d) (2) of the House amendment provides that all applicable salary schedules, provisions, and limitations contained in the Act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 134, 79th Cong.), as amended, shall continue in effect for each employee until his basic salary is converted to the appropriate new schedule under the House amendment.

Section 710 (d) (2) of the conference substitute is the same as section 710 (d) (2) of the House amendment, except that the

conference substitute contains a reference to applicable salary schedules, provisions, and limitations contained in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in order to make clear one of the purposes of section 710 (d) (2) of the House amendment.

Such purpose is to the effect that the applicable salary schedules, provisions, and limitations contained in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall remain in effect for each employee paid under such act (whose basic salary is to be adjusted to one of the new basic salary schedules for the postal field service) until such basic salary is actually converted to the appropriate new schedule contained in the conference substitute.

Section 710 (d) (3) of the House amendment provides—

(1) that when the adjustment of the basic salary of each employee has been made through conversion under the House amendment, such adjustment shall be made effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins after the date of enactment; and

(2) that payments of basic salary because of such adjustment shall be decreased by whatever amounts of basic salary the employee received, during the general period of conversion, under the act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 134, 79th Cong.), as amended.

Section 710 (d) (3) of the conference substitute is the same as section 710 (d) (3) of the House amendment, except that the conference substitute, in conformity with the clarifying change made by the conference substitute in connection with section 710 (d) (2), adds a reference to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in order to make it clear that payments of basic salary because of such adjustment shall also be decreased by whatever amounts the employee received, during the conversion period under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

TOM MURRAY,
JAMES H. MORRISON,
JAMES C. DAVIS,
EDWARD H. REES,
ROBERT J. CORBETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous conference report signed by 5 managers on the part of the House and 5 managers on the part of the Senate.

The conference report is not too much different from the bill H. R. 4644 as finally approved by the House. The only major change in the bill is that the House bill provided for a minimum increase of 6 percent for every postal employee. The conference report raises that minimum increase from 6 percent to 7 percent. There are other minor changes in the legislation as reported by the House, but they are not material and do not alter the general principles of the legislation.

I think the House conferees did some pretty good trading and were able to report back a good compromise between the two bodies. However, as I said on the floor of the House when the original bill H. R. 4644 was being considered, if the amendment known as amendment No. 2 offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss] was adopted, that then, in all good conscience, I could not support my own bill. The Moss amendment was adopted. In my opinion, the adoption of this amendment makes the bill full of injustices and inequities and distorts the proper salary relationship

and reclassification structure. For that reason I voted against the bill. However, when I went to conference with the other conferees of the House I made this statement at the conference. I said, "I opposed this bill because of the Moss amendment, but I am here as a conferee of the House to support and defend the position of the House." I did not regard my own personal wishes in the matter—in view of the action of the House—although I considered the Moss amendment most obnoxious and unfair.

I think this conference report should be sent to the President for action. There have been many predictions, both pro and con, about the action of the President on this legislation. I have said repeatedly that in my opinion I did not believe the President could approve this legislation and I still stand on that prediction. However, I am going to vote to send this conference to the President. While I am going to oppose a motion to recommit, I want to make it crystal clear, so that no one will misunderstand my position, that if the President in his wisdom and judgment sends back to the Congress a veto on this legislation I will support the veto of the President. I made that statement when this legislation was being considered, and my position has not changed.

This legislation has been before the House on three separate occasions. It was first here in February; again about a month ago, and now for the third time it is here on the conference report.

The President in his message to Congress in January recommended a 5 percent increase and reclassification of the pay structure.

His recommendation would have cost \$129 million. The House held 17 days of hearings on the President's bill and in executive session the committee decided that the bill should be changed and made many changes. As the result of the majority wishes of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service we reported out a new bill, H. R. 4644. This was a fair bill until it was practically wrecked and destroyed by the amendment offered by the gentleman from California. That filled it with inequities. It gives undue advantages to certain groups of clerks and city carriers and penalizes certain city carriers and clerks in the middle grades. It does not treat the rural carriers fairly. For that reason I am opposed to the bill, but I think it is time that this legislation now be sent to the President. It has been kicking around here long enough, and I ask you to support the unanimous report of the conferees in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss].

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to support the conference report generally as an improvement over the bill passed by this House. In doing so I want to deal specifically with some of the comments by the Postmaster General contained in his letter to the distinguished minority leader of this House wherein he states that the bill which has been brought about as a result of the combined majority judgment of the two Houses of Congress presents an administrative impossibility. I might add that

if the amount of increase were 7.6 rather than 8.6 the difficulties of administering the bill would apparently evaporate.

There is a statement made by Mr. Summerfield that the amount of increase is excessive. He says that since 1945 the employees have had an increase of 90 percent and that the cost of living during that same period has gone up but 48 percent. Let us look at the facts and consider them well, because Mr. Summerfield's statement is another example of what you can do with figures.

Since 1939 the total salary increase of the field employees in the Postal Service has been 93 percent. The cost of living since 1939 has gone up 93.8 percent. You have at this moment almost an exact parity between the cost of living and the percentage increase afforded people in the postal field service. The picture nationally for our industrial employees and for the national income generally shows a strikingly different pattern; for salary increases ranged from 200 to 500 percent in the same period of time. The only advantage the Federal employee enjoyed has been wiped out. To take the increase from 1945 only as a measure for proper evaluation is in no way fair, because prior to 1945—due to the war and the freeze on salaries—we did not treat our Federal employees at all fairly. This is the opportunity to give them decent treatment.

Comment is made that the amendments I proposed are a penalty against certain groups.

One group mentioned as a perfect example of my so-called abusive tactics was the special-delivery messengers. Those people who work as special-delivery messengers always have received a salary less than that paid a city carrier. In the administration proposal it was contemplated that they would be brought into full equality with the city carriers for the first time. The responsibility of the position is in no way the same as that of a city carrier; the examination itself is in no way comparable. In restoring the balance—not distorting it—but restoring the balance between the special-delivery messenger and the carrier—you are bringing about equitable treatment and leaving the special-delivery messenger still with a percentage of increase in this legislation as great as, or greater than, the carriers themselves will get.

We are told that we did not treat the supervisory personnel properly. That is a determination which, under this legislation, is within the power of the Postmaster General. He will allocate these jobs. I tried my best in committee to put in more positions at the supervisory level. I thought we should at least define the position of the superintendent of mails, because under this legislation no one at this moment can tell you what his salary will be. But it was the determination of the Department and the committee that that should not be done.

Mr. Chairman, as to the rural carriers I have this statement to make.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOSS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. While the great bulk of employees get a 7-percent increase under the reclassification, some of these postmasters and supervisors, as I understand it, can get an increase of over 50 percent, is that correct?

Mr. MOSS. As high as 58 percent.

Mr. Speaker, with reference to these rural carriers, I felt that the bill reported by the committee did not do them full justice. In the minority views which accompanied that bill to the floor there was clear language proposed to deal more equitably with them; but the representatives of the rural carriers came to me and asked that it not be offered. They said they were satisfied completely with the bill as it was written. They get more than just the increase proposed in the bill. They get a recomputation of the base for their annual wage and they get an increase in their equipment-maintenance cost, so they are not treated too badly. However, they are not treated as well as I would like to have had them treated.

I think it is a perfect example of the difficult job facing the Congress when it tries to write reclassification and salary increases in one package. You cannot convert a salary schedule to a new one without bringing about some inequities.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOSS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. The gentleman stated that the bill allowed an increase in equipment allowance for rural carriers. The gentleman I know did not intend to make that statement because, as he knows, the bill does not provide an increase in the equipment allowance for rural carriers.

Mr. MOSS. It allows an increase in the per diem operating cost for the equipment, as I recall it. There are increases which under your conference report amounts to about \$2 million.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. The gentleman is incorrect about that. The bill does provide for an increase in per diem for postal transportation, but we are talking about rural carriers.

Mr. MOSS. There is an increase which applies to the cost of the operation of the equipment by the rural carriers proposed in the bill, as I understand it.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I am sorry the gentleman is incorrect about that. If he will investigate he will find he is wrong.

Mr. MOSS. I will correct the record at this point. I intended to refer to the computation for mileage allowance for rural carriers. Not only does the increased percentage affect the fixed salary of rural carriers, but it applies to their annual mileage allowance. This annual mileage allowance is, in effect, for the maintenance of equipment. By increasing both the mileage allowance and the fixed salary of rural carriers, they are benefited substantially.

The gentleman will also recall that in the minority report there is a proposed new schedule which I wanted to offer on behalf of the rural carriers but which

their representatives said they did not want.

To point out the support the conference report has from the representatives of the employees who will be directly affected by this legislation, I want to bring to the attention of the Members the following letter I received:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS; NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE AND GENERAL SERVICE MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES; NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE AND POSTAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE MAIL HANDLERS, WATCHMEN, AND MESSENGERS; NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE MOTOR VEHICLE EMPLOYEES; NATIONAL POSTAL TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION; UNITED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS,

May 9, 1955.

Hon. JOHN E. MOSS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MOSS: The national representatives of the six organizations listed on the letterhead above are authorized and directed to advise you of the unanimous support of their membership for the conference agreement on S. 1—the postal-pay bill.

We sincerely urge you and your colleagues in the House of Representatives, without regard to political affiliation, to support the conference agreement on the postal-pay bill. It represents legislation which will meet with the overwhelming approval of a majority of the employees affected by the bill.

Thanking you for your consideration of our request, we are

Respectfully yours,

ROSS A. MESSER,
Legislative Representative, National Association of Post Office and General Service Maintenance Employees.

W. M. THOMAS,
President, National Postal Transport Association.

WILLIAM C. DOHERTY,
President, National Association of Letter Carriers.

SAMUEL E. KLEIN,
President, United National Association of Post Office Clerks.

PAUL M. CASTIGLIONI,
Legislative Representative, National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees.

HAROLD McAVOY,
President, National Association of Post Office and Postal Transportation Service Mail Handlers, Watchmen, and Messengers.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I would like to ask the gentleman from California a question. If this conference report is adopted, and it goes to the White House and is vetoed, and then is sent back to our committee which would report a 7.6 bill, does the gentleman then intend to resubmit his amendment when it comes back to the floor?

Mr. MOSS. I think that is a question which I would probably cross when faced with it. At the moment we are considering a conference report representing the judgment of the two Houses. I am acting on that.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The gentleman does not care to answer that question now; is that right?

Mr. MOSS. The gentleman not only does not care to but definitely states that he will cross that bridge when he gets to it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, to some people the action on this conference report here today seems to provide the Members of this body an opportunity to vote once again on whether or not they are friends of the postal employees and whether or not they are interested in the welfare and the working conditions of the postal employees. Unfortunately the issue is not quite that simple, as we are all friends of the postal employees. There are serious disagreements, however, as to what the proper amount of this increase should be. There is also serious and honest disagreement as to how the amount of increase should be distributed among the various employees. Of course, a lot of us here are very anxious to vote for a measure that has a chance of becoming law and that will put the money into the pockets of the employees that we are trying to help. I am not going to get into this threat of the veto again. We have heard enough about it. It is a matter of opinion, of course, whether or not the President will veto this bill. I think there is practically unanimous agreement now that he will veto a 10-percent raise. Certainly no effort was offered in committee to put a 10-percent increase in this bill, but as far as I am concerned, I am convinced, just as sure as I am convinced that I am standing here, that this bill will be vetoed and any action on my part to support this measure in its present form would be an idle gesture. We will yet have the opportunity to come back and vote on a 7.6 bill. It seems improper to me to place the responsibility for the proper distribution of this income on the shoulders of the President. I think we should exercise that judgment ourselves and get out a bill that has a chance to become law and a bill that he will sign. However, many of us are very much concerned about the plight of the classified employees. As we know, they have followed the action taken on the postal employees, and they have been the victims of strategy, right or wrong, used by the supporters of the postal employees. We have tried to get action on the classified bill for several weeks, to come on out with an 8 percent or 7.6 percent classified bill and get it on down to the White House and not wait for final action on the postal bill. However, there was general assumption that this postal bill would never be enacted into law; that it would be vetoed. With this presumption and with the commitment of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY], that we would come back into committee as soon as this bill was vetoed and sustained and act on both a postal and classified bill at the same time, and that would come out on the floor of this body to act on simultaneously, we agreed to hold up action for the time being on classified pay. We know during the past years this has been

repeated several times. The classified employees have not fared as well; the percentage of increase has not been as high. I think there is general agreement among the members of the committee that we will come out this time with the same amount of increase for the classified employees that we vote for the postal employees, and we think that will be 7.6 percent. We will go back in committee with the measure and I believe we will come out with a classified bill of 7.5 or 7.6 percent. I would like at this time to urge all the Members of this body to act with the same enthusiasm, with the same interest, the same concern in the interest of the approximately 1 million classified employees as they have expressed for the 500,000 postal employees.

There have been charges made that there is more political power among the postal employees. Of course we all know that that is not so. We all want to be just as fair with one group of Federal employees as another. I believe that this body will be as fair with the classified employees and will act on a bill providing for a 7½-percent raise for classified employees.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thought I read in the papers—and if I am incorrect, I should like to be corrected by the gentleman—that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] was for a 10-percent increase for postal employees.

Mr. BROYHILL. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. How does the gentleman reconcile that with his present position which is that he is against this conference report?

Mr. BROYHILL. I likewise understand that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] was for a 10-percent increase for the postal employees; is that right?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; but I am for this, too.

Mr. BROYHILL. Why is the gentleman not for a 10-percent increase? I answer the gentleman's question this way. I am for the maximum increase that I feel has a chance of becoming law. I feel that my reasons are the same as those of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] who came down from 10 percent to 8.2 percent.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is subordinating his views, is he?

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GUBSER. I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts, if at any time any Member on the majority side of the aisle, in committee or otherwise, offered a 10-percent amendment for the consideration of the committee? To my knowledge, it was never offered.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report, and would like to say that all of the argu-

ments on this matter have been heard by the House once before. The main difference here is an increase in cost from the original bill passed by the House from \$170 million to the conference substitute of \$179.8 million. That comes about principally by an increase of 1 percent in the conversion factor, from 6 to 7 percent, running from March 1 to the date of enactment, with an approximate increase of one-half percent from then on.

I should like to commend the chairman of the conference committee and the other managers on the part of the House for having done such an expeditious job and for having retained the bulk of the House bill.

The other changes that are set forth in the conference report are corrective for the most part and are not of too great concern. I feel, therefore, that the House would be proper in supporting the conference committee report, in view of the action it has already taken.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI].

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER], there are two things that occurred in the committee. No. 1, the gentleman from California [Mr. MOSS] offered an amendment in committee providing for 9.3 percent increase. Those who claim they are for a 10 percent increase voted against that. Let us keep that in mind.

No. 2, I was the first member in that committee who realized the situation and introduced a bill for a 10 percent increase, including reclassification.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GUBSER. Is the gentleman saying that at this session the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was given an opportunity to vote upon a 10 percent postal pay raise bill?

Mr. LESINSKI. Not a straight 10 percent increase.

Mr. GUBSER. In a reclassification bill or otherwise?

Mr. LESINSKI. Not a straight 10 percent increase.

Mr. GUBSER. Was such an amendment ever presented in executive session of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee by any member of the committee either on the majority or minority side?

Mr. LESINSKI. The gentleman from California [Mr. MOSS] offered an amendment to the bill, providing for 9.3 percent, and the so-called minority members, who were the majority of the committee, voted against it.

Mr. GUBSER. That is right; I do not remember voting against an amendment providing for 9.3 percent.

Mr. LESINSKI. Very well; let us call the staff of the committee and verify that. But I should like to point out something else at this point, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. MOSS].

Mr. MOSS. In order to get the record straight, I should like to inform

the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER] that the first amendment I offered proposed a 21-level schedule which provided an average cost of 9.3 percent. It was voted down. I subsequently offered 2 other amendments effecting a 21-level schedule.

Mr. LESINSKI. The Postmaster General seems to think that this legislation is very unwieldy. For the information of the House, the chairman and the other members of the committee had all the amendments accepted by the Post Office Department before being accepted by the committee. That is definite. They had conceded to every amendment. Then there were 3 amendments introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. MOSS], on the floor of the House, and the only one I can see at the present time they are against is the one providing that the Post Office Department has to report back to the Congress after the first of next year. What is wrong with that? What department has the right to dictate to Congress what we should do or cannot do?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I do not think anybody ever opposed it.

Mr. LESINSKI. No, but the Department evidently is opposed to it.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Three amendments were offered by the gentleman from California. I accepted two of the amendments and opposed only amendment No. 2.

Mr. LESINSKI. That is right. What is wrong about this legislation, then?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I would not want to take up all the gentleman's time explaining the many things wrong with it.

Mr. LESINSKI. Does the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee mean to tell me that 1 percent is causing all the trouble here, that it should be not 10 percent, only 8.2 or 8.5?

I can assure the Members of the House that the only thing wrong with this legislation is that the Postmaster General does not like, is the fact that he has to come back after the first of next year and report to Congress as to what he has done.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER].

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the time has arrived in this matter of postal pay legislation when we ought to take stock of the situation as it actually exists. This controversy has been going on for well over 2 years. It has reached a stalemate every time it has been considered. The record votes on it are numerous. Politics has been served. Everyone is on record. One of next year's issues has been created while the postal worker works for inadequate wages. I suggest that the time has now arrived when we had better forget the politics and give serious consideration to giving the postal workers a raise. The issue is now like and old, deflated political football. It is old, it is worn out. I suggest that if any of you are truly serious, truly desirous of giving the postal

workers a raise now, you vote to recommit this bill and bring back a bill which has a chance of being signed. If deep in your heart, you are truly desirous of doing what is right for the postal workers, you will vote them a raise now and stop this delay.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TUMULTY].

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this is a replay of an old record. We have a very practical problem before us. A week or so ago the House passed an 8.2 raise. I reiterate today what I said then. I think both side of the House are sincerely endeavoring to get a raise that will actually produce cash in the pockets of the employees instead of filling their ears with arguments, countercharges, and counterblasts.

I do not know what the President is going to do. I read in the paper that he said he may or may not veto it. I have great respect for what the minority leader says. He says the President will veto it. Our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY], says he will. So right now we are in a game of prognostication, we are crystal-ball gazing.

I think we ought to pass the conference report and send it to the President and see what he does. If he vetoes it, we will be back with another raise. If you recommit the bill, you are right back where we started 3 or 4 weeks ago. We still do not know what he—the President—is going to do. You say he will veto, we say he will not. The one way to find out what he will do is to put the document in his hands and let him do whatever he wants to do.

My feeling is we should pass it. I say this not in any partisan sense at all. I know that the gentlemen of the minority have tried. Naturally, we want more money for the postal employees. Being Democrats, we are more generous. We are more conscious of the little fellow. A person who has the grocery bill that I do is more apt to vote for more money for the postal employee and his family. But remember, the people who are involved here are the postal employees, wives, and children. They are entitled to this money. Let us resolve our difficulty. We will never resolve it by debating back and forth. The President alone can resolve it. If it is vetoed, as the chairman has said, we will have another bill and you will have an opportunity to give them a raise. But the wives and children of the postal employees are entitled now to get the cash. Arguments are splendid but you cannot buy bread with arguments. I know of one group who state that they are for 10 percent or nothing. That is a wonderful idea, but you go home to your wife and say, "Sweetheart, we can have 10 percent or nothing." She will say, "Isn't it wonderful, let us take the 10 percent." And you say, "Oh, but we got nothing." She will say, "Listen, honey, take off and don't come back for a long time." Let us not be dumb. It seems to me, we have a very practical problem. Will the President go for an 8.8 percent increase? I do not know. Will he listen to Mr. Sum-

merfield? I do not know. Will he listen to the people who are waiting for the raise? I rather suspect he will. He signed our pay raise, and it seems to me he is a fairly pleasant man. I think he understands the problems of the little fellow. Why do we not give the President a chance to be generous and adopt another Democratic measure, as he has been doing right along so successfully.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, once again we have heard the plea by my good friend from New Jersey about how the Democrats are always concerned about the little man. Of course, I think we ought to have the record set straight. They will find that the Republican Party has always been more concerned for all of the little men everywhere. We are not segregating any one little group here and another little group there playing them against one another. Let me say to you, we never will because we are interested in all the citizens of the United States regardless of what their status in life may be. This business of getting up and talking and pleading for all the little men for political advantage in my opinion, is a classical demonstration of political demagoguery. Let me just say, as far as this bill is concerned, it is in the same status as it was when it came from our committee. Seven and six-tenths percent is going to be in the bill that will eventually pass through this House, and you know it and I know it. Our good friends on the other side of the aisle are trying to get all of the political mileage out of it that they can get. That is why I asked my good friend, the gentleman from California, whether or not if this bill is vetoed, he was going to resubmit his amendments to the new bill. I say to you, I do not believe he will unless he wants to drag it out further and I do not believe the postal workers want to drag it out further. My mail indicates that they would like to get this increase and get it now. This 7.6 percent bill is a good bill. I have compared the wages of semiskilled workers in my area, and I come from an area which is highly industrialized, and I find that the average hourly wage of semiskilled workers in my home town, which is the largest city in my district, is \$1.86 to \$1.96 per hour. That is the maximum. This bill provides \$1.75 to \$2.24 maximum. Let us look at the fringe benefits—and I have no opposition to them, but I think the public ought to know about them. The maximum fringe benefit for postal workers is 26 days vacation a year. That is 5 weeks and 1 day. You show me any place in your district where anybody gets 5 weeks and 1 day vacation. In addition to that, they have 13 days sick leave, which is cumulative and that is fine. They get 9 paid holidays a year and in an election year, it is 10 paid holidays. That adds up to a minimum of 48 days per year, which is 9 weeks and 3 days. I know of no place where that can be compared with in industry or any municipal government of any city that I represent, or in the State government of Michigan. If anyone can do it so far as his own State is concerned, I would

like him to stand up and tell me where it is. I think this bill is a fine bill. For anyone to say it is not easier to vote for 10 percent than 7.6 percent is somewhat ridiculous. It is always easy to vote for more money, but it is another problem to raise it. We have a responsibility to be fair to our employees and also to all of the citizens we represent. This 7.6 percent salary bill meets these responsibilities and I intend to support it as in the past. I shall continue to refuse to play politics with the salaries of our employees.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 12 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, President Eisenhower has said on a number of occasions that when he makes recommendations to the Congress it is up to the Congress to work its will; that he will not dictate to Congress, and that he would give profound respect to the views of Congress. Only the other day in a press conference he clearly indicated that he had not made up his mind on what action he would take when this bill is presented to him. It looks to me as though some of my Republican friends are trying on the floor of this House to pressure him into a veto, and also that it is clearly the position taken by the Postmaster General in his letter yesterday to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] according to the newspapers. It seems rather difficult for me to believe that the President of the United States would sign a bill with an average of 7 percent increase in pay for most of postal employees with an average 7.6-percent increase for all postal employees, and refuse to sign one carrying an average increase of 8.6 percent, when we have in mind that the great bulk of the employees at a straight 7 percent, with the extra 1.6 percent for the increase that will take place under the reclassification provisions of this bill, is what the administration asked for. The 8.6 average is the result of the reclassification provision. In some cases under reclassification, there will be an increase in salary of over 50 percent. Certainly it seems to me that the President of the United States would not say to the country, "I will sign a bill carrying an increase of over 50 percent for some employees, and I will deny an increase of 7 percent for the great bulk of employees."

This bill is about the best practical result that I have seen in many years on a bill of this kind. I am opposed to the reclassification provisions of this bill, and so is the Speaker. So are the great bulk of Democrats, but we accepted it in order to try to bring about a compromise and to arrive at a practical solution.

In this bill going to the President are provisions that I am opposed to, but I went along with them in order to bring about a practical solution, a compromise of the conflicting views. Each and every one of us knows from our own experiences that in legislation of this kind conflicting views present extreme diffi-

culties. So, as I see it, this is about as good a practical result as I have seen on any legislation of this kind during my period of service here. If a veto is made and if the veto should be sustained, of course we will have to start the journey over again, but I am not sacrificing my position to advocate the responsibility of Congress, to the head of any agency, as represented by the reclassification provision in this bill, if that happens. I am sure that a great majority of the Democrats will oppose delegating legislative authority to the Postmaster General in the field of reclassification that is contained in this bill. You may not get an average of 7.6 percent. As far as I am concerned, we will insist that Congress legislate on reclassification; that all we give to the Postmaster General is the power to make recommendations back to the Congress, or that there be a joint committee appointed for that purpose. So at least these considerations are involved. Now it is not going to be all honey if there is a veto and if the veto is sustained.

Now I am going to talk about the action of the Postmaster General in trying to dictate to the Congress of the United States a separate but coordinate branch of the Government as he did yesterday.

Why. The President of the United States did not do that in his press conference the other day; he deliberately refrained from doing that; he has proper respect for the Congress of the United States. But the Postmaster General showed a complete lack of respect. I think the letter of the Postmaster General yesterday not only undertook to put Congress on the spot through the medium of dictation, but it also puts the President on the spot when this bill goes to him. Not only is he undertaking to dictate to the legislative branch of the people but he is also by the action in his letter undertaking to dictate to the President of the United States, and the people of the country will be watching whether or not the Postmaster General is such a dictator that he is able to accomplish that. Certainly, we in the House today should repudiate dictation of that kind by any Cabinet officer. It never took place under the Democrats.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. My friend wants to defend them; of course, I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MARTIN. I wanted to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished majority leader, if he would call it dictating had the tables been reversed and he wrote to a department head and inquired as to his opinion on certain legislation? Would not the gentleman expect an answer?

Mr. McCORMACK. I would expect an answer, but I would expect an answer which did not constitute dictation to the legislative branch of the United States by the head of an agency.

Mr. MARTIN. The head of every department is obliged to respond to a request of any Member of Congress if he wants to do his job properly. There was no dictation in the letter.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the gentleman approve of the letter he received?

And, if so, does he recognize that it is going to be a precedent for the future? Does the gentleman approve of that?

Mr. MARTIN. When I write to a department official for his opinion, I expect to get the facts and I expect to get his honest opinion, and that is what he gave me.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has made a statement which may in the years to come be a ghost of the past staring him and his party in the face. Statements made today have a habit of becoming ghosts of the past and staring one's leadership in the face in the future. I was surprised when I listened to the statement made by my friend from Massachusetts in his position of leadership.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to my other distinguished friend on the Republican side.

Mr. HALLECK. I am the gentleman's friend.

The gentleman spoke of the manner in which the Democratic department heads had operated and also spoke of the President's position.

Mr. McCORMACK. What I said was that no Democrat—

Mr. HALLECK. Let me correct the gentleman and remind the gentleman of something.

Mr. McCORMACK. I said that during the Democratic administration no head of an agency or department ever threatened while a bill was pending in Congress to recommend a veto to the President if a bill passed.

Mr. HALLECK. Will the gentleman yield further that I may complete the observation I wanted to make?

Mr. McCORMACK. Observation or question?

Mr. HALLECK. It will be a question, then.

I do not know whether the gentleman was present or not, but the present Speaker of the House was. I recall very vividly one occasion during the 80th Congress when we were called up to the White House about a certain piece of legislation pending before the Congress and were there told by the then President of the United States that if that bill were passed he would veto it. He told us that unequivocally, without a question of doubt. I certainly felt it was a threat of a veto and, to be perfectly frank about it, I resented it.

I think the President in the present instance has conducted himself very well.

Mr. McCORMACK. You are separating yourself from the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HALLECK. I am not separating at all.

Mr. McCORMACK. Or even are differing with the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HALLECK. I am saying it is perfectly proper for department heads to express their views on legislation affecting their departments.

Mr. McCORMACK. Now the gentleman is making a speech. I have not much time and I have a few more remarks to make about the Postmaster

General that my Republican friends will be pleased with, I think.

Mr. HALLECK. Up to now, of course, I do not have any time. I do not know whether the gentleman from Tennessee has any time left, but I would just like to make this observation, if the gentleman will permit me, the President responded to a letter from the chairman of the committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the gentleman mean the Postmaster General?

Mr. HALLECK. No; the President. The President responded to a letter of the gentleman from Tennessee about the proposal and said that he was concerned about the action of the committee in increasing the amount from 5 to 6 percent. Further than that he said that he would view with the greatest apprehension any further increase in the amount. To me that is a fair statement.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes, I am not criticizing that statement.

Mr. HALLECK. He is within his rights in making that statement.

Mr. McCORMACK. Now, wait a minute. I have not said anything as to the President and his position. As a matter of fact, the President specifically said at his press conference the other day that he had not made up his mind yet as to what he will do, despite the statements made on the floor of the House today and heretofore. My remarks were directed toward the Postmaster General.

We all know what the Postmaster General did last year. He was so provoked that we would not give an increase in first-class mail from 3 to 4 cents that he persuaded, apparently, President Eisenhower to veto the bill. That is not even in this bill, so it is out. We know that he has been up in this Capitol for days and days and weeks last year while the bill was pending lobbying and pressuring Republican Members of Congress. We know his assistants, former Members of this House, have been on the floor last year and this year lobbying, and I have had it from Republican friends of mine, colleagues of mine here, that they resent it. We know they have even threatened Republican Members that they would have candidates against them in their primary fights or that on election day they would not get financial support. I know that because I got that from Republican friends of mine, Members of the House, who resent it. That is not the kind of tactics that any man should engage in. They are arrogant, they are domineering; they are not the tactics of the head of an agency under democratic government, they are the tactics of the head of an agency under a dictatorship. His letter to the former Speaker, whom I admire very much and for whom I have a strong feeling of friendship, is such that every Member of this body who respects himself as a Member should vote to adopt the conference report.

If it is vetoed, and I do not think it will be—my right to predict is as good as anyone else, I think the President will use his judgment, he will survey the whole picture—if it is vetoed, then we ought to pass the bill over the veto.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks I include the following communication:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS; NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE AND GENERAL SERVICE MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES; NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE AND POSTAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE MAIL HANDLERS, WATCHMEN, AND MESSENGERS; NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE MOTOR VEHICLE EMPLOYEES; NATIONAL POSTAL TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION; UNITED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS,

May 9, 1955.

To the Members of Congress:

At the beginning of the 1st session of the 84th Congress, the postal employees asked for a salary increase, not having received any increase in salary since 1951. Since 1939, postal salaries have not kept pace with salaries paid throughout industry.

The Post Office Department at the same time submitted a general reclassification proposal. The House of Representatives and the Senate passed separate bills and, through conference, they have decided on a bill that retains the major portion of the reclassification proposal submitted by the Post Office Department, and presents a compromise on the amount of pay increase. This compromise does not entirely satisfy the Post Office Department, nor does it entirely satisfy the postal employees. This is considered the mark of a good compromise. If the Congress had decided to disregard completely the needs of the employees and adopted the proposal of the Post Office Department, it would have acted most unfairly. On the other hand, if Congress had totally disregarded the wishes of the Post Office Department, it could have been subjected to criticism by the administrative branch of the Government.

Instead, Congress worked out a compromise that we believe is a fair compromise, one that should be unanimously approved by the Congress, and should receive the support of the legislative branch of the government. On behalf of the six employee organizations, representing better than 60 percent of all nonsupervisory employees in the postal field service, we appeal to you to support the conference report on S. 1, the postal pay and reclassification bill.

Sincerely,

SAMUEL E. KLEIN,
President, United National Association of Post Office Clerks.

PAUL M. CASTIGLIONI,
Legislative Representative, National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees.

HAROLD McAVOY,
President, National Association of Post Office and Postal Transportation Service, Mail Handlers, Watchmen, and Messengers.

ROSS A. MESSER,
Legislative Representative, National Association of Post Office and General Service Maintenance Employees.

W. M. THOMAS,
President, National Postal Transport Association.

WILLIAM C. DOHERTY,
President, National Association of Letter Carriers.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am surprised and disturbed by the statement of the distinguished majority leader who just left the floor. He charges a Cabinet member with being arrogant. I think his statement goes a

little beyond what he would want it to say, upon reflection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have no time to reply to that statement. I am just making an observation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, the gentleman would not.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to correct some statements that ought to be clarified that have been made on the floor of this House. I agree that everyone should vote for or against legislation on its merits.

Now, something has been said about a certain party being unfriendly to the postal employees. I was chairman of the House Post Office Civil Service Committee during the 80th Congress. I had the full and complete support of the present chairman of that committee. The largest single increase, \$450 a year, ever given to postal employees was voted during that Congress.

The distinguished leader of the House has just called attention to the reclassification features of this bill. The truth of the matter is that 90 percent of the employees in the Post Office Department are classified by Congress right in this bill, and the Postmaster General will make classifications, affecting less than 10 percent of the employees in the postal service. He must follow a strict standard set by Congress in rating these positions—and his decision may be appealed to the Civil Service Commission.

Now I would like to clear up one more thing. As chairman of the committee every time a piece of legislation came before our committee affecting the Post Office Department I wrote the Postmaster General and asked his opinion. Yet here we are today with the leader of the House on the Democratic side indicating that we had no right to ask the Postmaster General what he thinks about a piece of legislation affecting the Post Office Department. Think of it. I do not understand his position.

I would like to add right here that I have received a number of letters and other messages from postal employees, particularly clerks, who believe the reclassification would injure their rights and security in the jobs they presently hold. They are sincere in their concern. If I thought the rights and privileges of earnest, hardworking employees would be jeopardized by the chairman's bill, I would be among the first to see that such injury is corrected.

I have always tried to be fair and forthright toward the employees, all of them, in the postal service. I am trying to secure approval of legislation that is fair and reasonable and has a fair chance of being enacted into law at the earliest date. All postal employees are entitled to this consideration.

By the way, a good deal has been said about this 10 percent business around here.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois, a former valued member of the Post Office Committee of the House.

Mr. MASON. Was there anyone in conference, either from the opposite body or this body, who insisted upon or asked that 10 percent should be adopted by the conference?

Mr. REES of Kansas. No indeed.

Mr. Speaker, the committee of conference has left this legislation in the same situation in which it was when it left the House. That is, the pay schedules in it have become so distorted and the inequities multiplied to the point that it will never become law.

This is indeed unfortunate because postal employees, whose salaries will be affected by this legislation, have been looking forward to some material evidence of the salary increases which I am sure that virtually every Member of Congress here would like to give them.

May I review just a little bit what has happened in the course of this legislation. To begin with, the President, in his message to the Congress, stated that he favored an adjustment in the salaries of postal employees in an amount of about 5 percent. This 5 percent increase was substantially more than the increase in the cost of living since the last pay raise in 1951. The increase in the cost of living was just a little over 3 percent. The President warned that we must accompany such a salary increase with a reclassification of postal positions.

Both the chairman and I, as ranking member of the committee, introduced this legislation when it was submitted to the House. Our committee scheduled hearings on it almost concurrently with the organization of our committee in this Congress.

It has been said that the threat of veto has hung over the heads of the legislative bodies, that is the committee and the House and Senate during our deliberation of this measure. Let us, however, be fair about this threat of veto. There was no threat of veto as far as legislation is concerned which would approve a proper job reclassification plan and a reasonable salary increase. The only reason there has been a threat of veto has been because the bill has been loaded with larger salary increases than seem justified and the pay schedules distorted that make larger salary increases for certain groups of employees, but not others.

As the salary schedules were presented by the Postmaster General in legislation submitted to the Speaker of the House, they were drawn up after careful study and designed to present a proper relationship between pay and the job to be performed by the individual employee. The study and assignment of this job relationship indicated that certain groups of employees were receiving a higher rate of pay for the job they were doing than other groups of employees.

To correct this, naturally, it was required to give a smaller increase to some employees when compared to others. This resulted in the charge that certain employees were being given the smallest pay raise. That, of course, is not correct. Every one received the same pay raise under the committee bill, which was 6 percent.

The differences in pay raises were because of reclassification and that was

based upon the relative responsibility of the job. When you look at what has happened to this legislation, it should be clear that as a result of twisting the pay schedules, inserting an additional job level and increasing that level again on the floor of the House, it has resulted in raising the increase under this bill for certain groups from one of the smaller increases to one of the larger increases.

It should be clear to the Members here that the solution to the problem of pay for postal employees is not to accede to the unreasonable requests and demands and to overlook fairness and justice to those employees who are willing to abide by the decisions of Congress. Let us take, for example, the rural carriers. The rural letter carriers traditionally have been paid at a level comparable to city letter carriers. This was based upon the average rural route of 45 miles in length. Today the rural carrier at the top grade on a 45-mile route receives the same pay as a city letter carrier in the top grade. As this bill was introduced, the city letter carrier and the rural letter carrier on the 45-mile route would have received the same pay. However, this relationship was thrown out of balance by an amendment made in the committee creating a new level 5 and giving level 5 higher raises to the city letter carriers. There was no commensurate increase in the schedules for rural letter carriers.

While it is true the rural carriers, as did at least four other large groups of postal employees, prefer the bill the committee recommended and did not want to be counted in as favoring crippling amendments. This was because they favored exactly the type of bill I am talking about. They preferred pay raises rather than have the bill killed with kindness. Neither, and I emphasize this, did they favor increasing other groups of employees to throw them out of balance with their position on the bill which is done by the amendment that was proposed.

When this bill came to the floor of the House, an amendment was made in order raising the city letter carriers even further. This amendment was adopted. Because of the terms of the rule under which the bill was being considered, it was impossible to make this same adjustments for the rural letter carriers. The same situation existed in conference. Since the schedules for the rural carriers were a part of the reclassification, it was impossible to raise them in the conference because that would have gone beyond our authority. So you can see that every step of the way there have been changes.

These changes have not seemed too large in and of themselves but each change affected favorably the same few groups of employees to the disadvantage of the rest.

As this pay legislation—H. R. 2987—was introduced, it was estimated the cost was \$129 million. As it stands now, its estimated cost is \$179 million. Virtually all of the increase of \$50 million has gone to the clerks, city letter carriers and postal transportation clerks. Many others, such as postmasters have had their benefits reduced.

I would like to just say this to the House, that we have let ourselves be drawn into the trap of talking about this pay raise in the term of percentage increases—and an overall figure of percentage increases covering both the pay raise and the reclassification as well as other benefits.

If we wanted to consider it only on that basis, we would have a bill here that was calling for us to increase postal salaries in a mount equal to three times that of the cost of living since the last pay raise. If we want to talk about it in terms of dollars, we have pyramided it up to nearly \$180 million a year in increased postal costs. If we want to talk about it in terms of a job classification, it can be described by one word, "failure."

I signed the conference report in order to bring it back to the House so that the others may have the opportunity to vote for it and, also, because I realize that if we are to have the chance to get back to a fair and equitable pay bill, S. 1 will have to be disposed of first.

There are no threats in my statement. I do want legislation that is fair and I hope will become law. What you are doing and what you have already done in the House is this. You have thrown the whole thing out of kilter. The bill now costs \$180 million, as compared to \$130 million when introduced. Almost all of this \$50 million going to clerks, carriers, and motor-vehicle employees. Many others will be reduced. That is what you did when you voted the other day. The thing to do is to go back and pass the bill as our committee recommended it. I expect, at the proper time, to offer a motion to recommit this proposal that is before the House now with instructions that we support the original bill of the chairman and make it retroactive to March 1, 1955. That would be fair and right.

There has been a lot said here about hurrying this thing along. I am in just as much of a hurry as anyone, but I think we ought not to vote for this report before us today, not so much, as I said a moment ago, because of a possible veto, but because the original bill was right.

Something has been said about the Postmaster General's statement. I am going to read a part of it, and I am going to ask unanimous consent to include all of it in the Record.

As I said a moment ago, there is nothing wrong with an inquiry made of a member of the President's Cabinet, and a reply is proper and required. Here is what the Postmaster General says:

Because of the far-reaching impact of this legislation upon the postal service, I welcome your request for my reaction to the postal-pay conference report now before the House.

There is nothing wrong with that.

We are now in this situation: Both the administration and the Congress are eager to provide fair compensation and an equitable salary and incentive structure for all the half-million employees of the Post Office Department; yet, the legislation now before the House to serve this common purpose, instead of helping all postal workers, would fail to correct many serious inequities which we have sought to correct and, in addition, would create many new ones.

There is nothing wrong with that. He says further:

The facts are unmistakable. Approval of the postal legislation in its present form would discriminate against thousands of postal employees. I know the Congress does not desire this.

The legislation would create serious pay distortions; it would raise the pay of some by as much as 9 percent, while leaving at only 7 percent the increase of many employed at like duties. Thereby it would invite widespread dissatisfaction and serious morale problems.

It would raise havoc in the relationships of city carriers and rural carriers; these relationships in turn would be distorted in respect to the road clerks of the Postal Transportation Service; * * *

And there are other serious implications. Since 1945 most postal employees have had more than a 90 percent increase in salary. In the same period living costs went up 48 percent. * * * For example, senior letter carriers and clerks, now receiving an average of up to \$2.10 an hour, would receive under this legislation up to \$2.27 an hour. The revised scales would be well above the salaries paid by private employers for work of comparable responsibility. * * *

It is inherent in what I have said that should the Congress forward this legislation in its present form to the President for signature, I could not in good conscience, in consideration of the welfare of the postal employees and the Postal Establishment, recommend its approval.

He does not say that he is going down and tell the President not to sign the bill, but that if he is asked for a recommendation, he will recommend that the President do not approve it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter of the Postmaster General.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

(The letter referred to follows:)

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1955.

The Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MARTIN: Because of the far reaching impact of this legislation upon the postal service, I welcome your request for my reaction to the postal pay conference report now before the House.

We are now in this situation: Both the administration and the Congress are eager to provide fair compensation and an equitable salary and incentive structure for all the half-million employees of the Post Office Department; yet, the legislation now before the House to serve this common purpose, instead of helping all postal workers, would fail to correct many serious inequities which we have sought to correct and, in addition, would create many new ones.

The facts are unmistakable. Approval of the postal legislation in its present form would discriminate against thousands of postal employees. I know the Congress does not desire this.

The legislation would create serious pay distortions; it would raise the pay of some by as much as 9 percent, while leaving at only 7 percent the increase of many employed at like duties. Thereby it would invite widespread dissatisfaction and serious morale problems.

It would raise havoc in the relationships of city carriers with rural carriers; these relationships in turn would be distorted in respect to the road clerks of the Postal

Transportation Service; additional distortions would work to the disadvantage of special delivery messengers; the legislation would arbitrarily reduce the amount of increase available for supervisors, assistant postmasters, and postmasters.

Moreover, the legislation would throw salaries of many tens of thousands of postal employees far out of line with the pay of corresponding workers in America's private enterprise, and, within the Postal Establishment itself, it would destroy the basic concept of equal pay for equal work.

All of these things I am confident the Congress does not desire.

There is another fundamental I must mention. This legislation is now so drawn as to make it utterly impossible for any Postmaster General to administer it with fairness. Many employees, by force of this law, would necessarily be unjustly treated. This, again, I know the Congress does not want.

And there are other serious implications. Since 1945 most postal employees have had more than a 90 percent increase in salary. In the same period living costs went up 48 percent. Since the last postal pay increase, living costs went up only 3 percent; this fact was one of the important considerations in determining our initial recommendation for a 6.5 percent pay increase. Yet, the pending legislation would now impose pay increases not only out of line with the living cost increases of the past 4 years but also, in large measure, out of line with private industry wage scales. For example, senior letter carriers and clerks, now receiving an average of up to \$2.10 an hour, would receive under this legislation up to \$2.27 an hour. The revised scales would be well above the salaries paid by private employers for work of comparable responsibility. This comparison, of course, does not apply to supervisory employees whose salaries remain well below their counterparts in private industry.

I shall not catalog many additional deficiencies in this legislation. What I have already stated clearly demonstrates that its approval in its present form would be, for thousands of postal workers, unfair and discriminatory and, for the Postal Establishment as a whole, would create a multitude of unsolvable administrative problems and impose excessive costs which would vex us all for years to come. I hope, therefore, that in its zeal to join the administration in benefiting the postal service, the Congress will not adopt legislation which would in fact work against the best interest of the postal service.

It is inherent in what I have said that should the Congress forward this legislation in its present form to the President for signature, I could not in good conscience, in consideration of the welfare of the postal employees and the Postal Establishment, recommend its approval.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR E. SUMMERFIELD,
Postmaster General.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, so much has been said on this matter already, I do not know what anyone could add. I had not expected to say anything, but after what in my opinion was an unwarranted attack upon the Postmaster General, I felt it incumbent upon me to say something. I have known Arthur Summerfield for a long time. He is no dictator. He is a great American. He has done a good job. He has brought efficiency and economy into the operations of the Post Office. When he has been called upon, he has responded with advice as to what ought to be done.

One trouble apparently with some of my good friends on my right is that they

have not served under departmental heads of the other party for so long that they forget some of the recent occurrences in the executive branch. Many of these occurrences are very much alive with me. Every Postmaster General in my time has said what he believed in and has fought for it. As for other departmental heads, I have not forgotten that Mr. Ewing went around the country bucking for his socialized medicine, while Mr. Brannan went around the country bucking for his farm plan. It has always been that way.

As far as the President's attitude is concerned, I have no doubt about it at all and I think some of the people who are talking so glibly here about what he is going to do are playing fast and loose with the real facts. This is because in a fair and proper way he made his views known to the chairman of this committee; proper, I say because those views were asked by the chairman of the committee, and I think rightly so.

Do not forget that this bill first of all was the bill of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. That committee wrote the bill. The membership increased the amount and made many changes as against the administration's proposal. Already this bill as it went from the House represented a compromise. The administration started with 6.5. The committee got that up to 7.6. Then the House made it 8.2. I say that it is now up to almost 9 percent.

As the gentleman from New Jersey says, generally speaking, the folks on his side of the aisle like to pay people a lot of money. It happens to be the taxpayers' money. We have to get it from somewhere. Apparently you are not very anxious about a rate increase. You already have a \$400-million deficit in the Post Office, and you are going to add \$179 million more a year if you pass this bill.

Certainly, I like to be open-handed. I voted for increases for the postal employees. The Republican 80th Congress put through the biggest single increase they have ever had. This process of making across-the-board increases brought about distortions so that some in the higher positions are getting a greater increase, and it is high time that correction came about.

As I view it, and there has been a lot of talk about using words like "responsibility," I feel a responsibility to the people of this country, to the whole fiscal situation, to the tax burdens that confront us all, whenever I come up to a matter like this.

Pressures? You have talked about pressures. There have been plenty of pressures exerted by the people who want this legislation.

Again, may I say I want them to get a raise. The 7.6 proposal is sound. It is a raise that can become law. I am going to vote to recommit this bill, and if that fails I am going to vote against the conference report.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to reiterate to the House that I am going to vote to send this conference report to the President

and vote against a motion to recommit. I want it especially understood that in the event the President in his judgment and wisdom sends down a veto on this issue, I am going to vote to sustain the veto.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the Record on this conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF POST OFFICE SALARY INCREASE CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely regret that I did not get to the floor in time to vote against the motion to recommit the conference report on the postal employees' pay raise bill. I was detained in an executive session of the Subcommittee on Appropriations on the Department of Commerce which subcommittee was marking up the bill for final floor action.

I am a supporter of the pay raise efforts made in this session and had hoped that we could vote for a 10 percent increase. However, in view of the administration and the minority side successfully blocking consideration of an increase in that amount, I most wholeheartedly support the conference report and if I had been able to get to the floor in time I would have voted against the motion to recommit the report.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, the Postmaster General of the United States has become obsessed with the idea that the Congress has nothing to say about operations the Post Office Department. In a communication to the minority leader of the House he has once again assumed a dictatorial attitude, which ill-becomes a public servant.

Mr. Summerfield's threat to do his utmost to obtain a Presidential veto of the postal pay increase bill unless the Congress bows to his mandate is entirely in keeping with his attitude toward the laws on the statute books, which he has seen fit to disregard. He has been able to violate those laws with impunity. It is high time that we put him on notice that the Congress did not enact the statutes with regard to the appointment of postmasters and veterans' preference as an empty idle gesture and that we expect the Postmaster General to respect those laws and conduct the affairs of his department in accordance with their provisions.

The veterans' organizations of our Nation have found just cause to be concerned about and resentful of the Postmaster General's subversion of the veterans' preference law to political expediency and his disregard for the rights of veterans, particularly of the disabled.

Recently I called the attention of this honorable body to a flagrant violation of the law by the Postmaster General in his failure to appoint a postmaster at Portales, N. Mex., although a list of 3 eligibles, all disabled veterans with 10 percent preference, had been set up by the Civil Service Commission and provided to the Post Office Department on December 18, 1953. To date, despite the fact that this same register of eligibles is

before the Post Office Department no postmaster has been appointed at Portales. The three eligibles on this list have ratings from 87.5 percent up to 97.25 percent. They have survived two reopened examinations which even a cursory investigation shows were called entirely for political reasons in an effort to displace the three eligibles, whom the Postmaster General and his partisan affiliates in New Mexico deem to be politically undesirable.

The eligible list carrying the names of the same three disabled veterans was returned by the Civil Service Commission to the Post Office Department for the third time about a month ago. Yet no action has been taken on it. The examination was reopened for a second time at the request of one man who flunked the first reopened test and did not take the first examination. He failed to make passing grade in the second reopened test which frustrated the political connivance that has kept the people of Portales from having the services of a duly appointed postmaster for a year and a half. The Postmaster General apparently has as little regard for the patrons of that post office as he has for the rights of disabled veterans and the proper remuneration of the employees of the Post Office Department. He has made the provision of the law that postmasters be appointed without delay meaningless. The Congress did not intend that a postmaster vacancy should be unfilled for 2 years—from April 30, 1953 until now. If that is not undue delay within the meaning of the law it seems to me that the Postmaster General should be called upon by the proper committees of Congress to explain his interpretation.

Mr. Summerfield's obsession that he has dictatorial powers over the Post Office Department and its employees and that he is above the law has continued long enough. Our obligation to the employees of the Post Office Department, to the veterans and to the American people as a whole, demands that we take steps to set Mr. Summerfield straight.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to support the conference report on the Postal Service Act of 1955.

Although I feel that an 8.6 percent postal increase is inadequate, I accept the judgment of the committee conferees that the conference report represents the best opportunity to boost postal salaries this year.

No group of public employees works under more rules, regulations and supervision than the postal employees. These rules and regulations have widescale application, including the activities and conduct of personnel during off-duty hours, which few American workers would accept. The postal workers are dedicated—dedicated to public service as well as to the public trust.

Is there any reason why these public servants should be forced to live at a lower standard of living than their opposite numbers in private life? Is there any reason why the postal worker's wife must be a working wife in order to keep the family going? Is there any reason why postal workers must be forced to

hold part-time and weekend occupations in order to provide for their families?

In these days of rapid technical advance and constant manpower displacement, it becomes increasingly necessary to provide the principal family wage earner with an income sufficient to provide adequately for family support. Forced work to supplement the family budget consumes employment opportunities which are needed by an ever-present segment of our unemployed. Our entire economy will profit by providing our postal workers with compensation sufficient to provide adequately for the support of their families. If postal workers can give up their part-time jobs, if the wives of postal workers can afford to give up their efforts to supplement the family income, job opportunities will increase for others.

There has been much debate on the possibility of a Presidential veto on this conference report. I do not believe a veto will occur. The exercise of a veto on this fair and equitable bill would be tantamount to an abuse of discretion which the President will not commit. I urge the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that our choice is not between an 8.8 percent and a 7.6 percent average-wage increase for postal workers; but between 7.6 percent and nothing. I hope the Congress will not do as it did last year and prevent the postal workers from getting anything at all. So I shall vote for the motion to recommit because it is apparent the bill cannot become law. If that motion fails, then I shall vote for the conference report because that is the only way it can be sent on its way to the President and final disposition. If he vetoes it, the bill will promptly come back to the Congress where the veto will be sustained, the Murray 7.6 percent increase bill H. R. 4644, for which I voted originally will be reported out with the pay raise retroactive to March 1, and the President has said he will sign that bill.

It is too bad for the postal workers that so much politics has been played with their interests by those claiming to be their best friends. They have been injured, not helped, by all these maneuvers and delays. It is long past time to get the 7.6 percent increase established and then go on from there, if the Congress so wishes.

POSTAL PAY RAISES SHOULD BE RETROACTIVE TO
LAST SEPTEMBER

Mrs. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, this compromise postal-pay-increase bill is not generous enough to suit many of us who wanted to see the 10-percent bill go through. But if this is the best we can get through the Congress at this time—in the face of a constant threat of Presidential veto—then, of course, it must be supported, and I shall vote for it.

I am glad there is some provision in it for retroactivity of the pay increases. But that provision, also, is not nearly good enough. In all fairness, the pay raises provided here—little as they are—should be retroactive to last September.

Here is why I say that: When the President vetoed the postal pay bill last Au-

gust 23, he gave as his reason the fact that it did not call for increases in postal rates to bring in more money. That was his reason, as given to the Congress. We did not think it was a good reason then—for we had refused to raise postal rates in that same bill—and we do not think it a good reason now, because we again do not provide for postal-rate increases in this legislation. The two are altogether different problems and should be in different bills. The postal worker's right to a fair wage should not hinge on how much money the postoffice is making or losing. If we were going to single out Government workers for that kind of treatment, then all employees of the Department of Defense would have to take big pay cuts, rather than receive the same fair treatment as other Government employees, because their Department has the biggest responsibility for the Government's deficit.

I am aware that the President—or some of his advisers, in any event—are talking about the possibility of a veto of this bill, inadequate as it is in giving the postal worker a deserved raise in pay. There are a number of reasons being given for this possibility of a veto, but I do not recall that any of them involves the matter of postal revenues—or mail rates. That seems to be a dead issue as far as pay raises for postal workers are concerned.

Under those circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I think the President would now acknowledge that his veto last year was based on a pretext—that it just happened to be a handy reason rather than the real reason for a veto. Would not fairness therefore indicate that these pay raises should go back to last September?

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the bill to increase the pay of postal workers is again before us. This time it is in the form of a conference report that provides a compromise between the bill passed by the Senate and that passed by the House. The latter bill provided an average 8.2-percent increase. The Senate bill a 10-percent increase. The House committee had previously reported a 7.6-percent increase bill and the Senate a 10-percent increase. Thus, it will be seen that the 8.8 percent provided in the present conference report is a fair compromise between these differing viewpoints. Over the period of years I have served in the House I have found that in legislation such as this it is usually resolved in the final analysis by a compromise that provides unity of action in both Houses of Congress.

Thus, from a practical standpoint, in an effort to pass legislation that will have support both in Senate and House, the present compromise is fully justified. But, in my opinion, there is further reason for the increase above the House action that mere practicability; namely, a justification arising from the present inadequate pay schedule of the postal workers. Since the last salary adjustment for postal workers there has been an increase in the cost of living. While it is true there has been a halt in further increased living costs over recent months, yet the fact remains that going

back to the last salary increase and between that and the present time, there has been an increase in living costs that justifies a present increase of pay to meet it.

There has been much talk as to what percentage of increase will have Presidential approval and what will not. The President as yet has made no definite statement. In this, as in all other matters, he prefers that Congress exercise its free will and not be restrained by a threat of a Presidential veto. It might be assumed that as the Postmaster General does not approve of the present bill, he will so advise the President. It might also be assumed that the President would follow the advice of his Postmaster General and, accordingly, veto the bill. However, this argument against the bill is based upon an assumption. In view of the fact that the responsibility in this matter first devolves upon the Congress, it, consequently, rests upon us at this time to exercise our judgment as to the percentage of salary increase the postal workers are entitled to have. In the exercise of that responsibility I am of the opinion that the conference report should be adopted with the 8.8 percent it recommends. Then, if this does not meet with Presidential approval, and he vetoes the bill, then we will meet that situation, if and when we are faced with it.

In conclusion, we must not overlook the fact that everyone, including the President and Postmaster General, admits the justification of an increase of salary for the postal workers. The only difference of opinion has been with reference to the percentage. This is not insurmountable and can be satisfactorily settled.

This matter has been long enough before the Congress awaiting final decision. It is time we gave to our postal workers the increase they deserve. They have been patient and long suffering. Let us do something for them without further delay. If we get this bill settled, it will then be possible to take up the salary increase bill for the remainder of our Government employees. They likewise deserve the increase they seek. Without further delay let us get this bill to the President so that the workers will get what is honestly due them as faithful employees of our Government.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked at the release on the eve of this action of a letter from the Postmaster General to the former Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Representative MARTIN, attacking the report of the conference committee on the postal-pay-raise legislation.

I do not like the repeated efforts of the administration to hand down its supreme mandates on postal pay legislation, by use of the letter device. It was first employed by the President himself and now used by the Postmaster General. This is a most flagrant attempt of the executive to invade and assume the prerogatives of the legislative.

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee, as a duly established committee of the Congress, is charged with the responsibility of acting in the overall best interests of the postal service, its ef-

ficient administration, its rates of service, and the pay scale of its employees. We have proceeded through the established legislative process to pass legislation which a majority believes will carry out the purposes of that responsibility.

Yet, the appointed Cabinet officer takes it upon himself to call the action of Congress "unfair and discriminatory." The facts are that the bill as recommended by the Post Office Department was discriminatory in the true sense of the word. It would have raised the pay of some postal employees as much as 58 percent, while giving the great majority only a 6-percent increase. That bill was improved somewhat by the committee and later by the House when it adopted the Moss amendments.

The Postmaster General warns of serious morale problems which would result from the adoption of this legislation, which Congress in its wisdom has agreed upon. If the Postmaster General had even a little knowledge of present conditions in the postal service and the reaction of the postal workers to his policies and recommendations, he would know that morale is now at its lowest ebb in many years.

Mr. Speaker, let us repudiate this attempt to dictate to Congress what it should or should not do in the carrying out of its responsibilities. Let us overwhelmingly support this conference report and send the bill to the White House. And, if the Postmaster General carried out his threat to recommend to the President that he veto the measure, let us reassert our independence by overriding that veto.

The vote on this report will test the sincerity of all who say they want to be fair with the postal employees. The vote that you cast, not the words you say, will determine where you stand on this issue.

No one will be fooled, and particularly not postal and Federal employees, by those who vote against this report on the grounds that they want to be fair to the workers in the Federal service.

It is the right of Members to support the Postmaster General on this legislation. But it is somewhat amusing when some of these Members claim that their opposition to a better pay raise and to improvements in the bill is inspired by a desire to help the postal employees. What they say is that we are against you, but it is for your own good. Some say they want Federal employees to have a 10 percent raise, and then refuse to vote for an 8 percent "hike." It is the deed that counts, not words. The record speaks for itself. It will be most interesting to see what the record is going to say when the chips are all down.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, the sentiment favoring a pay increase for postal workers is almost unanimous.

Even the President agrees in principle.

The Senate and House have resolved their small difference of opinion. A common area of agreement has been reached in conference, and the united bill will be approved in decisive fashion by the House, and will be just as heartily endorsed by the Senate.

From then on, it is squarely up to the President.

If he is well-advised, he will sign it.

If he chooses to exercise the power of veto, he runs the risk of being repudiated.

He could refrain from doing either, and permit the bill to become law by congressional mandate, disengaging himself from approval or disapproval.

We would prefer to see him sign it, not only to provide a well-earned pay increase for postal workers, but as an expression of the Nation's appreciation for, and confidence in, these faithful public servants.

The Congress has generously increased its own pay, and that of the Federal judiciary.

Career personnel of the armed forces have been given financial incentives.

We are in the process of legislating retirement pay, clerical assistance, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States.

These developments, in addition to the compelling arguments advanced in behalf of the postal employees, make it inevitable that fair play now demands a fair pay increase for them.

The conference report recommends an 8.8 percent average increase, including basic plus reclassification raises.

It is indicated that the President sets a limit of 7.6 percent.

Is this difference of 1.2 percent sufficient justification for the White House to adopt a rigid and unyielding attitude when a little flexibility would best serve all concerned?

The public finds it difficult to understand why foreign aid bills involving much larger appropriations are passed with little delay, while a measure to improve the economic position of those civilian workers of Government upon whom the public at large depends for an essential service is talked into paralysis.

Postal pay increase legislation has been over-debated.

All the facts are in, and they are most convincing.

The House of Representatives is in no mood to start all over again.

We want action.

This is no time to play politics at the expense of the postal workers.

To pass this bill, and thereafter wash our hands of it, is not enough.

I suggest that we appeal to the President for his support in order that a reasonable pay raise will become effective just as soon as possible, and not become lost in partisan jockeying for an advantage, or in a contest between the legislative and executive departments.

The 1.2 gap is not a valid reason for the President to veto this bill.

It can be bridged by a little good will from the White House, to promote harmony all around. Or, it will be bridged by a resentful Congress that is determined to put through a postal pay increase bill at this session.

Today our immediate responsibility is to approve the conference report by an impressive majority.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. REES of Kansas moves to recommit the bill S. 1 as amended to the committee of conference with instructions to report back an agreement which would include the provisions of H. R. 4644 as reported by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, with the additional provision that the 6-percent increase be retroactive to March 1, 1955.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the motion to recommit. As I understand, the motion instructs the conferees to do something less than the House voted. We are bound to follow the instructions of the House in the conference. That matter is not even in conference.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the further point of order that the language does not describe the motion to recommit. It refers to it by bill number only. It is not sufficiently specific.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on the point of order?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in the first place a motion to recommit is clearly in order. The only question involved is whether or not the specific instructions contained in this motion to recommit are such as to make it lacking in that germaneness that we all understand is necessary. As far as the action of the conferees themselves is concerned, they are necessarily required to operate within the limits of the proposals enacted by the two bodies. However, it occurs to me, and it does seem to me, that this is a different situation. Here the House of Representatives, speaking as the House, its entire membership, is undertaking to say that this sort of conference report is what we insist upon. Under the circumstances, it does not seem that the rule which ordinarily applies to the actions of the conferees themselves would apply in this situation.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair thinks that this question has been passed upon many times in the past. An exactly similar question was raised on September 15, 1922, when a very distinguished gentleman by the name of John N. Garner made a similar motion to recommit with instructions to the conferees to lower the rates contained in either the bill or in the amendment. Mr. Edward Taylor, of the State of Colorado, made the point of order. Speaker Gillette sustained the point of order, and that decision may be found in Cannon's Precedents, volume VIII, section 3244. It is exactly on all fours with this. Therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. REES of Kansas moves to recommit the conference report on S. 1 to the conferees with instructions to promptly report back a new bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 118, nays 275, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

YEAS—118

Adair	Gamble	Martin
Alger	George	Mason
Allen, Ill.	Gross	Meador
Andresen,	Gubser	Miller, Md.
August H.	Gwinn	Miller, Nebr.
Arends	Hale	O'Hara, Minn.
Baker	Halleck	Phillips
Bates	Harden	Pillion
Becker	Harrison, Nebr.	Poff
Belcher	Harvey	Prouty
Bentley	Henderson	Rees, Kans.
Berry	Hiestand	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bosch	Hill	St. George
Bow	Hillings	Scherer
Brown, Ohio	Hinshaw	Schwengel
Brownson	Hoeben	Scrivner
Broyhill	Hoffman, Mich.	Scudder
Budge	Holmes	Siler
Bush	Holt	Simpson, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hope	Smith, Kans.
Cederberg	Horan	Springer
Chase	Hosmer	Taber
Chenoweth	Hyde	Talle
Clevenger	Jackson	Teague, Calif.
Cole	Jenkins	Thompson,
Coudert	Jensen	Mich.
Crumpacker	Johansen	Thomson, Wyo.
Cunningham	Johnson, Colo.	Van Pelt
Curtis, Mass.	Judd	Velde
Curtis, Mo.	Kean	Vorvys
Davis, Wis.	Kilburn	Vursell
Dawson, Utah	King, Pa.	Wainwright
Derounian	Latham	Weaver
Devereux	LeCompte	Wharton
Dixon	Lovre	Wigglesworth
Dooliver	McConnell	Williams, N. Y.
Ellsworth	McDowell	Wilson, Calif.
Fjare	McGregor	Wilson, Ind.
Ford	McIntire	Wolcott
Frelinghuysen	Mack, Wash.	Younger

NAYS—275

Abbott	Brooks, Tex.	Dorn, N. Y.
Abernethy	Brown, Ga.	Dorn, S. C.
Addonizio	Buchanan	Dowdy
Albert	Buckley	Doyle
Alexander	Burdick	Durham
Allen, Calif.	Burleson	Edmondson
Andersen,	Burnside	Elliott
H. Carl	Byrd	Engle
Andrews	Byrne, Pa.	Evins
Anfuso	Cannon	Fascell
Ashley	Carlyle	Feighan
Ashmore	Carnahan	Fenton
Aspinall	Carrigg	Fernandez
Auchincloss	Celler	Fine
Ayres	Chelf	Fino
Baldwin	Chiperfield	Fisher
Barden	Chudoff	Flood
Barrett	Church	Flynt
Bass, N. H.	Clark	Fogarty
Bass, Tenn.	Colmer	Forand
Baumhart	Cooper	Forrester
Beamer	Corbett	Fountain
Bell	Cretella	Frazier
Bennett, Fla.	Dague	Friedel
Bennett, Mich.	Davidson	Fulton
Betts	Davis, Ga.	Garmatz
Blatnik	Davis, Tenn.	Gary
Blitch	Deane	Gathings
Boggs	Delaney	Gavin
Boland	Dempsey	Gentry
Bolton	Denton	Gordon
Frances P.	Dies	Granahan
Bonner	Diggs	Grant
Bowler	Dingell	Gray
Boykin	Dodd	Green, Oreg.
Boyle	Dollinger	Green, Pa.
Bray	Donohue	Gregory
Brooks, La.	Donovan	Griffiths

Hagen	Mahon	Rogers, Tex.
Haley	Mailliard	Rooney
Hardy	Marshall	Roosevelt
Harris	Matthews	Rutherford
Harrison, Va.	Morrow	Saylor
Hays, Ohio.	Metcalf	Schenck
Hébert	Miller, Calif.	Scott
Herlong	Miller, N. Y.	Seely-Brown
Hess	Mills	Selden
Hoffman, Ill.	Minshall	Sheehan
Hollfield	Mollohan	Sheppard
Holtzman	Morano	Short
Huddleston	Morgan	Shuford
Hull	Morrison	Sieminski
Ikard	Moss	Sikes
James	Moulder	Simpson, Ill.
Jarman	Multer	Sisk
Jennings	Murray, Ill.	Smith, Miss.
Johnson, Wis.	Murray, Tenn.	Smith, Va.
Jonas	Natcher	Smith, Wis.
Jones, Ala.	Nicholson	Spence
Jones, Mo.	Norrell	Staggers
Jones, N. C.	O'Brien, Ill.	Sullivan
Karsten	O'Hara, Ill.	Taylor
Keatney	O'Konski	Teague, Tex.
Kearns	O'Neill	Thomas
Keating	Osmer	Thompson, La.
Kee	Ostertag	Thompson, N. J.
Kelly, N. Y.	Patman	Thompson, Tex.
Keogh	Patterson	Thornberry
Kilday	Pelly	Tollefson
Kilgore	Perkins	Trimble
King, Calif.	Pfost	Tuck
Kirwan	Philbin	Tumulty
Klein	Pilcher	Udall
Kluczynski	Poage	Vanik
Knutson	Polk	Van Zandt
Krueger	Powell	Vinson
Landrum	Preston	Watts
Lane	Price	Whitten
Lanham	Priest	Wickersham
Lankford	Quigley	Widnall
Lesinski	Rabaut	Wier
Lipscomb	Radwan	Williams, Miss.
Long	Rains	William, N. J.
McCarthy	Ray	Willis
McCormack	Reuss	Winstead
McDonough	Rhodes, Pa.	Withrow
McMillan	Rivers	Wolverton
McVey	Robeson, Va.	Wright
Macdonald	Robson, Ky.	Yates
Macrowicz	Rodino	Zablocki
Mack, Ill.	Rogers, Colo.	Zelenko
Madden	Rogers, Fla.	
Magnuson	Rogers, Mass.	

NOT VOTING—41

Avery	Fallon	Reece, Tenn.
Bailey	Hand	Reed, Ill.
Bolling	Hays, Ark.	Reed, N. Y.
Boiton	Hayworth	Richards
Oliver P.	Heseltan	Riehlman
Canfield	Kelley, Pa.	Riley
Chatham	Knox	Roberts
Christopher	Laird	Sadiak
Cooley	McCulloch	Shelley
Coon	Mumma	Steed
Cramer	Nelson	Utt
Dawson, Ill.	Norblad	Walter
Dondero	O'Brien, N. Y.	Westland
Eberharter	Passman	Young

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dondero for, with Mr. Hand against.
Mr. Utt for, with Mr. Sadiak against;
Mr. Reed of New York with, Mr. Eberharter against.

Mr. Laird for, with Mr. Roberts against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Bailey with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Cramer.
Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Westland.
Mr. Riley with Mr. Young.
Mr. Passman with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Hayworth with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Coon.
Mr. Bolling with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Mumma.
Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Norblad.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Heseltan.
Mr. Christopher with Mr. Knox.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Avery.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 328, nays 66, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]

YEAS—328

Abbitt
Abernethy
Adair
Addonizio
Albert
Alexander
Allen, Calif.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Andresen,
August H.
Andrews
Anfuso
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Ayres
Baker
Baldwin
Barden
Barrett
Bass, N. H.
Bass, Tenn.
Bates
Baumhart
Beamer
Becker
Belcher
Bell
Bennett, Fla.
Bennett, Mich.
Betts
Blatnik
Blitch
Boggs
Boland
Bolton,
Frances, P.
Bonner
Bosch
Bow
Bowler
Boykin
Boyle
Bray
Brooks, La.
Brooks, Tex.
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Buchanan
Buckley
Burdick
Burleson
Burnside
Bush
Byrd
Byrne, Pa.
Cannon
Carlyle
Carnahan
Carrigg
Celler
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Chudoff
Church
Clark
Colmer
Cooley
Cooper
Corbett
Coudert
Cretella
Cunningham
Dague
Davidson
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson, Utah
Deane
Delaney
Dempsey
Denton
Dies
Diggs
Dingell

Dixon
Dodd
Dollinger
Dolliver
Donohue
Donovan
Dorn, N. Y.
Dorn, S. C.
Dowdy
Doyle
Durham
Edmondson
Elliot
Ellsworth
Engle
Evins
Fascell
Felghan
Fenton
Fernandez
Fine
Fino
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Fogarty
Forand
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
Gentry
Gordon
Granahan
Grant
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Gregory
Griffiths
Gross
Hagen
Haley
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Va.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Henderson
Herlong
Hess
Hlestand
Hill
Hillings
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Holfield
Holmes
Holt
Holtzman
Hosmer
Huddleston
Hull
Ikard
James
Jarman
Jenkins
Jennings
Jensen
Johansen
Johnson, Wis.
Jonas
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N. C.
Judd
Karsten
Kearney
Kearns
Keating

Kee
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Kilday
Kilgore
King, Calif.
Kirwan
Klein
Kluczynski
Knutson
Krueger
Landrum
Lane
Lanham
Lankford
Latham
LeCompte
Lesinski
Lipscomb
Long
Lovre
McCarthy
McConnell
McCormack
McDonough
McDowell
McIntire
McMillan
McVey
Macdonald
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Mason
Matthews
Morrow
Metcalf
Miller, Calif.
Miller, N. Y.
Mills
Minshall
Mollohan
Morano
Morgan
Morrison
Moss
Moulder
Multer
Murray, Ill.
Murray, Tenn.
Natcher
Nelson
Nicholson
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Minn.
O'Konski
O'Neill
Osmers
Ostertag
Patman
Patterson
Pelly
Perkins
Pfost
Philbin
Pilcher
Pillion
Poage
Polk
Preston
Price
Priest
Prouty
Quigley
Rabaut
Radwan
Rains
Ray
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.

Rivers
Robeson, Va.
Robison, Ky.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Rutherford
Saylor
Schenck
Schwengel
Scott
Scudder
Seely-Brown
Selden
Sheehan
Shelley
Sheppard
Short
Shuford

Sieminski
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Sisk
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Sullivan
Talle
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Thomas
Thompson, La.
Thompson,
Mich.
Thompson, N. J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble

NAYS—66

Alger
Allen, Ill.
Arends
Bentley
Berry
Brownson
Broyhill
Budge
Byrnes, Wis.
Cederberg
Chase
Clevenger
Cole
Cramer
Crumpacker
Curtis, Mass.
Curtis, Mo.
Davis, Wis.
Derounian
Devereux
Fjare
Miller, Nebr.
Ford

Gamble
George
Gubser
Gwinn
Hale
Halleck
Harden
Harrison, Nebr.
Harvey
Hoffman, Mich.
Hope
Horan
Hyde
Jackson
Johnson, Calif.
Kilburn
King, Pa.
McGregor
Martin
Meader
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Younger

Phillips
Poff
Rees, Kans.
St. George
Scherer
Scrivner
Siler
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Kans.
Taber
Teague, Calif.
Thomson, Wyo.
Velde
Vorys
Vursell
Wainwright
Weaver
Wigglesworth
Williams, N. Y.
Wilson, Ind.
Wolcott
Younger

NOT VOTING—40

Avery
Bailey
Bolling
Bolton,
Oliver P.
Canfield
Chatham
Christopher
Coon
Dawson, Ill.
Dondero
Eberharter
Fallon
Hand

Hays, Ark.
Hayworth
Heslton
Kelley, Pa.
Knox
Laird
McCulloch
Mumma
Norblad
O'Brien, N. Y.
Passman
Powell
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.

Reed, N. Y.
Richards
Riehlman
Riley
Roberts
Sadlak
Steed
Utt
Walter
Westland
Willis
Wilson, Calif.
Young

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Dondero against.
Mr. Sadlak for, with Mr. Utt against.
Mr. Eberharter for, with Mr. Reed of New York against.
Mr. Roberts for, with Mr. Laird against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Heslton.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Young.
Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. Westland.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Knox.
Mr. Riley with Mr. Coon.
Mr. Passman with Mr. Wilson of California.
Mr. Hayworth with Mr. Norblad.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
Mr. Bolling with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Mumma.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Avery.

Mr. BROYHILL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAY

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia day. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN] is recognized.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia I call up the bill (H. R. 1806) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Roosevelt Memorial Association," approved May 31, 1920, as heretofore amended, so as to permit such corporation to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc., and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Roosevelt Memorial Association," approved May 31, 1920 (41 Stat. 691), as amended by the act approved May 21, 1953 (67 Stat. 27), which changed the name of such association to Theodore Roosevelt Association, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"Sec. 7. That this corporation shall have the power at any time to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc., a nonstock and nonprofit corporation organized and existing under the New York membership corporations law, so as to form a single surviving corporation which shall be this corporation. The corporate entity, existence and name of this corporation shall continue unchanged after the consolidation.

"The consolidation shall not be effected unless the agreement for consolidation is approved by act of the trustees of this corporation, who shall be the members of the corporation entitled to vote with respect to consolidation.

"Such trustees may act on any question respecting the consolidation by a resolution adopted by two-thirds of those present at any meeting of the board of trustees at which a quorum of 10 is present. Written notice of the time, place, and purposes of such meeting shall be sent to each trustee at his last known address appearing on the books of the corporation by first-class mail, postage prepaid, at least 10 days prior to the meeting.

"The consolidation shall be effected in the manner prescribed in this section 7 and in the New York membership corporations law and shall become effective when a certificate of consolidation is filed pursuant to said law."

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to permit the Roosevelt Memorial Association to consolidate with the Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc.

In order to effect such consolidation, it will be necessary for the National Association to obtain an act of Congress in substantially the form of the bill which is attached hereto. This necessity arises because the National Asso-

ciation does not presently have the express power to consolidate with other corporations.

The Women's Association was incorporated in 1919 under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Theodore Roosevelt. It is the owner of his birthplace at 28 East 20th Street and the adjoining house at 26 East 20th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, which buildings are known collectively as Theodore Roosevelt House. The principal activities of the Women's Association consist of maintaining and operating Theodore Roosevelt House as a historic shrine in cooperation with the National Association and conducting an education program, primarily for New York City school children.

The National Association, which was incorporated in 1920 by act of Congress—Public Law 233, 66th Congress, 2d session, approved May 31, 1920 (41 Stat. 691) as amended by Public Law 29, 83d Congress, 1st session, approved May 21, 1953 (67 Stat. 27) for the same purpose as the Women's Association, has occupied 26 East 20th Street since 1923 pursuant to a 999-year lease from the Women's Association. The National Association's principal activities consist of maintaining and operating Sagamore Hill, Theodore Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay, New York, as a national shrine, cooperating with the Women's Association in the maintenance and operation of Theodore Roosevelt House, cooperating with the National Park Service in the development of Theodore Roosevelt Island in the District of Columbia, contributing each year a fellowship for historical research at Harvard University and awarding annually the Theodore Roosevelt Medals for distinguished service.

For many years the work of the two associations has been adversely affected because of the confusion created among the public by the existence to two separate corporate entities, with separate activities, officers, staffs, and property, attempting to perform a common purpose. The existence of such separate corporate entities has also resulted in expenses which would not have been incurred if one corporation were carrying on the work of the two associations.

For several years the Women's Association has been unable to meet out of its income from capital and dues its share of the expenses of Theodore Roosevelt House and its other commitments. The Women's Association has been able to meet these obligations without invading its capital funds, however, because of sizable contributions received from the National Association, which has substantially more assets than the Women's Association.

Because of the foregoing, and for other reasons, it has become evident to both associations during recent years that they should unite to form one association. The two associations have determined that such a union may best be achieved by their consolidation pursuant to the laws of the United States and of the State of New York, and that their

interests and the public interest will not be adversely affected by such consolidation. The two associations believe that the National Association is better equipped than any other organization to take over the work of the Women's Association and that the union of the two associations will increase the effectiveness of the entire Theodore Roosevelt memorial movement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION AND TAX INSTITUTE, INC.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia I call up the bill (H. R. 4909) relative to the consolidation of the National Tax Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, with the Tax Institute, Inc., a corporation organized under the membership corporations law of the State of New York, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the membership corporations law of the State of New York, with amendments, and ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the National Tax Association, a corporation organized under the provisions of subchapter 3 of chapter 18 of the Code Law of the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, and acts of Congress amendatory thereto, and organized for the purpose of educating and benefiting its members and all others interested in the subject of taxation and the subject of public finance be, and it hereby is, authorized to consolidate with the Tax Institute, Inc., a corporation organized under the membership corporations law of the State of New York and organized for the purpose of research in public finance, conducting symposia on tax problems, to serve as a clearing-house of information on governmental revenues and expenditures and to inform the general public concerning tax matters. The said corporations may be consolidated so as to form a single corporation, having the same purpose for which said corporations are organized, which may be either a new corporation organized under the law of the District of Columbia or under the law of any one of the 48 States of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. The consolidation of the corporations shall be effected by the procedure prescribed for the consolidation of foreign and domestic membership corporations by sections 51, 52, and 53 of article VII of the membership corporations law of the State of New York.

SEC. 3. Upon the adoption of an agreement for consolidation as provided by the membership corporations law of the State of New York, by the governing bodies of the National Tax Association and the Tax Institute, Inc., the agreement for consolidation shall be submitted to each member of the National Tax Association who has the right to vote for the election of the members of its

governing body at a meeting, called for the purpose of taking action for the adoption or rejection of the agreement for consolidation. Due notice of the time, place, and object of the meeting shall be mailed to the last known post office address of each member who has the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body of the National Tax Association at least 30 days prior to the date of such meeting, and at such meeting the agreement for consolidation shall be considered and a vote by ballot, in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same, each member who has the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body being entitled to 1 vote. If the votes of two-thirds of the total number of members who have the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body of the National Tax Association shall be for the adoption of the agreement for consolidation, then the president or a vice president and the secretary or assistant secretary shall make an affidavit that they have been authorized to execute and file a certificate of consolidation by the votes cast by two-thirds of the members of the National Tax Association entitled to vote thereon, present in person or by proxy, at a meeting held upon notice as prescribed by the provisions of this act at which a quorum was present in person or by proxy, and the date of such meeting.

SEC. 4. If the consolidated corporation is to be governed by the laws of any State other than the District of Columbia, it shall file with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia—

(1) an agreement that it may be served with process in the District of Columbia in any proceeding for the enforcement of any obligation of the National Tax Association; and

(2) an irrevocable appointment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as its agent to accept service of process in any such proceeding.

SEC. 5. National Tax Association shall, upon the completion of the consolidation, convey its real and personal property, including any trusts or endowment funds which it has or enjoys, to the consolidated corporation, to be used by it to the same extent as the National Tax Association have used or enjoyed the same.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent Congress from altering, amending, or repealing the same.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, the National Tax Association is a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia for the general purposes of gathering and disseminating information with respect to tax matters and matters of public finance. It is presently negotiating consolidation with the Tax Institute, Inc., a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York and having comparable general purposes. The two corporations anticipate that consolidation will reduce overlapping activities and will further the accomplishment of their stated purposes. During the consolidation negotiations a question has been raised as to the authority of the National Tax Association to consolidate unless the continuing corporation is organized under the laws of the District. This bill would provide for the consolidation and would permit the continuing corporation to be organized under the laws either of the District or of any one of the States.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments:

On page 2, lines 6 and 7, capitalize the initial letters of "Membership Corporations Law."

On page 2, line 13, strike "purpose" and insert in lieu thereof "purposes."

On page 2, line 14, after "either", insert "one of the constituent corporations or".

On page 2, strike out lines 18 through 22 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 2. The effect of the consolidation and the procedure to be followed in carrying it out, shall be that prescribed in sections 51, 52, and 53 of article VII of the Membership Corporations Laws of the State of New York."

On page 2, line 24, capitalize the initial letters of "Membership Corporations Law."

On page 3, lines 3 and 4, strike out "who has the right to vote for the election of the members of its governing body."

On page 3, lines 9 and 10, strike out "who has the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body."

On page 3, lines 15 and 16, strike out "who has the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body."

On page 3, lines 17, 18, and 19, strike out "who has the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body."

On page 3, line 23, insert after "file" the following: "with the Secretary of the State of New York and with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

On page 4, line 4, insert at the end of section 3, the following: "The word 'member' as used herein shall include an individual, partnership, society, association, corporation, a public office board or commission, a library and any other organized group or institution."

On page 4, strike out section 5 (lines 16 through 21) and renumber section 6 as section 5.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill relative to the consolidation of the National Tax Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, with the Tax Institute, Inc., a corporation organized under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CREATION OF FEDERAL COMMISSION TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 1825) creating a Federal Commission to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I presume the chairman of the Committee on the District of

Columbia is going to give us an explanation of this bill?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) there is hereby established a commission to be known as the "District of Columbia Auditorium Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") for the purpose of formulating plans for the design, location, financing, and construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of 13 members appointed as follows:

(1) Three persons appointed by the President of the United States;

(2) Three members of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate;

(3) Three members of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(4) One person selected by each of the following national organizations: The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Veterans of World War II, and the Disabled American Veterans.

(c) The Commission shall—

(1) consider a suitable site for the civic auditorium referred to in subsection (a);

(2) procure such plans and designs and make such surveys and estimates of the cost thereof as it deems advisable;

(3) endeavor particularly to formulate a method of financing the project on a self-liquidating basis; and

(4) make a report to the President and to the Congress, together with its recommendations, at the earliest practicable date.

(d) The Commission is authorized to accept in its discretion from any source, public or private, money and property to be used in carrying out its functions under this act.

(e) The Commission is authorized to avail itself of the assistance and advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Capital Regional Planning Council, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia Recreation Board, and the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, which shall upon request render such assistance and advice.

Sec. 2. (a) The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation; but travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in connection with the work of the Commission may be paid from any funds available for expenditure by the Commission.

(b) The Commission is authorized, within the limits of funds available to it, to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and other employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions, and to make such other expenditures as it may deem advisable in carrying out its functions.

Sec. 3. (a) There is hereby created an Advisory Board, which shall advise and consult with the Commission in carrying out its functions under this act. The Board shall consist of—

(1) one person selected by each of the following national organizations: The American Legion Auxiliary, the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association, the Marine Corps League, the Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation, the American Veterans Committee, the Catholic War Veterans of the United States, the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, and the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States;

(2) one person selected by each of the following national labor organizations: The American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Musicians, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Steel Workers of America, and the United Mine Workers of America;

(3) one person selected by each of the following national organizations serving farmers and rural people: The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Cooperative League of the United States of America, the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, the National Farmers Union, the National 4-H Club Foundation, the American Home Economics Association, and the National Home Demonstration Council;

(4) one person selected by each of the following national organizations in the field of business and civic affairs: The United States Chamber of Commerce, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, the National Federation of Independent Business, the National Foreign Trade Council, the National Planning Association, the Committee for Economic Development, the Committee for a National Trade Policy, the National Committee for an Adequate Overseas United States Information Program, the American Association of Advertising Agencies, the American Trade Association Executives, the Exhibitors Advisory Council, the Auditorium Managers Association, the National Association of Exhibit Managers, and the Medical Exhibitors Council;

(5) one person selected by each of the following national organizations in the field of State and local government and civil affairs: The Council of State Governments, the American Society of Planning Officials, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Society of Landscape Architects;

(6) one person selected by each of the following women's national organizations: The General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, the Association of Junior Leagues of America, the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Association of University Women;

(7) one person selected by each of the following national organizations in the field of education: The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Education Association, the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Educational Theatre Association, the Music Educators National Conference, the National Art Education Association, the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the College Art Association, the American Musicological Society, the Association of American Colleges, the American Political Science Association, and the American Federation of Teachers;

(8) one person selected by each of the following national organizations in the field of plastic arts and letters: The Committee on Government and Art, the American Institute of Architects, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the American Federation of Arts, the National League of American Pen Women, the National Society of Arts and Letters, the American Association of Museums, the American Institute of Decorators, the Association of Art Museum Directors, the National Association of Women Artists, the Sculptors Guild, the National Society of Mural Painters, and the Society of Architectural Historians;

(9) one person selected by each of the following national music organizations: The National Music Council, the National Federation of Music Clubs, the American Symphony Orchestra League, the Music Teachers National Association, the American Guild of Musical Organists, the American Guild of Musical

Artists, the National Association of Schools of Music, the Music Library Association, the National Association of Teachers of Singing, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, the Music Publishers' Association of the United States, Broadcast Music, Inc., and SESAC, Inc.

(10) one person selected by each of the following national organizations in the field of drama: The National Association of Community Theaters, the National Theater Conference, the Children's Theater Conference, the American National Theater and Academy, the Actors Equity Association, and the Chorus Equity Association;

(11) one person selected by each of the following national organizations in the field of mass communications: The Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, the Film Council of America, and the National Citizens Committee for Educational Television;

(12) one person selected by each of the following national organizations in the field of recreation and sports: The American Recreation Society, the National Recreation Association, the United States Olympic Association, the National Federation of State High-School Athletic Associations, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Amateur Athletic Union, the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, the Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, the Athletic Institute, and the Sports Fishing Institute; and

(13) one person selected by each of the following national service organizations: The United Service Organizations (USO), the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Jewish Welfare Board, the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the American Association of Social Workers, and the National Social Welfare Assembly.

(b) The Advisory Board may exercise its functions through a Working Committee composed of 13 members, one selected jointly by the organizations named in each of the categories enumerated in subsection (a).

Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$25,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The Clerk read the committee amendments as follows:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "thirteen" and insert "twenty-one."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "Three" and insert "Seven."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 5, strike out all of section (2) and insert: "Seven persons appointed by the chairman of the Senate District Committee; and."

Page 2, line 9, strike out all of section (3) and insert: "Seven persons appointed by the chairman of the House District Committee."

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MORRISON:

On page 2, lines 7 and 8, strike out "chairman of the Senate District Committee;" and insert "President of the Senate."

And on page 2, lines 12 and 13, strike out "chairman of the House District Committee."

and insert "Speaker of the House of Representatives."

The amendments were agreed to.

The committee amendments as amended were agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, strike out subparagraph (4), lines 11 through 14.

On page 2, lines 24 and 25, strike out "at the earliest practicable date" and insert "by February 1, 1956."

On page 3, line 23 through line 9 on page 9, strike section 3.

On page 9, line 10, renumber "Sec. 4" as "Sec. 3."

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to establish the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission for the purpose of formulating plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center.

The Commission would be composed of 21 members as follows: 7 persons appointed by the President of the United States, 7 persons appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, and 7 persons appointed by the chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$25,000 to carry out the provisions of this act.

The Auditorium Commission would be vested with the following functions:

First, to consider a suitable site for the civic auditorium referred to in subsection (a);

Second, procure such plans and designs and make such surveys and estimates of the cost thereof as it deems advisable;

Third, endeavor particularly to formulate a method of financing the project on a self-liquidating basis; and

Fourth, make a report to the President and to the Congress, together with its recommendations, by February 1, 1956.

Fifth, the Commission is authorized to accept in its discretion from any source, public or private, money and property to be used in carrying out its functions under this act.

Sixth, the Commission is authorized to avail itself of the assistance and advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Capital Regional Planning Council, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia Recreation Board, and the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, which shall upon request render such assistance and advice.

Extensive hearings were held before a special subcommittee created for the purpose of considering this and other similar bills pending before the House District Committee. Many Government officials and public-spirited citizens testified at the hearings and there was no opposition to the principles involved in the bill.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia appeared before the subcommittee and testified in favor of this legislation provided that the District of Columbia would not be required to bear the

cost of constructing any building pursuant to this act or to bear the cost of maintaining and operating such building.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman must have some idea what this building is going to cost.

Mr. MORRISON. The purpose of the committee is to study and go into all of the details, considering cost and everything else.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman consider that this is foot-in-the-door legislation?

Mr. MORRISON. No, I do not think so. When the Commission reports every Member of the Congress will have ample opportunity to submit any bill he wants to or to oppose any bill that is submitted as a result of this Commission's recommendation.

Mr. GROSS. I presume this building is to be located in the District of Columbia. With warnings of atomic warfare, does the gentleman think this is a good time to be adding to buildings in the District of Columbia?

Mr. MORRISON. That is one of the problems that the Commission is being formed for; that is, to make a study and see where it should be located.

Mr. GROSS. I may say to the gentleman that I can see the necessity for essential buildings being constructed, that is, buildings that are absolutely essential being constructed in the District of Columbia, but I cannot see this sort of structure being put up at the present time.

Mr. MORRISON. This does not authorize the construction of anything. It merely sets up this group of people to make a compete study and to serve without pay.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I would like to point out to the gentleman from Iowa that the subcommittee has reported this study proposal and that ultimately, even assuming that there is approval of this building project, private sources have already indicated their complete willingness to underwrite the entire expense.

Mr. GROSS. And the appropriation under this bill is limited to \$25,000; is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. That is exactly correct. And the members of the Commission serve without pay.

I would like to begin by devoting a minute or so of the time allotted to me in outlining my own concern with the legislation under consideration.

There is in Trenton, in New Jersey's Fourth District which I have the honor and privilege of representing, a great war memorial building which is similar though smaller than the structure which these bills call for. This building overlooks the Delaware River and is located about a block from the statehouse, and the Hessian Barracks which figured so prominently in the Revolutionary War.

Many of the official functions of the State government and of the city of Trenton, as well as cultural programs of the city, are carried on there, events which in many cases would not be held if this magnificent facility were not available. I would hope, when the civic and cultural center which these bills would provide is finally established, that many of New Jersey's cultural programs will be presented in it. Here I am thinking of the Trenton Symphony Orchestra and the former NBC Symphony of the Air, if Newark is successful in its current negotiations to secure this great orchestra. The music and drama productions of Princeton University in my district, and of Rutgers University could also be presented here as well as some of the very fine productions of St. John Terrell at the Lambertville Music Circus. The work of New Jersey's many outstanding painters, sculptors, playwrights and composers, and its artists in many other fields could also be presented here in this showcase of the Nation before a truly international audience.

Pennsylvania is proud of the National Gallery of Art which was presented to our country by one of its citizens, Andrew Mellon, and accepted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and I am sure that all of the citizens of New Jersey would be equally proud if a cultural center in the Nation's Capital, which my predecessor, Charles R. Howell, did so much to advance, rose after 155 years on the banks of the Potomac. In his message on the state of the Union last month the President declared that—

In the advancement of the various activities which will make our civilization endure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities.

I have introduced several bills in this Congress which are designed to enhance the cultural and artistic prestige of our country for I am convinced that this is as important as any of the guns-and-butter programs which we support. One of the major ways in which we might turn reluctant and uneasy allies and the millions of uncommitted peoples into friends is to earn their respect for our own culture. It is obvious, however, that we have no respect for, and are officially indifferent to, our own best cultural efforts, if we show no concern as a people and as a nation with our own contemporary culture and our living artists, then the peoples of other countries are hardly to be blamed if they ignore and are indifferent to the cultural contributions which we have to give the peoples of the world. We have only ourselves to blame, for they take their cue from our own Federal Government. In this situation the Communist Parties in the various countries and the U. S. S. R. find it extremely easy to spread their lies that we are gum-chewing, insensitive, materialistic barbarians.

I, for one, do not propose to make it easy for the U. S. S. R. to win the minds, the hearts, and the loyalty of men and women throughout the world. I believe the time has come, indeed it is long overdue, for the United States to mount an

important counteroffensive against the huge Soviet cultural drive which includes everything from athletes to ballerinas to chess players and on which they are spending enormous sums. As former Congressman Jacob K. Javits said at the hearings on the 14 bills before the 83d Congress, if "we do not want to fight the Russians with the atom bomb," then "we have got to defeat their effort to have communism take over the world with two other weapons—economic and cultural, but in the cultural field, we have not even touched it."

We must also frankly recognize and be prepared to deal with the tendency in certain quarters to regard creative artists with suspicion and to think of the arts as, shall we say, effeminate if not downright subversive. As if Shakespeare, Milton, Michaelangelo, Dante, and Cervantes were not manly and patriotic. It reminds me of the Hitler, Goebbels, and Goering line: "When I hear the word culture I reach for my gun." The fine arts are a unifying force, as Washington and Jefferson knew, and they are especially important to us now when our country is assailed from within and from without by divisive and undemocratic forces from the right and from the left. At no time in our history, perhaps, has it been more important than it is today for the dynamic conservative and liberal forces to rally around proposals such as these before the 84th Congress to place our Nation's Capital in the vanguard of our country's cultural development in order that the fine arts may exert their benign and healing influence.

Last summer the French Government suggested that the United States stage an American Festival of Arts in Paris. The opera, several theaters, and concert halls were made available. The United States Ambassador to France, C. Douglas Dillon, believed the gesture so important to Franco-American friendship and to the defeat of the Russian cultural effort that he accepted the chairmanship immediately. No funds of the Federal Government being available for this important project, Robert W. Dowling, president of the congressionally chartered American National Theater and Academy and the City Investment Company of New York City, undertook the immense task of raising the necessary \$400,000 through private subscription. The participation of our Federal Government in international cultural festivals, or the lack of it on any basis except that of giving its blessing to these activities, seems to be chronic and is most deplorable. I am reminded of the stirring plea of Gian-Carlo Menotti for the creative artist in which he said:

It is pathetic to see the timidity and apologetic air with which Americans introduce their creative artists to Europe. (I insist on the distinction between creative and interpretive artists.) Who can ever forget the shabby concerts of American music halfheartedly organized all through an expectant Europe by well-meaning souls in the State Department shortly after the war? At one of the Lucerne festivals, while England sent an orchestra conducted by Sir Adrian Boult to represent its composers, and France an orchestra conducted by Muench, American composers were embarrassingly repre-

sented by a concert of records—the kind of concert one might expect in a summer camp. (After the concert, however, cocktails served by the American Embassy to the stunned body of international critics were by far the best served by any embassy.)

In his very effective testimony before the subcommittee on February 15, Mr. Dowling pointed out that there is no place in Washington and no place elsewhere in our country where foreign artists and companies, national theaters and orchestras, opera, and ballet groups can visit and perform on a reciprocal basis. He urged the subcommittee to guide this legislation through to a point where it can have the benefit of the Commission's more thorough study of the problem. As you may know, Mr. Dowling and Blevins Davis, the producer of the very successful American opera *Porgy and Bess*, which is proving to be one of the very best ambassadors ever to represent this country abroad, went to President Truman when he was in the White House and offered to raise through private subscription from businessmen, foundations, and wealthy individuals whatever sums were necessary, in addition to the contribution of land by the Federal Government, to build the kind of cultural center envisioned by these bills. The same day he appeared before the subcommittee Mr. Dowling repeated this offer, and he also offered to make available to the Commission, which these bills would establish, plans for a cultural center worked out for the American National Theater and Academy by the firm of architects which developed the plans for the National Gallery of Art. I hope when Mr. Dowling begins his fund-raising campaign that every American will be given the opportunity to contribute toward building a great cultural center in Washington which will make the Federal City the Paris of America. Money is raised for the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York on a national basis and the advancement of the cultural status of our National Capital is a challenge to the loyalty and patriotic love of country which is present in each and every one of us.

This bill will create a Federal commission to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, drama, fine arts, and mass communications center. An appropriation of \$25,000 is authorized for the blue-ribbon commission whose members would serve without pay in considering a site, procuring plans and designs, and formulating a method of financing the project on a self-liquidating basis. The Commission is directed to make a report to the President and to the Congress, together with its recommendations, at the earliest practicable date and within 1 year's time.

WASHINGTON: CULTURAL CENTER OF THE WORLD

Making Washington the cultural center of the world would be one of the very best and most effective ways to answer the Russian lies, while the proposal advanced in these many bills would, if established, generate enough new activities to repay the original investment by

the Congress many times over. The people of the District of Columbia pay nearly \$170 million in Federal taxes each year. This is more than is paid by a good many States. Yet the citizens of Washington are deprived of all voice or representation in local or National Government, and the District's Commissioners are appointed by the President. Washington cannot build a sewer, collect garbage, or put a dog in the pound without the consent of Congress. Forty percent of Washington's real estate is reserved for Federal purposes, which effectively removes it from the tax rolls. The Government started out with a 50-50 division of costs of running the Federal city, but has reduced its contribution over the years until now it is about 15 percent. No other American city is treated like this by private business located within the city's limits.

Congress must sympathetically consider the need of the residents of the Federal city—and the visitors who come from all parts of our country and from all parts of the world—for a civic and cultural center in its role as the City Council of Washington, which is what the House District of Columbia Committee is. As long as Congress deprives Washingtonians of the vote and acts as City Council of Washington, just so long must it clearly accept the full responsibility for the deplorable cultural status of the Nation's Capital. It cannot blame that status on the citizens of the District of Columbia while it jealously maintains its unique prerogatives and reserves to itself the decision as to how this tax money shall be spent. Taxation without representation, as always, produces a withered fruit.

I have been told that the Federal contribution to the civic center at Columbus Circle in New York City was about \$6,500,000. American tax dollars have also been used to rebuild opera and music buildings in Europe. Why cannot similar funds be spent at home on cultural programs in San Antonio, Seattle, Sarasota, Cleveland, Trenton, and Washington and in other cities and towns across our country? Surely, more money should be spent in each State and in each community on the advancement of the various activities which make our civilization endure and flourish, for, as you well know, all of our cultural programs are finding it increasingly difficult to continue in the face of constantly rising costs.

In view of these many roadblocks which have defeated all efforts of earlier Congresses to enact legislation similar to the bill which you are considering here today, it is my considered opinion that it is very important to make a thorough and detailed study of American subsidy, direct, or indirect, of foreign art programs and cultural centers. This information should be available through the Department of State and the Foreign Operations Administration.

We are told by competent observers who cannot be accused of making political hay or of trying for partisan advantage that the Nation's Capital is particularly disadvantaged and underprivileged in cultural matters in comparison with

other world capital cities and many cities in our own country. We find W. M. Kiplinger reporting in his book, *Washington Is Like That*, published in 1942, that—

Despite the wealth of national tradition attached to Washington there is very little native culture. The city has never been a notable breeding place for art, or music, or literature. Unlike other great capitals of world thought, such as prewar London and Vienna and Paris, where the native-born leaders of the cities shaped the intellectual patterns which influenced the nation, Washington, as a city, has no homegrown culture. Its influence in cultural matters is not by Washington, but rather via Washington. Whatever culture there is here was started elsewhere and brought in and pasted on.

In a speech to the National Symphony Orchestra Association in the fall of 1952, when he was given a testimonial scroll calling him the most musical President in the history of our country, former President Harry S. Truman said Washington should be developed into the greatest musical center in the history of the world. In urging a civic auditorium and cultural center, Mr. Truman recalled that as a Senator he had twice helped to push through the Senate legislation providing such facilities. He observed, however, that the bills had been defeated in the House by the lobbyists acting for cities around Washington. "They did not appreciate the fact that Washington was to be the capital of the world," he added, and he pointed out that he had seen such show places in Mexico City, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro.

I have been very happy to observe that there is a new feeling in Congress and a new concern with the problem of the status of our Nation's Capital in cultural affairs.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJUST SALARIES OF JUDGES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I have been advised that a point of order will be made against H. R. 2986. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be referred back to the committee for further study.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations may be permitted to sit tomorrow during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE LATE JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I read, on April 27 last, of the death of my valued friend, Congressman John W. Flannagan, of Virginia. I knew John Flannagan well, and admired him deeply. He came into Congress in 1931, about three years after I did, and our relations were very close and friendly from that time until ill-health forced his retirement in 1949, after eighteen years of outstanding service in this body to his State, his party, and his country.

John Flannagan was recognized as almost without peer as an orator, even among the splendid speakers that the Commonwealth of Virginia has sent to the halls of Congress. I have always felt that his oratory was not something studied and developed for the sake of effect, but grew, in every case, out of intense study of the subject at issue, in consequence of which John Flannagan would come to an intellectual conclusion on the right course to pursue; and on that road, his mind and heart would drive forward as one. Words leapt to his tongue out of this unity of mind and heart, and in all that he said you could hear the force of courage and of firm conviction. He voted as he spoke, in accordance with his judgment and conscience, untouched by political influences, and disregarding political consequences. He was fearless in performing his public duties.

I have never served with anyone who displayed greater courage in serving our country, and in voting in accordance with his principles, his judgment, and his conscience, than John W. Flannagan. Like Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson, he looked upon the Democratic Party as a political group and family who achieved a certain political unity by adherence to a body of political principles. And he stood ready to oppose any man or measure, even though bearing the Democratic label, that seemed to him to be against those basic political principles. He was a firm-hearted, bright-souled idealist, and yet he had a practical mind. He was one of the most skillful and formidable legislators with whom I have ever served. Due to the respect in which he was so generally held, the name of John Flannagan alone carried a great political influence in

Virginia up to the time of his death. His memory will long be honored and treasured by the people of his district and Commonwealth, as well as in these halls where his eloquence and his courage were so long displayed.

To his loved one I extend my deep sympathy in their bereavement.

HAWAII AND ALASKA STATEHOOD BILL

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 223 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2535) to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 7 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except the committee amendments printed in the bill but said amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of H. R. 2535, a bill to change the status of Alaska and Hawaii from Territories to States. Complaints are heard that the rule is a closed one thereby linking these two farflung Territories together, and requiring that they be voted up or down as one. It is difficult for me to understand how any member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs can justly complain of this procedure by the Committee on Rules when his own committee reported them out together in one package. If it were proper for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to provide them with a twin status, then certainly there can be no ground for complaint against the Committee on Rules in permitting them to retain that status in consideration by the House. In fact, I think I am justified in assuming that this action was taken by the legislative committee reporting the bill for the reason that last year the other body tied them together and sent them to the House. Therefore, it is assumed that the able chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs thought it good strategy to report a one-package bill. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the House will

support your Committee on Rules, which by a better than 2 to 1 vote, reported out this rule.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman, however, is not opposing the rule, I take it?

FOR THE RULE—AGAINST THE BILL

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, while I support the rule, I want it made distinctly clear that I am unalterably opposed to the bill. I would that I possessed the power of speech to express in the most convincing language possible for human tongue to utter my deep and earnest convictions against the principle of the admission of either or both of these Territories into the sisterhood of States. To my mind it is inconceivable that the little band of patriots, often referred to as the Founding Fathers, ever entertained for even a fleeting moment the thought that some day the proposal of taking into the sisterhood of States any land or group of people noncontiguous to existing States would be entertained by the Congress of the United States. Certainly it was beyond the conception of the most vivid imagination that such a thought of reaching out more than 2,000 miles across a trackless ocean to annex an island or a string of islands into statehood ever entered their heads. Or, for that matter, can one believe that these ardent patriots, who had so recently fled from the oppression of foreign governments and ideologies, conceived of a United States of America split in a widely scattered empire of States? You and I are fully cognizant of the fact that while their own voices are long since stilled in death their reaction, if such were possible, to obtain would be a chorus of emphatic noes. Moreover, Mr. Speaker, you and I in this modern day, in our deep appreciation of the heritage which they have handed down to us in this glorious young Republic, realize in our hearts that they were right. It is my honest conviction, from my knowledge of the history of those heroic days and the motives that sponsored our Constitution, that had there been even one among the architects of that great document possessed of sufficient imagination to apprehend that any such move would be seriously advocated, he would have seen to it that an affirmative prohibition against such annexation was written into that precious document.

NONCONTIGUOUS

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am opposed unalterably to the admission into this great Union of States any parcel of land with its inhabitants, few or large, that is contrary to what I believe, with reason and justification, to have been the conception of that group of benefactors, our Founding Fathers, to whom we are so deeply and lastingly indebted. As long as I am privileged to serve in the Congress of the United States, I shall adhere to this principle. Therefore, it follows that if I were forced to make a choice between Alaska, separated from us only by the great

friendly nation of Canada, and Hawaii, I would of course accept Alaska on the theory that it at least was a part of this continent. But to argue that we should so far deviate from the principle of contiguity as to reach out more than 2,000 miles and bring into this Union a string of islands, noncontiguous themselves, is to my mind inconceivable and violates the very foundation and principles upon which the Union of States was founded.

Mr. Speaker, many arguments, specious and otherwise, are made for the admission of one or other of these Territories. Possibly, the most illogical argument made is that we must admit Hawaii in order to prevent the Communists from spreading the doctrine that we are holding the citizens of Hawaii in a state of serfdom. This is weak argument. Those who know the methods of the Communists must certainly be aware of the fact that their technique is to deal with the material at hand. Is it not also true that if we were to take farflung Hawaii in as a State, the Communists would revive with emphasis their slogan of "Imperialistic America"? Is not this argument just another form of appeasement of Russia? If this is to be followed, then when Russia charged us with imperialism after taking in Hawaii as a State, would we then be forced logically to remove them from statehood?

HAWAIIAN ECONOMY CONTROLLED

Mr. Speaker, there are many other reasons why I am opposed to the admission of Hawaii as a State. I shall leave to others a discussion of Communist influence in that farflung string of islands. It is my understanding that that influence is prevalent and possibly gaining ground.

But, if for no other reason, as a humble Representative in the Congress, I would be opposed to the admission of that Territory on the ground that the economy there is subject to the control of two great divergent influences. One, that a good portion of the normal economy is dominated by a few powerful landlords; and, two, even that objectionable type of economy in the final analysis is controlled by Harry Bridges' communistic longshoremen union. This powerful organization has in the past brought that economy to its knees and we have no assurance that it will not do so in the future.

ALASKA CANNOT AFFORD STATEHOOD

Mr. Speaker, some 2 years ago I spent a couple of weeks in Alaska. I think I got a fair picture of its economy, and I am definitely convinced that the worst thing that we could do for the people of Alaska would be to bring that Territory into statehood.

Over 99 percent of the land area of Alaska is owned by the Federal Government. There are 95 million acres actually withheld or reserved, and much of the rest is glaciers, mountains, and tundra.

Numerous problems of financing a new State exist, and a State could operate only with special treatment and subsidies from the Federal Government. Even the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs admits in its report that possibly

the most serious problem in connection with the granting of statehood to Alaska is that of how the proposed new State could finance the basic functions of State government.

The Bureau of the Budget has supplied a tabulation of the present cost to the Federal Government of those functions which would normally be the responsibility of a State. The budget's tabulation, based on budget requests for fiscal year 1955, totals \$11,401,000. The Bureau then deducts anticipated revenues that would accrue to the State, amounting to \$2,322,000. This leaves a net annual cost of statehood of \$9,079,000 to be borne either by the taxpayers of Alaska or by those of her sister States. The present level of territorial income tax is 10 percent of the amount that the individual pays to the Federal Government, and the committee concludes that, since the per capita tax burden of Alaskans for State and local functions is already comparatively high, special Federal financial assistance is the only solution. So it has scattered through the bill various provisions to ease the financial burden on the proposed new State during a transition period of 15 years by having the taxpayers of other States assume the responsibility in the form of authorizations for special Federal appropriations for road construction and maintenance, et cetera. These special subsidies would amount to about \$7 million the 1st year, \$4 million the 6th, and possibly \$2 million from the 11th to the 15th year. In short, the committee confesses that the proposed new State could not stand on its own feet, but would have to be bolstered up for at least 15 years by subsidies from the Federal Treasury.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Is it the purpose of this rule, which is virtually a closed rule so far as the offering of amendments is concerned, to prohibit the separation of this issue as between Hawaii and Alaska?

Mr. COLMER. May I say to my friend I tried to cover that in my opening statement. If the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs saw fit to put them together, I do not think anybody on that committee has the right to complain about it. This issue has been before us in every Congress, and I think the time has come when we ought to settle that issue and settle it so far as both Territories are concerned once and for all.

CONCLUSION—DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

Mr. Speaker, should this Congress take such affirmative and erroneous action, that within itself would be bad. But possibly even worse would be the dangerous precedent set by such unfortunate action. For, surely this would be but the opening wedge. The camel would have his nose under the tent. Who is there here today who would gain-say that once Hawaii were accepted into the sisterhood of States that Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, yes, even far-flung Samoa, Cuba, and possessions and islands, indefinite in number, would not seek admission as States in the United States of America? In fact, I ask you in all fairness and candor if there is not

equal, if not better reason for admitting some of these Territorial and other peoples closer to this continent than there is for the admission of farflung Hawaii, which is barely within the Western Hemisphere? Once the precedent has been set by the admission of one or both of these noncontiguous Territories—Alaska and Hawaii—there will be no stopping. The time to settle this question of whether the United States is to remain what it was intended to be, a closely knit, homogeneous group of contiguous States on the American Continent, or whether it is going to become an empire of farflung disconnected States with every conceivable people, many with principles, ideals, and ideologies foreign to our own conception, is now.

And while I realize that there are principles of political expediency involved; that both political parties have from time to time incorporated platitudinous gimmicks in their respective platforms, I am constrained to believe that both you and I know that when the chips are down and we are face to face with the issue, this great injustice to the American Republic will not be done. My confidence in the judgment of the Members of the Congress impels me to believe that in the end patriotism and not political expediency will prevail.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I ask unanimous consent that that committee may sit tomorrow during the session of the House during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit tomorrow during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

HAWAII AND ALASKA STATEHOOD BILL

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DAWSON].

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I support statehood for Alaska and Hawaii and because of my experience in Utah I feel particularly qualified to speak on one aspect of the pending legislation, that is the loyalty of the Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry who compose nearly 40 percent of the population of the islands.

To my mind one of the blackest pages in our history will be that on which the account of the relocation of our citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II is written. I do not know where our Constitution was when these people were forced to move from the Pacific coast and were herded into

relocation camps after they had sold their homes and businesses at sacrifice prices.

Here, if ever, one would think, would be rich ground for the growth of communism, bitterness, and rebellion. Who could blame a member of a minority race if he embraced a foreign ideology under these circumstances? Could one reasonably expect the sons and daughters of parents so mistreated by a government to defend with their lives that government?

But the record clearly shows that our people of Japanese ancestry—both here and in Hawaii—did more than was required of them. To their everlasting glory and credit is the record of the 442d Infantry team which at the cost of the greatest casualty rate suffered by any unit in the war, rescued a battalion which otherwise would have been doomed to destruction by the Nazis who had surrounded it.

That is just one example of many of how these people have proved themselves worthy of full citizenship in time of war. Their record is equally fine in time of peace.

The tragic relocation order worked to Utah's benefit. For after the war and hysteria were over, many of the Japanese-American, and I hate to use this hyphenated designation, people decided to remain in my State.

They were welcomed and they are fine residents, hardworking, literate, and loyal. By exemplary conduct, they won the admiration of other Utah groups. Our State legislature finding outmoded laws discriminating against them as a race, reacted by repealing these laws.

The testimony of Admiral Nimitz, General Herron, the FBI, and other high authorities concerning the 100-percent loyalty of the residents of Hawaii, confirms what we heard from every side during statehood hearings both in Washington and in Hawaii.

My personal and public experience confirms these reports. It is with a great deal of enthusiasm that I support this measure.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules has just made a statement on this bill. I think if I were a member of the Committee on Rules and had opposed statehood for Hawaii and Alaska I would have voted out the same kind of rule that was voted out by the Committee on Rules. They were very diligent in giving the Committee on Interior Affairs some time to discuss the problem pro and con before the Committee on Rules. I want to say that neither my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] nor myself or any member of the legislative committee asked for a closed rule. We definitely asked that it be an open rule in order that certain amendments might be adopted to the legislation, which we felt would make it a better bill.

One of the amendments we wanted to adopt is contained in a letter from the President of the United States in which he had some question about the statehood for Alaska.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that this complete letter may be placed in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. This letter reads as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 31, 1955.

The Honorable A. L. MILLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. MILLER: As indicated by your letter, the admission of the Territory of Alaska to statehood, the principle of which I have in the past publicly supported, has a number of troublesome aspects. Among these is the problem to which your letter principally refers—that of providing adequately for our national defense needs.

You are aware, of course, of the tremendous strategic importance of this region to our Nation's defense. Our military programs and plans oriented to this region and to the threat facing us there are premised upon full freedom of Federal action both for defense and for peacetime policing action.

Conversion of the Territory to a State cannot but raise difficult questions respecting the relationship of the military to the newly constituted State authority. Neither the Nation nor Alaska could afford any impairment of the freedom of movement and of action by our forces in large areas of this critical region. In our present state of world affairs I believe that it would be imprudent to effect so fundamental a readjustment unless a formula can be devised and approved by the Congress which will adequately meet these defense needs.

I am in doubt that any form of legislation can wholly remove my apprehensions about granting statehood immediately. However, a proposal seeking to accommodate the many complex considerations entering into the statehood question has been made by Secretary of the Interior McKay, and should legislation of this type be approved by the Congress, I assure you that I shall give it earnest consideration.

A letter similar to yours has come to me from Senator Jackson and I have made the same reply to him.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Again I would like to say to you that this is not the type of rule that was asked by the legislative committee. I respect the Committee on Rules, but I have always thought that they were a sort of screening committee, not a committee to block legislation.

I submit that there were 8 days of hearings before the Committee on Rules and as I looked down either side of that committee I think I saw about 8 votes against the statehood bill, and perhaps 4 sympathetic faces. But we did oppose the type of rule we got, and we asked for an open rule in order to adopt amendments such as we have here and other amendments that were made in the bill. But the Committee on Rules reported out a closed rule.

Mr. Speaker, it has been more than 40 years since a new Territory has come into the United States of America. These are the last two Territories that will have an opportunity to come in as States. I do not see, in the foreseeable future, when the question will come up again. Alaska and Hawaii, especially Hawaii, have been investigated from stem to stern. Some 14 or 15 congressional committees have been in Hawaii.

Thirty-five Members of Congress have been there, and more than 4,000 pages of testimony has been taken. More than 700 witnesses have been heard. Ninety percent of the press has written favorable articles for statehood. Seven polls taken by Mr. Gallup since 1941 show an average of about 70 percent for statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. A poll that I took recently in my own district in Nebraska shows that 76 percent were for statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. The governors of the 11 Western States, when they had their conference in New Mexico last year, came out for statehood for Hawaii. The President of the United States, former President Harry Truman, Adlai Stevenson, and others have been for statehood for Hawaii.

I never voted for statehood for Alaska, but 3 or 4 times this House has voted statehood for Hawaii, and once it passed a bill for Alaska. In the 83d Congress, you will recall, the other body passed the Siamese-twin bill. We passed a bill just for Hawaii. What happened? Well, we got over here and we found a rather unsympathetic climate, just as we find it today. I am unhappy that the chairman of the Committee on Rules and the ranking member on the majority side, and I suspect perhaps the Speaker of the House, and some of the leadership on my side have not been favorable to this joint bill. No action could be had in the 83d Congress on a single bill—so now we have the joint bill for consideration.

While I would like to have had them separated and tried to separate them in the committee, I am satisfied that if the Rules Committee in their great wisdom had reported out the rule that was asked for by the legislative committee there would have been some separations on the floor. In the Rules Committee those who are opposed to both statehood bills reported out a monstrosity of a rule, a Frankenstein type of monster that in their opinion defeats both bills. Nevertheless I am going to ask my colleagues to accept the rule. We are going to try to put it through under the rules of the House, because the Rules Committee knows this is a privileged matter. If this does not pass today I can tell you that it will be back again perhaps this session, certainly in the next session. The Speaker of the House has already said it was a privileged matter. It can come up then where every Member will have an hour's debate upon every amendment. We might be here along in July or August for 30, 40, or 60 days discussing statehood bills.

I am sorry that the Rules Committee has acted as a block to legislation that ought to pass. They should have listened to the legislative committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] and myself and others who appeared before the Rules Committee asked that there be an open rule. It was not granted.

I leave it to the members to say why they reported out a rule such as they have, one that is not in good taste with the committee and one that gives the legislation a considerable number of hurdles to overcome.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked consent to revise and extend my remarks. In that extension I shall include a letter from the President of the United States in which he indicates that while he would have some feeling and apprehension about admitting Alaska, that if we did adopt the so-called McKay line—and I hope the motion to recommit will include it, if not then in conference between the two bodies that it will be included—then it might be acceptable.

There has never been any question about Hawaii. I think the majority of the House has voted three times for statehood for Hawaii, and I am hopeful they will pass it again not only for Hawaii but also for Alaska.

In the revision of my remarks I will place some statements I expected to make during general debate on the subject.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I might state to the gentleman from Illinois that I have no further requests for time. I expect to speak a few minutes myself. Is the gentleman going to use further time?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is sort of like where we came in. I remember standing here 2 years ago talking about this bill which has been with us for so long a time.

My friend from Nebraska says they have had 700 witnesses before the Committee on the Interior, yet he wonders why the bill has not passed. That is the reason why the bill has not passed. There have been 700 witnesses, and out of all the witnesses and all the hearings I think the country and the Congress have become very well satisfied that this bill ought not to pass.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Ninety percent of the witnesses were for statehood. The Rules Committee is the minority that has been blocking it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am not so sure about that. Whenever a bill does not pass it has always been my experience that there has been some pretty good reason, whether it comes out on the surface or remains under the table; there is generally a pretty good reason to defeat such a bill.

Mr. Speaker, this question has been with us for a long time. I think statehood for Hawaii has been before the Congress for nearly 20 years. As stated by my friend, it passed the House on two occasions.

I am sorry my good friend criticizes the Rules Committee for giving everybody an opportunity to be heard on this bill, but we wanted to do so to accommodate the folks. It was not any pleasure to the Rules Committee to sit up there day after day and hear everybody, but we said when we started out that

anybody who wanted a chance to have his say on this bill would be given the opportunity. And we did, and we got pretty tired of it before we got through, but finally when the committee sat down in executive session to consider whether to grant any rule on it, or if we did grant any rule what kind of rule it should be, we decided the very natural thing, namely, that here were these two areas seeking statehood and that had been before the Congress for years seeking statehood. The committee heard 700 witnesses and concluded that they ought to be put together and that they ought to be admitted together or they ought to be excluded together.

We did not consider this matter of putting them both together at all. The committee did that itself and came in with this kind of a bill. We thought, like we say out in the country, let the hide go with the tail. So we decided we would let it go that way; therefore we put them together and we are saying to you gentlemen, "Now, if you want them both, take them both; if you do not want them both, why, do not take either."

That is a reasonable position, it seems to me. The committee voted to tie them together. We did not tie them together. The committee tied them together.

Now the gentleman from Nebraska is up here complaining because we put them together. We did not put them together. His committee put them together.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. If there was good reason for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs putting them together, is there not an equally good reason for the Rules Committee to keep them together?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That is what we thought, but that seems to be faulty reasoning on our part.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I tried to separate the bills in committee and did not prevail. But I want to ask the chairman of the Rules Committee if either the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] or myself, or any member of the legislative committee, asked for a closed rule? Did they ask for a closed rule?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not know as they did, but when it came down to voting on the rule then the Committee on Rules voted on that question. The gentleman from Nebraska had voted on it before. He had had his day in court in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and that committee voted to put them together. When we came to vote in the Rules Committee we just sustained the majority of his committee. It seems to me that was the proper way to do it. I am glad to hear him say there will not be any dispute about this rule. I am glad he has reconciled himself to that, because it will give us a chance to settle this thing once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, may I say that the House, in my opinion, will not have a measure before it during this session of the Congress that will exceed the importance of this bill. I do not know whether I have stated my position or not, but perhaps I had better do so right now. I am opposed to statehood for Alaska, I am opposed to statehood for Hawaii, I am opposed to both of them together, I am opposed to them separately. I am opposed to bringing in Puerto Rico, which has been promised statehood by both of the great political parties like these two outlying Territories have. I am opposed to Puerto Rico, I am opposed to the Virgin Islands, I am opposed to all of them. I want to keep the United States of America on the American continent. I hope I have made my position clear.

Mr. Speaker, may I say further that this measure is of great importance and there will be no opportunity for debate under the 5-minute rule. When the 7 hours of general debate is completed, this bill goes to a vote, and it will be a rollcall vote. Therefore, in view of the importance of it, Members ought to stay on the floor and understand what this bill is about, they ought to hear the arguments, because there are going to be some arguments made against this statehood bill, particularly with respect to Hawaii, that are really going to surprise you very considerably.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I believe there will be one motion to recommit that is permitted, with instructions, is that correct?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes; there is always a motion to recommit permitted.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. We hope it will contain a bill that is more acceptable to us.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Of course, there will be a motion to recommit. I hope it will not be necessary for those who oppose this bill to continually make points of order in order to get somebody here to listen to general debate. But I think we are going to have to do that if the Members do not stay. Therefore the Members ought to stay on the floor and listen to both sides of this argument.

Mr. RADWAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. RADWAN. Perhaps we ought to defeat the rule, and dispose of it speedily.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That is the gentleman's privilege. It is also the privilege of the House.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RADWAN) there were—ayes 109, noes 10.

Mr. RADWAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum

is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken and there were—yeas 323, nays 66, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 52]

YEAS—323

Abbitt	Dollinger	Kilgore
Abernethy	Dolliver	King, Calif.
Adair	Donovan	Kirwan
Addonizio	Dorn, N. Y.	Klein
Albert	Dorn, S. C.	Kluczynski
Alexander	Dowdy	Krueger
Alger	Doyle	Landrum
Allen, Calif.	Durham	Lane
Allen, Ill.	Edmondson	Lanham
Andresen	Elliott	Lankford
August H.	Engle	Latham
Andrews	Evins	LeCompte
Anfuso	Feighan	Lesinski
Arends	Fenton	Lipscomb
Ashley	Fernandez	Long
Ashmore	Fine	Lovre
Aspinall	Fisher	McCarthy
Auchincloss	Fjare	McConnell
Ayres	Flood	McCormack
Baker	Flynt	McDonough
Baldwin	Fogarty	McDowell
Barden	Forand	McIntire
Barrett	Ford	McMillan
Bass, N. H.	Forrester	Maddison
Bass, Tenn.	Fountain	Mack, Ill.
Bates	Frazier	Mack, Wash.
Beamer	Frelinghuysen	Madden
Belcher	Friedel	Magnuson
Bell	Fulton	Mahon
Bennett, Fla.	Garmatz	Mailliard
Berry	Gary	Marshall
Blatnik	Gathings	Martin
Blitch	Gavin	Mason
Boggs	Gentry	Matthews
Boland	Gordon	Morrow
Bolton	Granahan	Metcalf
Frances P.	Grant	Miller, Calif.
Bonner	Gray	Miller, Md.
Bosch	Green, Oreg.	Miller, Nebr.
Bow	Green, Pa.	Mills
Bowler	Gregory	Minshall
Boykin	Griffiths	Mollohan
Boyle	Gubser	Morgan
Bray	Hagen	Morrison
Brooks, La.	Haley	Moss
Brooks, Tex.	Halleck	Moulder
Brown, Ga.	Harden	Multer
Brownson	Hardy	Murray, Ill.
Broyhill	Harrison, Nebr.	Murray, Tenn.
Buchanan	Harrison, Va.	Natcher
Buckley	Harvey	Norrell
Budge	Hays, Ohio	O'Brien, Ill.
Burdick	Henderson	O'Brien, N. Y.
Burnside	Herlong	O'Hara, Ill.
Bush	Hiestand	O'Konski
Byrd	Hill	O'Neill
Byrne, Pa.	Hinshaw	Patman
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoeven	Patterson
Cannon	Hoffman, Ill.	Perkins
Carlyle	Hollfield	Pfost
Carnahan	Holmes	Plicher
Carrigg	Holt	Pillion
Celler	Holtzman	Poage
Chelf	Hope	Poff
Chenoweth	Horan	Polk
Chudoff	Hosmer	Preston
Church	Huddleston	Price
Clark	Hull	Priest
Colmer	Ikard	Prouty
Cooper	Jackson	Quigley
Corbett	Jarman	Rabaut
Coudert	Jenkins	Rains
Cramer	Jennings	Ray
Cretella	Jensen	Rees, Kans.
Crumppacker	Johnson, Calif.	Reuss
Cunningham	Johnson, Wis.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Curtis, Mass.	Jonas	Rhodes, Pa.
Davidson	Jones, Ala.	Rivers
Davis, Ga.	Jones, Mo.	Robeson, Va.
Davis, Tenn.	Jones, N. C.	Robison, Ky.
Dawson, Utah	Judd	Rodino
Deane	Karsten	Rogers, Colo.
Delaney	Kearney	Rogers, Fla.
Denton	Kearns	Rogers, Mass.
Dies	Kee	Rogers, Tex.
Diggs	Kelly, N. Y.	Rooney
Dingell	Keogh	Roosevelt
Dixon	Kilday	Rutherford

St. George	Staggers	Velde
Saylor	Sullivan	Vinson
Schwengel	Taber	Watts
Scott	Talle	Weaver
Scrivner	Taylor	Wickersham
Scudder	Teague, Tex.	Widnall
Selden	Thomas	Wier
Sheehan	Thompson, La.	Wigglesworth
Shelley	Thompson, Mich.	Williams, Miss.
Sheppard	Thompson, N. J.	Williams, N. J.
Shuford	Thompson, Tex.	Willis
Sieminski	Thompson, Wyo.	Wilson, Calif.
Sikes	Thornberry	Wilson, Ind.
Siler	Tollefson	Winstead
Simpson, Ill.	Trimble	Withrow
Simpson, Pa.	Tuck	Wright
Sisk	Tumulty	Yates
Smith, Miss.	Udall	Younger
Smith, Va.	Vanik	Zablocki
Spence	Van Zandt	Zelenko
Springer		

NAYS—66

Andersen, H. Carl	Fascell	O'Hara, Minn.
Baumhart	Fino	Ostertag
Becker	Gamble	Pelly
Bennett, Mich.	George	Philbin
Bentley	Gross	Phillips
Betts	Hale	Raden
Brown, Ohio	Harris	Schenck
Burleson	Hébert	Scherer
Cederberg	Hess	Seely-Brown
Chase	Hillings	Short
Chiferfield	Hoffman, Mich.	Smith, Kans.
Cleaver	Hyde	Smith, Wis.
Cole	Johansen	Teague, Calif.
Curtis, Mo.	Kean	Van Pelt
Dague	Keating	Vorys
Davis, Wis.	Kilburn	Vursell
Dempsey	King, Pa.	Wainwright
Derounian	McGregor	Wharton
Devereux	McVey	Williams, N. Y.
Dodd	Meador	Wolcott
Donohue	Morano	Wolverton
Ellsworth	Nelson	
	Nicholson	

NOT VOTING—45

Avery	Hays, Ark.	Reece, Tenn.
Bailey	Hayworth	Reed, Ill.
Bolling	Heseltin	Reed, N. Y.
Bolton	James	Richards
Oliver P.	Kelley, Pa.	Riehlman
Canfield	Knox	Riley
Chatham	Knutson	Roberts
Christopher	Laird	Sadiak
Cooley	McCulloch	Steed
Coon	Machrowicz	Utt
Dawson, Ill.	Miller, N. Y.	Walter
Dondero	Mumma	Westland
Eberharter	Norblad	Whitten
Fallon	Osmer	Young
Gwinn	Passman	
Hand	Powell	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Canfield.
 Mr. Roberts with Mr. McCulloch.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Norblad.
 Mr. Bailey with Mr. Osmer.
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Sadiak.
 Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. Gwinn.
 Mr. Steed with Mr. Hand.
 Mr. Riley with Mr. Heseltin.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. James.
 Mr. Hayworth with Mr. Utt.
 Mr. Chatham with Mr. Westland.
 Mr. Fallon with Mr. Miller of New York.
 Mr. Whitten with Mr. Coon.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Knox.
 Mr. Bolling with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.
 Mr. Dawson of Illinois with Mr. Dondero.
 Mr. Christopher with Mr. Mumma.
 Mr. Machrowicz with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Reed of New York.
 Mr. Richards with Mr. Laird.
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the

bill (H. R. 2535) to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2535, with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] will be recognized for 3½ hours and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] will be recognized for 3½ hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the legislation before us today is probably historically the most important this Congress will consider. On that point, Mr. Chairman, and I think on that point alone in this matter, I am in hearty agreement with the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], chairman of the Committee on Rules.

This bill if enacted into law will change permanently the legal structure of our country. It will add 2 stars to our national flag, and 4 new Senators in the Congress of the United States. Our action will be studied and restudied in every schoolhouse in America in this and coming generations. It will be noted in foreign lands around the globe. It will give to two incorporated Territories the stature of full sovereignty and equality within the Union of American States. It will refresh the proof of the belief of the American people in the principles of self-determination, self-government and freedom. It will bring to a conclusion a half century of tutelage in economic and political growth for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska. If this legislation fails it may postpone for many years, if not forever, the entrance of these incorporated Territories as States of the Union.

So, Mr. Chairman, I say again, in agreement with my distinguished friend from Virginia, that this legislation deserves the very careful and serious attention and consideration of every Member of the House of Representatives.

In all probability no bill will come before the House during this session of the Congress which has been so long and so carefully considered, and on which there has been so much in the way of hearings and evidence, and so often considered by the House of Representatives and the other body.

This legislation has a long history of consideration by both Houses of Congress.

Hawaiian statehood has been the subject of 12 complete hearings, over 5,000 pages of testimony and over 700 witnesses. On 15 occasions the Territorial legislature has petitioned Congress for statehood. Forty-one statehood bills have from time to time been introduced.

In June of 1947 the House passed an Hawaiian statehood bill by a vote of

196 to 193. In March of 1950 the House again passed Hawaiian statehood legislation by a vote of 262 to 110. In March of 1953 the House passed statehood legislation for Hawaii by a vote of 274 to 138. And in April of 1954 a joint Hawaiian-Alaskan statehood bill passed the United States Senate by a vote of 57 to 28. The bill before you was passed out of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in March 1955, by a vote of 19 to 6.

The Territory of Hawaii in 1950 adopted a constitution for the State of Hawaii, approved by the voters of Hawaii by a margin of 3 to 1, and that constitution was approved unanimously by the Territorial legislature.

Statehood for Alaska was proposed first in 1916. Seven complete hearings have been held, with hearings in the Territory of Alaska in 1947, 1951, and 1953. Hearings were held in Washington in 1949, 1950, 1953, and 1955, comprising nearly 3,000 pages of testimony. In the 81st Congress, Alaska statehood passed this House by a vote of 186 to 146. In the 83d Congress a bill was favorably reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on Alaska Statehood but died in the Committee on Rules. In the same Congress a joint Alaska-Hawaii statehood bill passed the Senate, as previously stated, by a vote of 57 to 28.

Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska or for both has been favorably acted on three times as follows: Once by a Republican House under a Democratic President; once by a Democratic House under a Democratic President; once by a Republican House under a Republican President. The single remaining combination is the one that exists in the present case. H. R. 2535 faces a Democratic House with a Republican President.

But, I emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that legislation for each of these territories has at one time or another passed both of the Houses of the Congress.

In addition to that, no single piece of legislation to my knowledge has wider support or longer standing support in the major parties of this country.

Both the Democratic and the Republican Party platforms contain commitments for immediate statehood for Hawaii. The Republican platform in 1944, 1948, and in 1952 all called for statehood for Hawaii. The Republican platform in 1948 favored eventual statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii. The Republican platform of 1952 favored immediate statehood for Hawaii and statehood for Alaska under an equitable enabling act, which the bill before you now presents.

The Democratic platform in 1944, in 1948, and in 1952 recommended statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii. The 1952 platform of the Democratic Party urged statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii "by virtue of their strategic geographical locations as vital bastions in the Pacific which contributed greatly to the welfare and the economic development of our country and have become integrated into our economic and social life. We therefore urge immediate statehood for both of these Territories." That

is the language of the platform of the Democratic Party in 1952.

In addition to this signal support of both parties for statehood for both of these great Territories, the public-opinion polls of this country in recent years have all strongly favored statehood for both Hawaii and Alaska. In the latest Gallup poll in February 1955, public opinion on the admission of Hawaii to the Union is shown as follows: For, 78 percent; no, 12 percent; no opinion, 10 percent. Alaska statehood was favored by an even greater percentage, with yes, 82 percent; no, 9 percent; no opinion, 9 percent.

President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, Secretary of the Interior McKay, both major political parties, Chief Justice Warren, 32 national organizations, and 95 percent of the Nation's newspaper editors, as well as approximately 80 percent of the people of this Nation strongly favor statehood for these Territories either now or under an equitable enabling act.

As I say, Mr. Chairman, probably never in history have two Territories ever come before the Congress of the United States with more unanimous support throughout the country, the press and the major political parties, than these two that are tied together in this legislation before you today.

Hawaii and Alaska are the only two remaining incorporated Territories in the United States. The importance of this fact is that incorporated territory has always been the legal basis for statehood. Incorporation itself is a legal step toward statehood, a declaration of intention to make a Territory a State.

As recently as April 11, 1955, the Supreme Court of the United States has reviewed our historic precedents on this subject. I want to read from this very new decision issued on April 11, 1955, in the *Granville-Smith* case relating to the divorce laws in the Virgin Islands. Here is what the Supreme Court said about it:

A vital distinction was made between incorporated and unincorporated territories. The first category had the potentialities of statehood like unto continental territories. The United States Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, fully applied to an "incorporated" territory. See, e. g., *Rasmussen v. United States* (197 U. S. 516). The second category described possessions of the United States not thought of as future States. To these only some essentials, withal undefined, of the Constitution extended.

The exact point of that proposition is this, that there are only two incorporated areas left applying for statehood in the Union of States in this country. They stand in a very special legal status. They are incorporated within the body of our country. They cannot get out. They must either remain as Territories or they must proceed on to become States. There is no way by which an incorporated Territory can disincorporate itself or can separate itself from the Union. To admit to the opposite view would be to concede the validity of the repudiated doctrine of secession. If either one of these great Territories undertook to secede or to withdraw from the territorial limits of the United States

we would have a repetition of the situation which we had in the famous War Between the States.

Hawaii was made an incorporated Territory by the Hawaiian Organic Act of 1900 with its implicit promise of statehood for Hawaii. Alaska, purchased in 1867, became an incorporated Territory by the Organic Act of 1912. One of these Territories, Hawaii, has been in the status of tutelage premature to statehood for a period of over half a century; the other, Alaska, for almost half a century. It seems to me they have a right to ask whether or not the door is now going to be closed upon them or whether they should remain forever in the inferior status of a Territory, taxed without representation? The Territory of Hawaii pays taxes equivalent to those of the ninth State in this Union.

These facts clearly distinguish Hawaii and Alaska from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and other areas. Admission of these incorporated Territories to statehood therefore establishes no precedent for other areas not similarly situated. There are no others. The granting of the incorporated status carries with it the implicit promise of statehood. In fact, they have no other place to go. They will either become States of the Union or they will continue as Territories, taxed and held within the incorporated limits of this country without voting representation on the floor of the House or in the Senate of the United States.

Furthermore, these great Territories, one in a territorial status of tutelage for statehood for almost 50 years and the other in a territorial status of tutelage for over half a century, have complied and qualified under every basic qualification for statehood.

What are they? They are generally regarded as three.

First, that the people are American in thought, action, culture, and ideals fully embracing the principles of democracy and freedom in our own American system of government.

Second, that the proposed new State have sufficient population and resources to support State government and at the same time carry its share of the cost of the Federal Government.

Third, that a majority of the electorate wish statehood.

I say these two Territories have in each instance qualified without any dispute under each one of these principles.

Let us take the first principle, the proposition that the people seeking statehood must be American in thought, action, culture, and ideals, and wholly embracing the principles of democracy and freedom in our American form of government. That is the essential thing, after all, that they be fundamentally American in thought, action, and ideals.

Each of these great Territories has an American school system, and has had for a long, long period of time. Ninety-nine percent of the pupils in the Hawaiian school system, which is one of the best, and which was established as early as 1840, are American citizens. A visit to the schools in Alaska would not indicate

any real distinction between their schools and the schools we have in this country.

Both have lived under the American Constitution for a long period of time, Alaska for 43 years, Hawaii for 55 years. They are used to the American system of government and they believe in it. Both have demonstrated political maturity, the governments in both Territories operating on a solvent basis and a balanced budget and according to American traditions. Little change is needed in the territorial structure of the governments if they are granted statehood under this legislation.

Both have demonstrated their patriotism and loyalty to America. It is hardly necessary for me to mention the wonderful record of Hawaii in the last war, with its 442d Combat Team, which was the most decorated single combat unit participating on the American side in the last world war, or to mention the contribution of Hawaii in the conflict in Korea, where the Hawaiian enlistments suffered casualties three times the average for the rest of our country.

The position of Alaska, of course, is similar. In each of these instances the people of these Territories have demonstrated their patriotism and their loyalty to America.

Recently there was a document circulated among the membership relating to communism in Hawaii. That is going to be dealt with more directly a little later, but let me say that there was not one single case of sabotage in Hawaii during the last World War, nor was there one single defection to communism among the Hawaiian people.

Culturally, these people are also inherently and typically American. They speak the same language we do, they read the same newspapers, they earn their living in the same way, and buy the same things. They live the same way as the people do in the other parts of the United States. They are strictly and typically American. If you visit Hawaii you cannot come to any other conclusion; and if you visit Alaska you cannot come to any other conclusion. Indisputably these people have qualified under the first requisite of statehood, that is, that they are American in thought, action, culture, and ideals, wholly embracing the principles of democracy and freedom in our American system of government.

On the second point, that the proposed new State has sufficient population and resources to support State government and at the same time carry on its share of the Federal Government: here again each of these Territories has fully demonstrated its qualification for statehood.

Populationwise, Hawaii has half a million people, Alaska 182,000. Hawaii has more people now than four States of the Union, Vermont, Delaware, Wyoming, and Nevada, and more than any other territory admitted to the Union of States except Oklahoma. Alaska has more population now than Nevada, and more than 30 present States when admitted to the Union of States.

The Hawaiian economy compares favorably with that of any State in our Union.

In 1952, the Hawaiian mainland dollar earnings was \$645 million. The value of the 1952 sugar crop was \$139 million. The pineapple crop was valued at \$100 million. Tourist income amounted to just under \$33 million. In the fiscal year 1952-53 the clearings of Hawaiian banks, 44 in number, amounted to \$2½ billion. The net assessed valuation of real property was \$640 million, exceeding that of several States. Hawaii was subject to the same Federal taxation as the 48 States and consistently pays into the United States Treasury considerably larger amounts than the Federal Government expends in Hawaii, not including, of course, expenditures for national defense.

In 1953, Hawaii paid nearly \$136 million in Federal taxes, more than any of 9 States—Nevada, New Hampshire, Montana, Vermont, Idaho, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, and New Mexico. In the past decade, the territory paid over \$1¼ billion in Federal taxes, and since being admitted to a territorial status has paid nearly \$2 billion in Federal taxes, without a single vote on the floor of this House or in the United States Senate.

My recollection is that we fought a Revolutionary War because we did not subscribe to the principle of taxation without representation. How much longer can we keep the Territory of Hawaii embraced within the incorporated limits of our country and not give to Hawaii Federal representation here in this House and in the Senate?

The Alaskan economy has shown a balanced budget in recent years for its Government, which is dealt with more particularly on page 43 of our committee report, indicating that territorial revenues in 1953 and in 1954 totalled \$30,221,633. Against this revenue, the territory had budgeted approximately \$25 million. In other words, the Territory of Alaska, which some people around here like to say is too immature to maintain statehood has at least gotten itself a balanced budget, which we have not been able to do in Washington for some time.

The economy of Alaska has been affected by the fact that 99 percent of the area of Alaska is in Federal ownership. Ninety-nine percent of the land of Alaska is in Federal ownership, which has curtailed the economic activity of that area, and which under our bill we intend to change by turning over approximately 100 million acres to the new State.

Alaska is the same size as Iceland, Scotland, Norway, Denmark and Finland, all put together and in approximately the same latitude, and with the same general climatic conditions. Those six small countries are supporting a population of 24 million people. The Alaskan population at the present time is 182,000—more than the present State of Nevada.

I venture to prophesy that in another 25 years, Alaska will exceed in population and in economic importance its sister incorporated territory, Hawaii, now seeking admission to the Union.

I think it is apparent, Mr. Chairman, from these facts that those two areas do

qualify under the basic qualifications, the traditional qualifications for statehood. They have not only indicated they are typically and fundamentally American in ideals, culture and thinking, but they have the economic strength to maintain a State government as part of the Federal system.

The third point, of course, is whether or not the people in the territories themselves do want statehood. Their delegates are here to speak.

I have heretofore mentioned the pleas that have gone up for statehood from those areas. They feel abused that they are the last two incorporated Territories in the American system and have not been given statehood in this Nation.

On the other hand, there are some arguments against statehood which you frequently hear. One is the argument about noncontiguity; that they are noncontiguous. The fact of geographical closeness is not a material point except in terms of time and the difficulty of getting there. What difference does it make to you whether there is an ocean between the east coast and California, or 1,500 miles of wilderness and wild Indians? California was admitted to the Union, separated by other areas noncontiguous by 1,500 miles of wilderness, wild animals, and savage Indians.

The fact is that either one of these Territories is closer today to Washington, D. C., this very Capitol where we are discussing their fate, than Boston and New York under the Original Thirteen States back in 1776. It actually took longer to go from Washington to New York or Boston in those days than it takes to go from here either to Alaska or to Hawaii. In point of time they are incomparably closer. In point of facility of transportation they are incomparably closer. The fact that geographically there is water instead of wild desert and unconquered savages between the edge of this country and the edge of the new State is, in my opinion, wholly immaterial.

In addition to that, these two areas are incorporated into our Union as a part of our defensive system. We all know that. General MacArthur told me in 1947 in Japan that for all practical purposes Hawaii is a part, defensewise, of the Pacific coast, and that whatever we did to lock it closer into the American system of States the more we did to help to defend our country.

The position of Alaska with reference to the defense of this country is well known.

I had hoped to have a chance to take some time with reference to the particular provisions of this bill because I know some of you would like to spend some time on them, but my time is running out; however, I would call attention to page 8 of the report which deals with the major provisions of the bill regarding the admission of Hawaii. Title I deals with admission of Hawaii. Title II deals with admission of Alaska. On page 8 of our report you will see a brief summary in 7 points of the major provisions of the bill, explaining what this legislation does on statehood for Hawaii.

On page 28 of the report you will find a brief summary of title II of the bill

relating to statehood for Alaska, giving in 11 separate and short summary paragraphs the specific provisions of this legislation with reference to statehood for Alaska.

The bill is entirely severable by title, each one standing separately, the provisions being not intermixed, title I relating to Hawaii and title II relating to Alaska.

In summary, the time has come to complete action on statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. Frankly, I am concerned that if we do not get it done this time it is probably off for a long time in the future. Both have been favorably passed on several times by both Houses of Congress. I have recited to you the long legislative history. Both major parties have, time and again, endorsed statehood at various times for both of these Territories.

The American people by ever-increasing majorities are favoring statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii by majorities of 7 and 8 to 1. These are the only two remaining incorporated Territories entitled to statehood; they are the only two left, and their admission to statehood establishes no precedent with reference to other areas which belong to the United States but which are not in the legal status of incorporated areas of this country.

No reasonable or compelling argument has been made either against the admission of these Territories to statehood, or for postponing statehood.

The privileges and responsibilities of self-government are the final aspirations of all free men. We owe it to the people of these two Territories now; they have earned it in every way that it can be earned.

We cannot continue to collect taxes from them without voting representation to them, and we cannot prate or preach about self-determination and representative self-government and deprive these people of it. I hope this Congress will no longer deny justice to the people of Hawaii and Alaska which 80 percent of the people who elect us agree they should have.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman points out that the budget of Alaska is balanced and compares that with the fact that we have not balanced our own budget. Is it not a fact that Alaska is not handing out billions of dollars a year to foreign countries?

Mr. ENGLE. As far as I know Alaska is not supporting any foreign country.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman does not seriously use that as an argument for statehood for Alaska, the fact that they have a balanced budget and we do not have a balanced budget; he is not using that seriously as an argument in behalf of Alaska; is he?

Mr. ENGLE. I am seriously using the argument that when a Territory has demonstrated its political maturity by its ability to conduct its own government in a territorial status within the framework of its taxes and its appropriations, it demonstrates a competency

to govern and a competency to become a State.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I would rather not yield until I make my statement.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The gentleman from California said he would yield, but did not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska declines to yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, this is the first time a combined bill which would admit two Territories to the family of States has been before the House of Representatives. If the bill is passed it will be the first time in more than 40 years that a new Territory has come in to be a member of the States.

Hawaii for more than half a century has been progressing year by year and approaching the time when she should have statehood. Statehood was promised to Hawaii.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Fifty-nine Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 53]

Adair	Eberhart	Mumma
Albert	Fallon	Norblad
Auchincloss	Gathings	Passman
Avery	Gray	Powell
Ayres	Green, Pa.	Reece, Tenn.
Bailey	Gwinn	Reed, Ill.
Bolton	Hand	Reed, N. Y.
Frances P. Bolton	Hays, Ark.	Richards
Oliver P. Bolton	Hays, Ohio	Riehlman
Bowler	Hayworth	Riley
Boykin	Heseltun	Roberts
Canfield	Hoffman, Ill.	Sadlak
Celler	Hoffman, Mich.	Sieminski
Chatham	Jackson	Spence
Chipperfield	Kelley, Pa.	Steed
Christopher	Kilburn	Taylor
Cooley	Knox	Utt
Coon	Knutson	Walter
Dawson, Ill.	Krueger	Westland
Deane	Laird	Wharton
Dempsey	McCulloch	Wilson, Calif.
Dingell	Mason	Young
Dondero	Miller, N. Y.	
	Morrison	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill, H. R. 2535, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 355 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] is recognized.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, this is the first time that a combined bill which would admit two Territories to our family of States has been

presented to the House of Representatives. If the bill is passed, it will be the first time in 40 years that a new Territory has been admitted as a State.

Hawaii, for more than half a century, has been progressively approaching and preparing for statehood.

This will probably be the last time, at least in the foreseeable future, that any new Territories will ever be admitted as a new State. It is a momentous occasion and a heavy decision that must rest upon the shoulders of Congress and the Chief Executive.

There are good men in this Congress who have strong convictions against admitting either Hawaii or Alaska as a new State. They have honest convictions. The debate this week will hammer out on the anvil of debate the pros and cons as to whether either or both of these Territories should be admitted to the family of States. If this move fails, you can be sure the problem will be back again.

REASONS FOR ADMITTING HAWAII

Hawaii has been a subject of some 13 congressional investigations covering 57 subjects ranging from agriculture to the war record of the Hawaiians. Every possible conceivable facet pro and con has been exhausted. There have been more than 4,000 pages of printed hearings and reports. There have been more than 100 days of testimony with more than 700 witnesses presenting their views. Thirty-four Members of Congress have visited Hawaii as members of the Statehood Investigating Committee. The last five of these congressional committees strongly recommended immediate statehood for Hawaii.

Both political parties have several times at their convention recommended statehood for Hawaii. President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his state of the Union message had this to say:

The platforms of both political parties promised immediate statehood to Hawaii. The people of that Territory have earned that status. Statehood should be granted promptly with the first election scheduled for 1954. Legislation to admit Hawaii to the Union will be a part of the program I submit to Congress.

Former President Truman had this to say in his state of the Union message to Congress when he urged that Congress to "promptly accede to the wishes of Hawaii that the Territory be admitted to statehood in our Union."

Vice President Nixon had this to say in part:

Hawaii is a living tribute to democracy in action. Hawaii wants statehood, but more important, we of the United States want Hawaii to become a State.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur had this to say when he returned from Korea and had a stop in Hawaii:

We hope that when we meet again Hawaii will be a full-blown State.

Fleet Adm. Chester Nimitz had this to say in part:

I have given close study to the Islands—I perceive no objection from a military or naval standpoint to the Hawaiian Islands achieving statehood.

The Honorable Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, said in part:

I believe that Hawaii is fully qualified for statehood.

The former Secretary of the Interior, Oscar Chapman, said in part:

There is no question in my mind that by any standard of judgment these citizens of the United States have demonstrated their readiness for self-government as a State.

The majority leader in the other body said in part:

The record of loyalty in peace and war by the people of the Territory of Hawaii cannot be challenged.

The late senior Senator from the State of Nebraska, Hugh Butler, chairman of the Interior Committee, who made a thorough investigation in Hawaii had this to say:

I believe the residents of Hawaii during the past 4 years * * * have demonstrated by positive action their awareness of the Communist danger and their determination to face it frankly and never let it strengthen its foothold—I recommend that statehood be granted to Hawaii.

A Member of this House, HAROLD VELDE, who was chairman of the House Un-American Activities, when he completed his investigation in Hawaii on communism, said:

No one is more keenly aware of the menace of communism than the people of Hawaii themselves.

It is also my conviction that communism can be more effectively dealt with under a strong State government than under the present territorial status.

Another member of that committee, the Honorable FRANCIS E. WALTERS, had this to say about communism in Hawaii:

At no time (were there) more than 160 Communists in Hawaii. My guess as of today (February 15, 1953) it does not exceed over 60. The people of Hawaii understand that communism is a worldwide conspiracy and given the opportunity they will put their own houses in order.

The governors of the 11 Western States passed the following resolution at their meeting in November 1953:

The western governors urge the Congress of the United States to pass without delay the pending Hawaii statehood bill so as to bring this American commonwealth into the Union as the 49th State.

Nearly two-score national organizations with combined memberships running into tens of millions have endorsed statehood for Hawaii. They are the American Legion, chambers of commerce of the United States, Disabled American Veterans, Lions Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and many, many more.

The Gallup poll has conducted six polls since 1941 on the question of statehood. Their survey has shown that the average favoring statehood for Hawaii and Alaska is more than 70 percent. Those opposing average about 14 percent with another 14 or 16 percent undecided. My own poll in the Fourth Congressional District of Nebraska continued this year showed that 76.4 percent favored statehood for both Hawaii and Alaska and 23.6 percent opposed.

The House of Representatives in 1947 approved statehood for Hawaii by 196 to 133. Again in March 1950, the vote for Hawaiian statehood was 262 to 110. In March 1953, the House of Representatives approved a statehood bill by a 274-to-138 vote. There were 17 of the State delegations who voted unanimously for the bill. The same bill has passed the House on three different occasions. A joint bill for two new States passed the Senate 57 to 28.

The Nation's press, by far more than 90 percent, have written favorable editorials endorsing statehood for Hawaii.

THE OPPOSITION

The opposition opposes statehood because of the distance from the United States. They question the cause of communism. They question the representation in the House and the Senate. They question the loyalty of the citizens. Let's look at these objections:

THE DISTANCE FROM WASHINGTON

The distance from Washington in this air and electronic age with radio, television, telegraph, and jet aircraft brings Hawaii closer to Washington, D. C., than the majority of the States when they were admitted to the Union. One needs only to read the debate when Mississippi, Nebraska, California, and the other States were admitted as new States to realize that the same arguments against their admission were used as is now being used against Hawaii and Alaska. In those days, these States were reached either by covered wagon or sailing ship. The men who made those arguments in that day have proved to be eternally wrong, as I am sure time will prove the same arguments now being made against Hawaii and Alaska will be wrong on the tomorrow.

COMMUNISM

J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the FBI, placed the number of Communists in Hawaii at 36 in 1951. Since then, 7 Hawaiian residents have been convicted of violating the Smith Act. Actually, Hawaii has fewer Communists percentagewise than New York, Chicago, Boston or several other large cities of the United States. The ILWU, an international labor organization, with headquarters in San Francisco has been the key to Communist activity.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951 had this to say:

The evidence shows that as of 1951, the people of Hawaii have successfully cast communistic influence out of all phases of their political, social, cultural, and educational activities.

The State constitution adopted in 1950 had this to say:

Any person who advocates, aids or belongs to any party or association which advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of this State or of the United States shall be disqualified to hold any public office or employment.

LOYALTY OF THE CITIZENS

It should be remembered that 80 percent of the population are now Americans. Ninety-nine percent of all school-children of the Territory are native-born American citizens.

The 442d Combat Team from Hawaii had a splendid record in World War II. Gen. Mark Clark had this to say:

It was the most decorated unit in the entire military history of the United States.

The FBI reported, and reports show, that there was not a single case of sabotage by any segment of the civilian population during the Pearl Harbor incident. Not one case of desertion to the Communists by an Hawaiian soldier has been recorded. The percentage of Hawaii's battle casualties in the Korean fighting was three times that of other countries. There is no question about the loyalty of the Hawaiian people.

REPRESENTATION—HOUSE AND SENATE

Those who attacked the fact that there will be two Senators from each of the new States, plus representation in the House, are attacking the Constitution of the United States. This Constitution has operated for more than a century and a half. No attempt has been made to amend this part of the Constitution.

Hawaii is able to pay its own way. It pays more taxes to the United States Treasury than nine States. It is larger in area than 3 States, and has a population exceeding that of 4 States—greater than any State was when admitted to the Union except Oklahoma.

Hawaii is an American community. Hawaii was promised statehood. Hawaii understands statehood. She deserves statehood. She has served her apprenticeship with honor and distinction. Admitting Hawaii as a new State will help her combat communism just as we do in the United States.

Statehood for Hawaii will permit her to—

First. Elect its own government.

Second. Elect a Representative to the United States Congress.

Third. Own and control all of their land.

Fourth. The right to latitude in law-making by its own legislature.

Fifth. The right to choose its own governor and to carry on functions of the government by its own elected officials instead of by Federal administrators.

Sixth. The right to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

Seventh. The right to an equal share, on a per capita basis, in Federal grants.

Eighth. The right to a voice in any proposed amendment to the Constitution.

To sum up, since the 66th Congress, there have been more than 35 bills introduced in the Congress asking for statehood for Hawaii. There have been 7 congressional committees which made investigations on the spot with 35 Members of Congress listening to the arguments. More than 700 witnesses, covering more than 4,000 pages of printed materials covering 57 subjects, have been listed.

It is time that Hawaii, which has been an incorporated part of the United States, be admitted to statehood. It will fulfill our pledge to the Territory. Statehood will bring the final reward of full citizenship to the people of Hawaii.

ALASKA

This bill includes the proposition of admitting Alaska to statehood at the same time Hawaii is admitted. I have never voted for statehood for Alaska. The last bill which passed the House gave Alaska only 2 percent of its land. I contended the new State could not exist on such a small portion of their land. This new bill gives Alaska a large portion of the land, and she can select some of the best land for the new State. I can support this bill.

Alaska is the last large frontier. The population will shift to Alaska. As a new State, with much land to attract citizens, I believe the population would double and triple several times in the next half century.

Alaska, with the so-called McKay line that sets aside a large part of Alaska as a military reservation, will in the words of the President: "I assure you that I shall give it earnest consideration." I am sure that this line will be adopted either here or in the other body and certainly in conference and this will be acceptable to the administration. I am, therefore, supporting the rule and the combined bill.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman will tell me this: It is a little disturbing and confusing. Who promised Hawaii statehood? That statement was made time and again on this floor. I understand only the Congress can give statehood. Who promised Hawaii statehood?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think I can say to my colleague that that is going to be discussed a little more fully later on. They are incorporated territories when they come in, as all of the States have been incorporated territories, which carries an implied understanding that statehood will eventually be given to that territory. I think that has always been true.

Mr. Chairman, I inserted in the RECORD, during debate on the rule, a letter from the President of the United States in which he pointed out that the proposed McKay line would come as near to meeting his objections as could be, and he said of this type of proposed legislation, that if approved by Congress, it will be given his earnest consideration. That means that if the House, in its wisdom, sees fit to pass this joint bill, both these territories may receive the approval of the administration.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. ENGLE. It is a fact it is not, that in his letter to the gentleman, the President went about as far as he could go without saying point blank that he would sign the bill?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Yes, I think that is true. To me it is a great deal of encouragement to believe that if we can adopt the McKay line in setting aside a large part of it for a military reservation, it will be acceptable.

Mr. ENGLE. I am glad the gentleman brought that out because I think it is important for the House to know that we are doing our very best on this committee to formulate legislation which will meet the approval of the White House. We think we have done it. We know we have done it on Hawaii and we think we have done it on Alaska. At least the President has gone a long, long way in this regard and if we cannot get this amendment in here, because of the nature of the rule, the amendment will be proposed in the other body.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Unfortunately, I was not here a few moments ago; would the gentleman be good enough to explain what the McKay line is, if he has not already done so?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The McKay line, in brief, takes up a large part of the northern part of Alaska. The number of acres I am not quite sure of, but it is an uninhabited area that would be set aside for a military reservation, and which runs down north of Anchorage and then goes east and takes out a large area for a military reservation. Apparently, this is wanted by the military and by the administration, and the President has indicated that with that line in there, he would certainly give this proposal most serious consideration.

Mr. GROSS. It is a sort of partitioning process.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. As I understand it, the McKay line proposal is not in this proposed legislation?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. No; the rule was so drawn that it was impossible to do that.

Mr. MORANO. My next question is, Is the House going to be given an opportunity to vote on this so-called McKay line that the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska speaks of?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. If we can work out a motion to recommit with instructions to include the McKay line, that would be true.

Mr. MORANO. Does the gentleman propose to offer such a motion?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am not eligible to offer a recommittal motion because I am for the legislation.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, first I wish to commend the gentleman from Nebraska on the excellent statement that he has made for the bill. I should like to say to those Members who raised the question with regard to the McKay line that the best description that I can give of that is as follows. It begins at a point 1 mile north of the Porcupine River on the Canadian border, proceeds down 1 mile north of the Porcupine River to the junction of the Yukon River, 1 mile north of the Yukon River to the 160th

parallel, down the 160th parallel to a point 1 mile north of the Kuskokwim River, then 1 mile north of the Kuskokwim River to Kuskokwim Bay, and then cuts off the so-called Aleutian Chain.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. How many people are there in Alaska, and how many people will there be left in this Territory that is cut by the McKay line?

Mr. SAYLOR. The gentleman from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] can correct me if I am wrong in this, but as near as I know there are less than 2500 people north of the line.

Mr. MORANO. How many people in all Alaska?

Mr. BARTLETT. The number is considerably larger than that. May I ask the gentleman from Nebraska, who has made a fine contribution to this subject, this question: The President would not be required to establish any national defense withdrawals north and west of that line, would he?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. No, he would not be required to do so, as I understand it.

Mr. BARTLETT. Or he could make a number of small ones if he cared to. Is it not a fact that all the exterior boundaries of Alaska would be incorporated in the new State even with the so-called McKay line adopted?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I believe that is true. It would be known as part of the military reservation.

Mr. MORANO. I have not yet had the answer to the question as to how many people are in Alaska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I will ask the gentleman from Alaska to tell us the number of people in Alaska.

Mr. MORANO. How many military people will be excluded from the State of Alaska if this bill is adopted?

Mr. BARTLETT. These lines have been changing so rapidly I would not care to attempt to speak with preciseness, but I should judge there would be about 20,000 civilians involved and just a scattering of military people.

Mr. MORANO. How many Eskimos in Alaska?

Mr. BARTLETT. These people who would be north and west of that McKay line who would be included in any national defense withdrawal the President might make would still be citizens of the State of Alaska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. They would have a right to vote also. How many Eskimos are there in Alaska?

Mr. BARTLETT. About 14,000 or 15,000.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. How many Indians and Aleuts?

Mr. BARTLETT. The total native population, Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos, amounts to about 34,000 or 35,000. Of course, there are a good many thousand Indians in the so-called panhandle, which would be within the area where national defense withdrawals could not be made.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The total population of Alaska is what?

Mr. BARTLETT. The total civilian population of Alaska, according to the last estimates, was about 180,000.

Mr. MORANO. If it is not a military secret, how many military people are there in Alaska?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think that is partly a military secret.

Mr. BARTLETT. The answer to that is that up until about 2 years ago the figures were released, but they no longer are.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What condition is this bill in without the so-called McKay line? Is this bill acceptable without it?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It is not acceptable to me, no. I am sure if we do not put it in here it will be put in in the other body or in conference.

Mr. GROSS. What would the admission of Hawaii to the United States as a State do to the sugar situation?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Not a thing. We are under a law now that cuts Hawaii, Cuba, and the Philippines.

Mr. GROSS. The sugar quotas would not be changed in any way if Hawaii came in as a State?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Not at all. I am from a sugar State, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOSMER. Would the gentleman tell what the total area of the Territory is, and the total of the area which is to be excluded under this McKay line?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Again, I am going to have to refer that to the Delegate from Alaska, the number of acres in Alaska and the number, as he understands the McKay line, that would be excluded.

Mr. HOSMER. Possibly, we could have the figures in square miles.

Mr. BARTLETT. The total number of square miles in the Territory of Alaska is 586,000. The number of square miles within the area which could be constituted as national defense withdrawals by the President under the so-called McKay line amounts cumulatively to 283,100 square miles.

Mr. HOSMER. That is over half of the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. No, it is somewhat less than half of the total number of square miles.

Mr. HOSMER. I understood the population estimate that is the civilian population exclusive of Indians and military personnel was 180,000.

Mr. BARTLETT. The total civilian population at this time is about 180,000. Of that number, possibly 35,000 are American citizens of Eskimo, Indian, or Aleut blood.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I might add that about 85 percent of the people will be below the McKay line.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further in clarification of the 180,000 figure, does that include military personnel?

Mr. BARTLETT. It does not.

Mr. HOSMER. Could the gentleman state what the 1950 census report was of the citizenship population of Alaska?

Mr. BARTLETT. As I recall, I think the civilian population according to the 1950 census, and I do not want to be bound by this because I speak from recollection, was about 105,000 or 128,000.

Mr. SAYLOR. According to the official census, the civilian population in 1950 was 108,000 and the total population was 128,000.

Mr. HOSMER. If the civilian population in 1950 was 108,000 and now it is 180,000, have there been 72,000 migrants to the area in 5 years?

Mr. BARTLETT. Yes, there has been quite a large exodus of the citizens of the United States to Alaska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, my time is all gone but I want to state that when the great State of California came into the Union, the statesmen of that day said that California would never have more than 100,000 people and that it was so far from the rest of the States that it could never, never be admitted as a State. Of course, the statesmen of that time were honest and sincere in their belief, but they were so wrong as time has proven. I might say that as time goes on, and as our grandchildren migrate to Alaska, the population will double and triple several times in the next half century.

Mr. HOSMER. This, I believe, is an important thing which was not brought out in the hearings at least to my knowledge concerning this tremendous immigration to the Territory of Alaska in the last 5 years. I would like to know what is responsible for it.

Mr. SAYLOR. It was brought out in the hearings and it is shown on page 200 of the report, which indicates that the Census Bureau at our request furnished figures and stated that Alaska in the past 3 years has had a growth of 59.2 percent.

Mr. HOSMER. However, my question is directed to the reason for that growth.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think the population of the United States has grown for much the same reason, for example, the growth of population in California where you had a tremendous growth and in Oregon and in some of the other States. Meanwhile, some States have even lost population. Alaska happens to be in a favorable position to be gaining in population.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the main reason for the great increase in population in Alaska is that so many American boys served in Alaska during the war. A great many of our boys came to know Alaska, they liked the Territory and they liked the people. They like the way of life in Alaska and they are now moving there especially to the southern part of Alaska in the Kenai Peninsula where a great area has been opened up to farming.

Many of our boys are moving there and making their homes there.

I certainly want to compliment the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] for the fine statement he has just made regarding statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. I concur with everything the gentleman has said. As against the few arguments that we have heard against statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, there are dozens of reasons why they should be given statehood in our American Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2535) to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitutional and State government and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States, directed him to report it had come to no resolution thereon.

AMENDING THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED, TO PROVIDE PERMANENT CERTIFICATES FOR LOCAL SERVICE AIR CARRIERS

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2225) to amend section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers to be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 486)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2225) to amend section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 487 (e); 52 Stat. 987), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(3) If any applicant who makes application for a certificate within one hundred and twenty days after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall show that, from January 1, 1953, to the date of its application, it or its predecessor in interest, was an air carrier furnishing, within the continental limits of the United States, local or feeder service consisting of the carriage of persons, property and mail, under a temporary cer-

tificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board, continuously operating as such (except as to interruptions of service over which the applicant or its predecessors in interest have no control) the Board, upon proof of such fact only, shall, unless the service rendered by such applicant during the period since its last certification has been inadequate and inefficient, issue a certificate or certificates of unlimited duration, authorizing such applicant to engage in air transportation between the terminal and intermediate points within the continental limits of the United States between which it, or its predecessor, so continuously operated between the date of enactment of this paragraph and the date of its application: *Provided*, That the Board in issuing the certificate is empowered to limit the duration of the certificate as to not over one-half of the intermediate points named therein, which points it finds have generated insufficient traffic to warrant a finding that the public convenience and necessity requires permanent certification at such time."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its amendment to the title of the bill.

J. PERCY PRIEST,
OREN HARRIS,
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,
CHAS. A. WOLVERTON,
CARL HINSHAW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
MIKE MONROE,
ALAN BIBLE,
JOHN W. BRICKER,
FREDERICK G. PAYNE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2225) to amend section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment to the text of the bill struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute. The bill as agreed to in conference is a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment, but, except for the points explained below, it is substantially the same as the bill the House passed.

Both the bill as it was passed by the House and the Senate amendment proposed to add to section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 a new paragraph providing for the issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity, without limit as to the duration thereof, to certain air carriers which have been furnishing in the continental United States, under temporary certificates, local or feeder service consisting of the carriage of persons, property, and mail. In both the House bill and the Senate amendment it was provided that, to obtain a certificate, application must be made within 120 days after the date of the enactment of the new paragraph.

In each instance it was provided that the new certificates should be issued solely upon proof of the fact that the applicant, or its predecessor in interest, had engaged in such local or feeder service for a specified length of time. Under the House bill, the applicant would have had to show that it or its predecessor had been furnishing such service from the date of the enactment of the new paragraph until the date it applied for the new certificate, whereas under the Senate amendment the applicant would have had to make this showing with respect to the period from

January 1, 1953, until the date of making application for the new certificate. On this point the substitute agreed to in conference follows the Senate amendment.

The carriers which will be eligible to receive certificates under the new paragraph, assuming that they otherwise comply with the provisions of the paragraph, are the 14 local-service carriers (or any successor in interest to any of them) which were referred to in the report of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce filed with this legislation when it was favorably reported to the House.

During the consideration of this legislation by Congress the operating rights of 1 of the 14 local-service carriers above referred to were acquired by another carrier. As a result, the temporary certificate held by the local-service carrier was canceled and such temporary certificate was reissued by the Civil Aeronautics Board to the acquiring carrier with exactly the same operating rights and restrictions. Had the local-service carrier continued to operate the route it would have received the benefits provided by this legislation, and it therefore should be clear, and it is the understanding of the committee of conference, that those benefits will inure to its successor in interest to which the temporary certificate was so reissued.

The Senate amendment contained the following proviso which did not appear in the bill as it passed the House: "Provided, That the Board in issuing the certificate is empowered to limit the duration of the certificate as to not over one-half of the intermediate points named therein, which points it finds have generated insufficient traffic to warrant a finding that the public convenience and necessity requires permanent certification at such time."

The proviso is included in the substitute as agreed to in conference.

It is appropriate to include a brief explanation of this proviso. It is the intent of the committee of conference to give to the Civil Aeronautics Board flexibility in choosing the intermediate points which, under this proviso, may be given certificates of limited duration. Thus, while it is the general intent that the Board may limit the duration of the certificate as to not over half of the intermediate points on each segment, there may be occasional instances where they are only 2 or 3 intermediates and it is desirable to limit the duration as to both, or as to 2 out of 3. In other words, the rule does not rigidly apply to each segment, but it is not to be given such flexible application as to distort a whole geographical area of a local service system into a whole structure of nonstop segments.

The Senate also amended the title of the bill. On this amendment the Senate recedes.

J. PERCY PRIEST,
OREN HARRIS,
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,
CHAS. A. WOLVERTON,
CARL HINSHAW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN. I understand the gentleman from Tennessee has advised the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON] that this conference report would be taken up?

Mr. PRIEST. I have advised him, and I am informed he is on his way here. The gentleman from New Jersey told me he had no objection to bringing it up at this time. The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] also knows that the conference report was scheduled to be taken up, and I understand he is at

another conference meeting and does not care to be here at this time.

Mr. MARTIN. Neither of them had any particular desire to be here when the matter was called up?

Mr. PRIEST. That is what I have been informed. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON] is on his way here, but he said it would be all right for me to have the conference report brought up.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes just to make a brief statement.

This is a unanimous report from the committee of conference. The bill is in practically the same shape as it passed the House, but the House receded and accepted 1 or 2 Senate amendments that were in the bill. One of those amendments I should refer to because of some interpretations that may have been given the language down at the Civil Aeronautics Board. That is the date January 1, 1953, which was in the Senate amendment, and the House receded and accepted the Senate language insofar as the date January 1, 1953, was concerned.

Prior to that date all of these local service airlines were in operation and carrying passengers. There have been 1 or 2 operations started since, namely, some helicopter operations, that were not in operation carrying passengers prior to January 1, 1953. It was the feeling of both the Senate and the House committees and the conferees that this date should be included in the bill. There was no intention on the part of the conferees to freeze any route structures as of that date. It was simply a date for establishing the right of the carrier to make application for a permanent certificate.

Both committees feel that there certainly is no desire to discriminate in any way against helicopter service. We feel, however, that it is a different type of service from the local service airlines, and rather than name them as such in the report the Senate simply put this date in the bill and we accepted it in order to make certain that this covered only the 14 service airlines that were indicated to be covered by the original bill.

There is one other point: The House conferees accepted a Senate bill proviso which would permit the CAB to certify on an indefinite basis at least 50 percent of the intermediate points on any one line, intermediate points between the terminals. That was done to assure that at least 50 percent of the intermediate points would be certificated permanently and that at least there would be an opportunity to study all the points that were intercommunicating on the lines.

I might make this statement, that all of the House bill with those minor exceptions, including the date 1953 and the proviso with reference to intermediate points was accepted, and the bill is generally the bill that passed the House.

I notice the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON] on the floor at this time. He may wish to add something to what I have said. For his benefit, Mr. Speaker, I may say that I have just explained to the House the Senate amendments with reference to the 50 percent of the intermediate points

between terminals and also the inclusion of the date January 1, 1953.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I have nothing to add to what has already been said by the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee. It is a matter that has had very careful consideration by our committee. It was passed unanimously by the committee, and by the House. The slight changes that were made resulted in a unanimous conference report.

I sincerely hope the House will give its approval.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may sit tomorrow during general debate on the bill granting statehood to Hawaii and Alaska.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

THE LATE RICHARD J. FINNEGAN

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Chicago, Ill., and the Nation have suffered a great loss in the passing of Richard J. Finnegan, consultant editor of the Chicago Sun-Times, who today was buried in the city of Chicago.

The sad mission has been given me by the dean of the Illinois Democratic delegation, the Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, to make announcement of the message of death that has brought deep grief to every Member of this body from the city of Chicago.

For over half a century Dick Finnegan was the beloved friend of the dean of our delegation, Mr. O'BRIEN, of Congressman JAMES BOWLER, and of me. In more recent years he had been the friend and the inspiration of the younger men of our delegation. With us who knew and loved Dick Finnegan, this has been a day heavy with grief.

We extend to his devoted widow, his children, his grandchildren, to his brother, the Honorable Phillip Finnegan, judge of the circuit court of the United States, and to the other members of his family our deep sympathy.

Richard J. Finnegan was one of the really great men in the history of Chicago. From the many years that I have been privileged to observe events and personalities that were building Chicago into a city of transcending greatness, I

would appraise the contribution of Richard J. Finnegan as unexcelled by that of any other person.

As a newspaperman Richard J. Finnegan was responsible to a greater extent than any other journalist of my time in changing a trend toward dramatized sensationalism into the growing trend of today toward giving more emphasis to the good and the wholesome in the daily reporting of current happenings. He will be remembered for many long years as one of the greatest editors in the history of a city that has a rich heritage in its journalistic traditions.

When next the press veterans of Chicago meet in their annual dinner there will be warm memories of old associations with a friend and coworker that everyone loved and everyone admired, and there will be in every heart an ache.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the life and character of the late Richard J. Finnegan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join myself with my colleagues from Illinois in expressing deep grief over the passing of Richard J. Finnegan. I had known him since he was a young newspaperman on the old Chicago Journal, and on through the years when he became the editor of the Chicago Sun-Times, and I always prized my friendship with him. He was in every sense a great newspaperman, brilliant, fair, human, and understanding. I extend expression of my deep sympathy to his wife, his children, and the other members of his family.

Mr. BOWLER. I have been deeply grieved to learn of the death of Richard J. Finnegan. He was one of the great editors of all times. He was my friend for half a century or more. Chicago has lost one of her greatest sons. My heart goes out to his wife, and all the members of his family.

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Speaker, Chicago has lost another great newspaperman. Richard J. Finnegan, consulting editor of the Chicago Sun-Times and a Chicago newspaperman for more than 50 years, died last Friday. In rising from newsboy-reporter, delivering papers which carried his own stories, to the highest office in metropolitan journalism, he wrote still another American success story.

Mr. Finnegan was not only a great newspaperman and reporter but a great promoter of causes that aided the commonwealth. He played an important role in the development of Illinois highways. His reporting led to the formation of the Illinois Highway Improvement Association in 1912, and Mr. Finnegan was its first chairman and later secretary.

In a public address, Mr. Finnegan called for more political action on the part of youth and an outgrowth of this address was the organization of the Young Men's Political Association of the 10th District. In 1910, Mr. Finnegan

became the association's candidate for the United States House of Representatives and narrowly missed election. From 1911 to 1914 Mr. Finnegan was a member of the Cook County Jury Commission.

Mr. Finnegan was a great humanitarian always championing the cause of the poor and the unfortunate. An outstanding example of this facet of Mr. Finnegan's character was his untiring effort in the famed Jesse Lucas case. Mr. Lucas, a poor riverman of unfortunate rearing, was convicted of murder, but in 1931 he was released from prison on parole because of the deathbed confession to that murder by George Pond. Mr. Finnegan contended that if Mr. Lucas were innocent, he should be granted a pardon and his citizenship should be restored. A full pardon was ultimately granted to Mr. Lucas only because of Mr. Finnegan's continued interest in his cause.

One of the many charities close to Mr. Finnegan's heart was La Rabida Jackson Park Sanitarium, specializing in treatment of heart disease.

Chicago and the Nation have lost a great humanitarian and a great individual, and our city and the Nation proudly pay tribute to his wholesome and unselfish contributions.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services may be permitted to sit during general debate tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION OF THE FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, there is pending before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives a resolution introduced by me, House Resolution 210, which provides for an investigation of the Federal Open Market Committee.

The Rules Committee conducted a hearing on the resolution last Tuesday, May 3. A decision on the matter will likely be made by the Rules Committee this week, I am informed by the chairman, the Honorable HOWARD W. SMITH, of Virginia.

The Constitution of the United States delegates to the Congress the power over money and the regulation of its value. Obviously, Congress cannot assume and properly administer this power, and it has, therefore, properly delegated it to an agency of the Congress. However, in changing this responsibility over the years, and particularly during the last half century, the power has gotten away from the public officials charged with a

public duty and has largely been placed in the hands of those who have obligations to the private banks.

The Federal Open Market Committee was created in 1933, but considerably revised in its membership in 1935. No changes have been made in the qualifications of those who are to compose the Federal Open Market Committee since 1935. Since that time and now, it is composed of 7 members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and 5 presidents of the Federal Reserve banks. In the selection of the 5 presidents of Federal Reserve banks, the services of the presidents among the 12 banks are alternated except the president of the New York bank; he is a permanent member.

The Federal Open Market Committee of 12 members, 7 obviously public members and 5 who were selected by the private banks, have delegated their power to 5 members of this Open Market Committee, 3 members from the Federal Reserve Board and 2 members from the presidents of the banks, 1 always being the President of the Federal Reserve Board in New York. These five members, known as the executive committee, have delegated the power to carry on the transactions for the board to an appointee of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This appointee, or manager of the account, buys United States Government bonds with the printed money of the United States, and he also sells United States Government bonds and accepts money or credit in return therefor. The theory is to furnish reserves to banks upon which they can make loans equal to more than \$6 for every \$1 reserve to make money plentiful or scarce through these transactions.

The fact is that the person who is administering the affairs for the Federal Open Market Committee is employed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, is paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and was appointed by the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is operated by 9 directors, 6 of them selected by the banks in that area and 3 by the Board of Governors here in Washington.

During 1953, through the operations of the Open Market Committee and the manager of the account in particular, Government bonds were forced down in value. The low point was 89 about May 1953. Then, the policy of the committee was changed; the committee took an about-face and caused the bonds to go up in value until they all reached above par. During this time, banks were buying bonds while they were low, and after they went up, of course, they could sell them at a good profit. The last 4 years, through this method, bonds have been going up and down with the smart operators being able to buy them low and sell them high. This has resulted in tremendous profits being made by the dealers in Government bonds and particularly the large banks in New York City.

ONE GOOD REASON FOR INVESTIGATION

One good reason for this investigation is to determine whether or not the Government's money and bonds should be used in such a speculative way, particu-

larly below par. Little can be said in opposition to speculating in Government bonds above par, but there is certainly a good argument against allowing private individuals and people not charged with the public interest using public money and Government bonds to whip down the price of Government bonds much below par and thereby permit enormous windfall profits.

ANOTHER REASON

There is another good reason among many that can be presented, and that is we have in the trust funds of the many social-security accounts, including private funds and the Government social-security fund, United States Government bonds aggregating approximately \$81 billion. If there should be a disaster of any kind or mass unemployment causing an unusual demand upon these funds, it is possible that the bonds that would have to be sold to get the money to pay the claims would have to be sold at a reduced price.

Federal securities held by trust accounts (estimated)

[In billions of dollars]

Government	45.0
Old age and survivors	20.0
Unemployment insurance	8.7
Civil service	6.0
Railroad retirement	3.3
Veterans insurance funds	6.5
Corporate pension	2.5
State and local government pension	4.5
Personal trust funds	29.0
Total	81.0

The Federal Open Market Committee has consistently refused to make a promise that the Government bonds would be supported in a case of that kind. It could be disastrous to our social-security system. It would be possible for these bonds to sink in value to 89 or to even 75, as they did immediately after World War I.

We should determine in this investigation if the Federal Open Market Committee should be required to support the prices of these bonds and thereby protect these funds from ruin.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN'S TESTIMONY ON SUPPORTING PRICES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

Mr. Speaker, on February 28, 1955, the chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Mr. Martin, testified before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House. His testimony was as follows:

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Martin, you mentioned about the par a while ago. You have noticed, I know, that these bonds are down nearly 4 points now, some of them, the long-term bonds.

Mr. MARTIN. Some of them are down; yes, sir.

Mr. PATMAN. In fact, they are down lower now than they were during a comparable period in 1953 when the hard-money policy started, aren't they?

Mr. MARTIN. I haven't got a list before me.

Mr. PATMAN. I have, and I can tell you now that they have been going down faster this year than they did in 1953.

Mr. MARTIN. Well, take one issue, the 3½ are not comparable to what they were in 1953.

Mr. PATMAN. No, they are not. Of course, that is a kind of isolated and exceptional case, the 3½. They should never have been

issued at all. The Government had several times as much money as it actually got on those 3½ and it wasn't necessary to issue them, and the rate was outrageously high. So they just represent an exceptionally isolated case.

Mr. MARTIN. I was merely calling attention to their fluctuation. They went up to 112, you see.

Mr. PATMAN. I understand. They fluctuated from 98 up to 112. That is about 14 points, isn't it?

Mr. MARTIN. That is correct.

Mr. PATMAN. All in 1 year. And then you add the 3½ percent onto that, and that is 17½ percent somebody made on those bonds in 1 year. That is a pretty good return, isn't it, Mr. Martin?

Mr. MARTIN. Well, assuming that such a return was made.

Mr. PATMAN. It was possible, wasn't it?

Mr. MARTIN. It was possible if you bought at the bottom and sold at the top.

Mr. PATMAN. That is right, and some of them did, I suppose, because we have a few lucky people in the country.

Now, on these Government bonds, does the Board propose to do anything about that? Are they going to let them keep on sinking? They are down to 96. Are they going to let them go down to 89 as they did 2 years ago?

Mr. MARTIN. The Open Market Committee, through its executive committee and through the manager of the account and the staff is watching them every hour of the day, I might say every minute of the day.

Mr. PATMAN. What are they doing about it? They watched them go down to 98, and now 96. What are they going to do? When are you going to take some action?

Mr. MARTIN. I cannot speak for the Open Market Committee.

Mr. PATMAN. Well, you are chairman. What is your idea? Don't you think you ought to do something?

Mr. MARTIN. My idea, Mr. Patman, is that by and large the market forces will prevail.

Mr. PATMAN. That goes back to where you think that the market forces are going to run the Federal Reserve when you have the power to create money and they don't.

Mr. MARTIN. Well, that goes back to the fundamental disagreement that you and I frequently have.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes, sir. And you don't have any plans, now, about supporting that? Mr. Martin, I want to call your attention to this one thing. It looks like a dangerous situation to me, and I am prompted to bring it up by reason of the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Humphrey, made. In December he made this statement. He said in substance there are about \$20 billion in these trust funds, invested in Government bonds, and he said that if there should be a demand on these trust funds, they would have to begin selling the Government bonds to supply that demand for money. What will happen if there is no support under those Government bonds?

Don't you view that as a dangerous situation, Mr. Martin? Here you have the Government trust funds invested in Government bonds, and the Federal Reserve System is just sitting idly by and letting those bonds drop from 100 to 99, 98, 97, 96, and if they act like they did 2 years ago, they will go down to 89. You could have a chaotic situation and a panic if an emergency demand on those trust funds developed, could you not, Mr. Martin?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Patman, I want to make it very clear that the Open Market Committee is not just sitting idly by.

Mr. PATMAN. Well, what has it done?

Mr. MARTIN. We have done many things as reported in our weekly statements.

Mr. PATMAN. Tell me one thing you did last week that would help out.

Mr. MARTIN. Last week I gather that we neither bought nor sold securities. I don't

have the statement before me, but we didn't either buy or sell. We have many factors coming into the money market at all times. We have a demand for currency that becomes quite large at certain periods of the year, around Christmas time, and then after people have made their purchases—

Mr. PATMAN. I am not talking about Christmas time, I am talking about the week before last. What did you do to keep those bonds from going down?

Mr. MARTIN. I unfortunately didn't refresh my memory as to what we did week before last.

Mr. PATMAN. What did you do last month, or in the month of January?

Mr. MARTIN. I have not got the figures before me, but we publish a statement every week, and I would say that generally, because it does relate to the Christmas period, we have been letting bills run off, or selling securities in order to offset the return flow of currency from the Christmas holiday period. That is a normal operation at this time of year and it has to be measured very carefully in terms of the growth factors of the economy, so that we keep an even flow of credit.

Mr. PATMAN. January 25, Mr. Sproul made a speech to the New York State Bankers Association. You remember his speech, don't you, Mr. Martin, in which he said that you were going to change the money policy, to make it a little harder. You read that?

Mr. MARTIN. I saw some comments.

Mr. PATMAN. That was the first announcement that had been made along that line and it was surprising to me that it would come from the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and not from a member of the Board or the Chairman of the Board. It was a very important announcement. You agree to that, don't you?

Mr. MARTIN. I take it it was an important announcement of policy, but Mr. Sproul was speaking as an individual.

Mr. PATMAN. That is right, he was telling the policy of the Open Market Committee. Now when you distinguished gentlemen of the Open Market Committee were before our committee in December, you didn't give us any reason to believe that you were going to harden the policy at all, but the impression I got during those hearings was that there was no reason why you shouldn't consider an easier policy as you had in the past, and here in January, as a bombshell, coming from the President of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, an announcement of the policy shift of the Federal Reserve Board and the Open Market Committee.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Sproul was speaking as an individual, not as a representative of the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee, at the time he spoke.

Mr. PATMAN. But he was announcing the policy that you would have to agree on, wasn't he?

Mr. MARTIN. Not as I would have interpreted it exactly.

Mr. PATMAN. I see.

Mr. MARTIN. We have a good many people sitting around the table. That is one of the advantages of boards, and people arrive at different conclusions for different reasons.

Now Mr. Sproul made some comments as an individual. I have not studied those comments carefully, but by and large the actions of the Open Market Committee have been designed to stand as actions and not as announcements.

Mr. PATMAN. Well I will not take up any more time, but this important person who is manager of the Open Market Committee and has the power to draw out the Federal Reserve notes by the billions of dollars, these new crisp bills from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and exchange them for new Government securities and keep the securities for the banks and require the Government to pay interest on them, that particular manager is not even paid by the Board

of Governors at all, but he is paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, isn't he, and he is under the jurisdiction of that bank and not under your jurisdiction?

Mr. MARTIN. He is an officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. However, once a year we do approve the manager of the open market accounts, provided for in the bylaws of the Open Market Committee, and the bylaws of the Open Market Committee are adopted by the Full Open Market Committee.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Sproul's statement on which I invited your attention, Mr. Martin, was that statement true or false?

Mr. MARTIN. I would have to have the statement before me.

EDITORIAL POINTS OUT POWERS OF FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

[From the Portland (Oreg.) Voter of April 9, 1955]

The Open Market Committee has no counterpart in any country on earth and its great power comes from the fact that the men comprising it control—without answering directly to anyone—the expansion and contraction of the \$25 billion security portfolio owned by the 12 Federal Reserve banks. This portfolio is invested in United States securities. The Open Market Committee handles it as a single fund although it is owned, for bookkeeping purposes, by the 12 Reserve banks. Under United States law all commercial banks that are members of the system (and they hold 85 percent of the deposits) have to maintain reserves amounting to a specified percentage of their deposits. The total reserves available at any particular time set a limit on the amount of credit that commercial banks can extend. When the limit rises credit gets easier; when it is lowered credit has to shrink.

The great power of this committee comes when, operating as the Open Market Committee for the Federal Reserve System, it sells or buys securities in the open market. To buy means open the credit valves; to sell means shut them down. This procedure is its money control power, and money control, *Business Week* explains, is one of the most important instruments that modern governments can use to damp down the swings of the business cycle and keep the country running at high level.

The hush-hush atmosphere that has surrounded the committee is, of course, to keep dealers from taking advantage of price movements. Federal Reserve officials not attached to the committee know little, if anything of what the committee ever intends to do. When credit was getting dangerously tight in the spring of 1953 the committee bought; just before that its policy had been restrictive trying to hold down Korean war inflation by selling securities. Last December the committee refused to go into the market and refused to make additional purchases.

A. L. Mills, Jr., is one of five on the executive committee of the 11-man group. On it are William McC. Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Allan Sproul, president of the New York Federal Reserve Board between whom there are considerable difference of opinion; Mr. Mills, and J. K. Vardaman, Jr., both governors of the Federal Reserve System and Hugh Leach, president of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank.

A partial explanation of the easing of the secrecy in which the committee works may be the criticism of Representative WRIGHT PATMAN who has charged that it is too secret a body to have "more power than almost any group in shaping the destinies of the economy of the Nation." He would abolish the committee.

RESOLUTION APPROVED

[From the Boston (Mass.) Traveler of April 27, 1955]

PROPOSED PROBE INTO BIG BANKER PROFITS DRAWS FIRE

WASHINGTON.—A warm scrap appears to be developing over demands by some House Democrats for an investigation. This would be into alleged "windfalls" to big bankers from Federal financial policies.

Representative PATMAN, Democrat of Texas, chief sponsor of the proposed inquiry, said today, "Banks have been buying Government bonds at low prices. Then they sell them at high prices, for big profits."

SEES DANGER IN PROBE

Patman said an investigation should determine if "they have been getting information illegally." He said the inquiry should center on the open market committee of the Federal Reserve System.

This committee, PATMAN said, wields "tremendous power" over bond prices and yet is controlled by private bankers.

Representative WOLCOTT, Republican, of Michigan, protested that any such investigation "is completely unjustified and would be a very dangerous thing." The proposed investigation, Wolcott said, "could destroy our economic equilibrium by rocking the boat at a most inopportune time."

Wolcott added: "The economy is weighed on very delicate scales. An unjustified investigation of the Open Market Committee could easily tip the scales toward either inflation or deflation."

Both lawmakers commented after the House Banking Committee, in a 15 to 11 party-line vote, yesterday approved a resolution by PATMAN. It would authorize the Banking Committee to make a broad investigation of the Open Market Committee and other operations of the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury.

To take effect, the resolution still must be approved by the House Rules Committee and by the full House.

The Open Market Committee acts for the Reserve System in buying and selling Government securities in the open market. By soaking up or increasing money supplies, it also has a big influence on the availability of money and credit.

The Committee is comprised of the 7 governors of the Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the President, and 5 presidents of Federal Reserve banks.

PATMAN said the Committee, created in 1933, "never has been investigated." He said it was "dangerous" for the Government "to farm out so much power to private bankers." WOLCOTT said this and other Federal Reserve operations have been investigated many times.

PATMAN said under the influence of the Open Market Committee, Government bond prices have been "run up and then down and then up and down again. A lot of banks have made big windfalls," and he added:

"I don't know how much information they have been getting illegally, but it is very suspicious."

WOLCOTT said this and other proposed fields of inquiry "have been thoroughly covered. I can't see any benefits from the investigation and I can see a lot of harm. It could affect the marketability of Government bonds and in turn affect our whole economy."

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have permission to sit tomorrow during general

debate on the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

BIGOTRY AND BIGOTED MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the series of articles on bigotry and bigoted movements within the United States written by Jack Steele, Scripps-Howard staff writer, and which appeared in the *Washington Daily News* last week, and other Scripps-Howard newspapers, are a timely and constructive contribution to decent thought and action on the part of our people. The articles are not only revealing in their contents, but also alert our people to un-American organizations within our midst, the organizers of which are usually confidence men in one form or another, who are trying to array our people against each other because of the difference of race, color, or creed.

Such persons are engaging in practices contrary to the intent and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. They are un-American in thought, intent, and action.

In my experiences in connection with investigating, as I did, 21 years ago, such organizations, I have found out that the organizers engage in their vicious un-American efforts to make money, and it could well be termed "filthy money." They play upon the fears and emotions and prejudices of some in order to bring about hatred of others because of a difference of race, color, and creed. They play upon any debasing influences to create group hatred and national disunity and, as I have said, for the purpose of making money for themselves.

As a result of my investigations, I found out that some of them have money, of course, were willing in the early 1930's to even play with Hitler and his movement in America, which was the German-American Bund.

I have read each one of Jack Steele's articles. I know from reading them that he did a tremendous amount of research work and study.

Some of the persons named in his articles, as well as organizations such as the Silver Shirts and the German-American Bund, were investigated and exposed in 1934 by the special committee of which I was chairman.

In the history of our country, various bigoted movements have developed from time to time, some growing tremendously in membership and in influence.

It was not so many years ago that the Ku Klux Klan thrived and with its message and movement of hate wielded in many sections of the country powerful political influence. Its ultimate goal politically was the election of a President.

The splendid articles of Jack Steele are designed to warn the people that contemptible individuals are again in the march in their efforts to create fear and emotionalism and to gear such feelings into the avenue of hate and bigotry.

For one of the main duties of our newspapers is to fearlessly disseminate news and information and through their powerful media of communication, to educate and enlighten, and in the case of these articles, to warn and alert our people. The articles are most constructive in that they put our people on their guard against these false prophets of hate. This is real constructive work. These series of articles constitute one of the most constructive pieces of newspaper work I have seen in many years.

They are designed to warn and alert our people to the efforts now going on so that the false prophets of hate and bigotry will be exposed and thereby cannot succeed. In other words, by public exposure, to break up their vicious un-American efforts before they get started.

I congratulate Jack Steele on his articles. In congratulating him, I also congratulate the Washington Daily News and the other Scripps-Howard newspapers throughout the country for presenting these articles through their columns to the American public.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. GATHINGS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRAY and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON on the subject Mother's Day.

Mr. YOUNG in two instances.

Mr. TUCK (at the request of Mr. EDMONDSON) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. EDMONDSON) to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRANAHAN (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) and to include a speech he made on May 4.

Mr. SHELLEY (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. KNOX (at the request of Mr. BENNETT of Michigan), indefinitely, on account of illness and hospitalization.

Mr. AVERY (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for 1 week, May 9 to May 16, 1955, on account of official business.

SENATE BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTION, AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills, a joint resolution, and concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 266. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain property of the United States Government (in the Wyoming National Guard Camp Guernsey target and maneuver area, Platte County, Wyo.) to the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 391. An act to provide for the bonding of certain officers and employees of the government of the District of Columbia, for the payment of the premiums on such bonds by the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 727. An act to adjust the salaries of the judges of the municipal court of appeals for the District of Columbia, the municipal court for the District of Columbia, the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Tax Court; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 732. An act to promote public cooperation in the rehabilitation and preservation of the Nation's important historic properties in the New York City area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 741. An act to extend the provisions of title 12 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war-risk insurance, for an additional 5 years; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 743. An act to authorize biennial inspection of the hulls and boilers of cargo vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 755. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain war-housing projects to the city of Warwick, Va., and the city of Hampton, Va.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 1516. An act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 1529. An act to revise the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker as citizens' regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint committee to study aspects of the common system of air navigation in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

S. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution relative to placing temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late Douglas Edward White, of Louisiana; to the Committee on House Administration.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1602. An act to enable the State of Arizona and the town of Tempe, Ariz., to convey to the Salt River Agricultural Im-

provement and Power District, for use by such district, a portion of certain property heretofore transferred under certain restrictions to such State and town by the United States;

H. R. 1816. An act to declare the tidewaters in the waterway (in which is located Fort Point Channel and South Bay) above the easterly side of the highway bridge over Fort Point Channel at Dorchester Avenue in the city of Boston nonnavigable tidewaters;

H. R. 2225. An act to amend section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended;

H. R. 2679. An act to amend the act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within the Coconino National Forest, Ariz.; and

H. R. 4936. An act to authorize the furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of the Corps of Engineers engaged on floating plant operations.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 10, 1955, at 10 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

766. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed amendments to the budget for fiscal year 1956 for the Department of Defense—Civil Functions and for the Department of the Interior, involving a net reduction in the amount of \$3,183,000 (H. Doc. No. 156); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

767. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the third biennial report listing all authorized military, naval, and Air Force public works projects for the completion of which adequate funds have not been appropriated for the period as of December 31, 1954, pursuant to section 408 (b) of Public Law 564, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

768. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the Secretary of Defense, together with the reports of the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1954, pursuant to section 202 (d) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

769. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report by the Army, Navy, and Air Force that no new contracts were negotiated under sections 2 (c) (11) and 2 (c) (16) during the 6 months period from July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1954, pursuant to Public Law 413, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

770. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 30th quarterly report required under the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

771. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of March 31, 1955, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act, as amended July 16, 1952, by Public Law 554; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

772. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report showing a summary of contracts made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1954, pursuant to section 4 of the act of June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1458, 1459); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

773. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "For the relief of Nathan L. Garner"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

774. A letter from the president, National Safety Council, transmitting a report of the audit of the financial transactions of the National Safety Council for the year 1954, pursuant to section 15 of Public Law 259, 83d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

775. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 1, 1955, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Arkansas River at North Little Rock, Ark., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted on June 17, 1948; to the Committee on Public Works.

776. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

777. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of an order entered in the case of Benito Quintana Seara, A-4363045, relative to rescission of adjustment of status granted this individual under section 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, (8 U. S. C. A. 155 (c)), pursuant to section 246 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U. S. C. 1256 (a)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

778. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens who have been found admissible into the United States, pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

779. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

780. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

781. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 20, 1954, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on Sammamish River, Wash., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on May 2, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 157); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

782. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 9, 1954, submitting an interim

report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Weber River Basin and Willard Mountain area, Utah. This report is submitted under the authority for a preliminary examination and survey of streams draining into the Great Salt Lake and the Great Basin, Utah and Nev., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 158); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 1802. A bill to authorize the leasing of certain lands of the Yakima Tribe to the State of Washington for historical and for park purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 543). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 2682. A bill relative to the exploration, location, and entry of mineral lands within the Papago Indian Reservation; without amendment (Rept. No. 544). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOPER: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 5223. A bill to continue until the close of June 30, 1956, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 545). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 5300. A bill to authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 546). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 5376. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, without amendment (Rept. No. 547). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOPER: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 5877. A bill to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 548). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWSON: Committee on Government Operations. H. R. 6015. A bill to authorize the execution of agreements between agencies of the United States and other agencies and instrumentalities for mutual aid in fire protection, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 549). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. S. 941. An act to amend section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; without amendment (Rept. No. 550). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORRESTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1768. A bill for the relief of the Jefferson and Plaquemines Drainage District and certain persons whose properties abut on the Federal Government's right-of-way for Harvey Canal in Louisiana; with an amendment (Rept. No. 551). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4514. A bill to strengthen the investigation provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 552). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5650. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the Federal Government for damage to, or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of, personal property occurring incident to their service, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 553). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5787. A bill to authorize settlement of claims for residential structures heretofore erected at the expense of patients on the grounds of the Public Health Service hospital, Carville, La.; without amendment (Rept. No. 554). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WILLIS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5417. A bill to amend section 1721, title 18, United States Code, relating to the sale or pledge of postage stamps; with an amendment (Rept. No. 555). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 928. A bill for the relief of Bruno Michael Kiuru; without amendment (Rept. No. 495). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 928. A bill for the relief of Eugenio Malda; without amendment (Rept. No. 496). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 962. A bill for the relief of Maria Louise Andreis; with an amendment (Rept. No. 497). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 988. A bill for the relief of Susanne Fellner; without amendment (Rept. No. 498). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 990. A bill for the relief of Takako Riu Reich; with an amendment (Rept. No. 499). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1060. A bill for the relief of Grace Casquite Hwang; without amendment (Rept. No. 500). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1217. A bill for the relief of Evangelos B. Tzarimas; without amendment (Rept. No. 501). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1218. A bill for the relief of Mira Domenika Grgurinovich; without amendment (Rept. No. 502). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1311. A bill for the relief of George Paul Khouri; without amendment (Rept. No. 503). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1406. A bill for the relief of Sister Antonina Zattolo and Sister Antonina Call; without amendment (Rept. No.

504). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1407. A bill for the relief of Henry Kraemer; with an amendment (Rept. No. 505). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1408. A bill for the relief of Caterina Ruello; with an amendment (Rept. No. 506). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1461. A bill for the relief of Helen E. Cox; without amendment (Rept. No. 507). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1503. A bill for the relief of Helga Kutschka; with an amendment (Rept. No. 508). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1504. A bill for the relief of Andreas Kafarakis; without amendment (Rept. No. 509). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1508. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Perouz Derderian Donaldson; with an amendment (Rept. No. 510). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1651. A bill for the relief of Lucette Helene Adams; without amendment (Rept. No. 511). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1869. A bill for the relief of Luis Deriberprey; without amendment (Rept. No. 512). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1897. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Tumbarello; without amendment (Rept. No. 513). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1935. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Curro Tati; with an amendment (Rept. No. 514). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1962. A bill for the relief of Miss Athena Kitsopoulou; with an amendment (Rept. No. 515). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1964. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hildegard Herrmann Costa; with an amendment (Rept. No. 516). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HYDE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1946. A bill for the relief of Emil Arens; without amendment (Rept. No. 517). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 208. Resolution providing for sending the bill H. R. 5543 and accompanying papers to the United States Court of Claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 518). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 229. Resolution providing for sending the bill, H. R. 5630, and accompanying papers to the United States Court of Claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 519). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 230. Resolution providing that the bill, H. R. 1901, and all accompanying papers shall be referred to the United States Court of Claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 520). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1145. A bill for the relief of Ora L. Powers; with an amendment (Rept. No. 521).

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1415. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Frederick Redmond; with an amendment (Rept. No. 522). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1495. A bill for the relief of Joseph J. Porter; without amendment (Rept. No. 523). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1912. A bill for the relief of Howard Rieck; with an amendment (Rept. No. 524). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2338. A bill for the relief of Charles F. Bullette; without amendment (Rept. No. 525). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2528. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Josette L. St. Marie; with an amendment (Rept. No. 526). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2768. A bill for the relief of Charles R. Law, Jr.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 527). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FORRESTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2769. A bill for the relief of Tennessee C. Batts; without amendment (Rept. No. 528). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3024. A bill for the relief of Margaret Mary Hammond; without amendment (Rept. No. 529). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3194. A bill for the relief of E. S. Berney; with an amendment (Rept. No. 530). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3268. A bill for the relief of Comdr. George B. Greer; without amendment (Rept. No. 531). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3354. A bill for the relief of Julius G. Watson; without amendment (Rept. No. 532). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3364. A bill for the relief of Kingan, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 533). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4198. A bill for the relief of Howard L. Gray; with an amendment (Rept. No. 534). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4902. A bill for the relief of Martin F. Kendrigan; with an amendment (Rept. No. 535). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5389. A bill for the relief of Alfred J. Stahl; with an amendment (Rept. No. 536). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5494. A bill for the relief of Ivan N. Burlingame and others; without amendment (Rept. No. 537). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5633. A bill for the relief of John L. Boyer, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 538). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5634. A bill for the relief of Willie C. Pickett, George Williams, and Herman L. Looney; without amendment (Rept. No. 539).

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5635. A bill for the relief of Dr. Woldemar Fedyniak and others; without amendment (Rept. No. 540). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5809. A bill for the relief of the A. C. Israel Commodity Co., Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 541). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5907. A bill for the relief of Albert Woolson; without amendment (Rept. No. 542). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 6088. A bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 6089. A bill to provide financial assistance to certain Sioux Indians employed in courses of apprenticeship or other training on the job; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6090. A bill to provide for the development of minimum basic recreational facilities in connection with Federal reclamation projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DAWSON of Illinois:

H. R. 6091. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. R. 6092. A bill to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and the act of August 31, 1954, so as to provide that the rate of interest on certain loans made under such acts shall not exceed 3 percent per annum; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DODD:

H. R. 6093. A bill to authorize and direct a full investigation of the problem of protecting the shores of Fishers Island Sound from storm and hurricane tidal floods; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 6094. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DORN of South Carolina:

H. R. 6095. A bill to provide for issuing a death certificate to the next of kin in the case of each member of the Armed Forces who died in the service after September 16, 1940, or who hereafter dies in the service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 6096. A bill to reduce the interest rate from 5 percent to 3 percent on certain emergency loans made by the Farmers' Home Administration; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. R. 6097. A bill to create a United States Foreign Service Academy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. R. 6098. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 6099. A bill to require the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 6100. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 6101. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Florida bordering upon Indian River; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. IKARD:

H. R. 6102. A bill to change the name of Garza-Little Elm Dam, located in Denton County, Tex., to Lewisville Dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 6103. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax relief to livestock growers who are forced to sell their herds because of drought; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KNUTSON:

H. R. 6104. A bill to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. R. 6105. A bill to reduce the manufacturers excise tax on self-contained air-conditioning units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDONALD:

H. R. 6106. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, with respect to jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McDOWELL:

H. R. 6107. A bill to exclude corn used as silage from the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 6108. A bill to extend and improve the program of assistance under Public Law 874, 81st Congress, to local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MAHON:

H. R. 6109. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 427); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 6110. A bill to authorize the improvement of the Amite River and its tributaries; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 6111. A bill to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to the transportation of certain disabled persons; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBESON of Virginia:

H. R. 6112. A bill to authorize the construction of a sewage-disposal system to serve the Yorktown area of the Colonial National Historical Park, Va., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 6113. A bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 6114. A bill to improve legal procedures in the executive branch of the Government through the enactment of an administrative code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6115. A bill to improve legal services in the executive branch of the Government by establishing certain offices within the Department of Justice and defining the functions thereof, creating a legal career service, establishing certain offices within the Department of Defense and defining the functions thereof, and creating a Judge Advocate General's Corps for the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6116. A bill to provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy

of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 6117. A bill to authorize the construction of a building for a Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. COOPER:

H. R. 6118. A bill to provide income-tax relief in the case of members of the Armed Forces held against their will by Communist government authorities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES of Alabama:

H. R. 6119. A bill to authorize the construction of a building for a Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 6120. A bill to regulate the distribution and inspection of the Salk antipolio vaccine; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 6121. A bill to amend section 610 of title 18 of the United States Code so as to broaden the coverage of its provisions prohibiting election expenditures by national banks and corporations organized under Federal law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 6122. A bill to remit the duty on certain bells to be imported for addition to the carillons of The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming:

H. R. 6123. A bill to authorize the construction within Grand Teton National Park of an alternate route to United States Highway No. 89, also numbered U. S. 187 and U. S. 26, and the conveyance thereof to the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6124. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the establishment of Devils Tower as the first national monument in the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VAN PELT:

H. R. 6125. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assist States in the carrying out of plans for forest-land tree planting and reforestation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. J. Res. 304. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of June 14, 1948, to increase the appropriation authorized therein and limit the amount which may be paid from such appropriation to the World Health Organization by the United States for any fiscal year; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. J. Res. 305. Joint resolution to encourage the study of foreign languages by citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. Res. 236. Resolution to commend Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL for the statesmanship displayed by him at the recent Afro-Asian Conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. Res. 237. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of methods of promoting the establishment and improvement of international trade centers, trade fairs, and expositions in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. Res. 238. Resolution requesting the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to

furnish the House of Representatives certain information; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. Res. 239. Resolution to commend Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL for the statesmanship displayed by him at the recent Afro-Asian Conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. CRETELLA: Memorial of the State of Connecticut memorializing Congress to favor legislation concerning tax-exempt property owned by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HALE: Memorial of the Maine State Senate and House of Representatives to the United States Congress requesting a joint resolution proposing an investigation and additional regulation of the Mercantile Exchange by the Congress of the United States of America; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Maine State Senate and House of Representatives to the United States Congress requesting that a joint resolution be passed designating the fourth Saturday in August of each year as Children's Day in Sports; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to study the problems involved in civil defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide sufficient funds for immediate completion of the Jim Woodruff lock and dam and certain other projects on the Chattahoochee, Flint, and Apalachicola Rivers; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to recommending an investigation of the Mercantile Exchange for the purpose of providing greater stability in the potato industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to recommending enactment of a joint resolution designating the fourth Saturday in August of each year as "Children's Day in Sports"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, to enable the construction of irrigation projects to serve Hawaiian homes lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act by amending section 77 thereof, and by adding thereto a new section 77A, relating to a postauditor; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to permit entry into the United States of wives and minor children of citizens of the Republic of the Philippines who entered the United States prior to 1946 and have established permanent residence therein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend its air-parcel-post rates; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 6126. A bill for the relief of W. C. Shepherd, trading as W. C. Shepherd Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H. R. 6127. A bill to authorize sale of up to 250,000 cubic feet of helium to C. H. Propst for use in an airship; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DONOVAN:

H. R. 6128. A bill to authorize sale of up to 250,000 cubic feet of helium to C. H. Propst for use in an airship; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FINE:

H. R. 6129. A bill for the relief of Ramon Tavaréz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. R. 6130. A bill for the relief of Elisa Martinez-Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois:

H. R. 6131. A bill for the relief of Annetta N. Thalassinos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6132. A bill for the relief of Georgina Mercedes Llera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 6133. A bill for the relief of Winston Bros. Co. and the Utah Construction Co. and J. A. Terteling & Sons, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 6134. A bill for the relief of Dora Claire Lynch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 6135. A bill for the relief of Jude Anthony Branch (Koji Aoyagi); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 6136. A bill for the relief of Ralph Wilson Reid, Eleanor Mary Reid, Marguerite Fay Reid, John Wilson Reid, and Robert Wilson Reid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 6137. A bill for the relief of Herman Floyd Williams, Bettie J. Williams, Alma G. Segars, and W. C. Segars; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

239. By Mr. GATHINGS: Petition of several members of the First Methodist Church of West Memphis, Ark., favoring H. R. 4627 and S. 923; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

240. Also, petition of Mrs. Dayton Sackett and others of West Memphis, Ark., favoring H. R. 4627 and S. 923; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

241. By Mr. HALE: Petition of Oxford Pomona Grange, Maine, that the Congress of the United States enact legislation that will

declare the grange a nonprofit organization and not be obliged to contribute to the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, or to any similar organization, where they are holding dances and other entertainments for the social and financial support of the grange; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

242. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city clerk, Worcester, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting the enactment of a Federal minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

243. Also, petition of the secretary, the Student Government, the City College of New York, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting passage of a bill providing for Federal scholarships and loans to college students now pending before the Congress; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

244. Also, petition of Frank Salamone and others, New York City CIO Council, Brooklyn, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting that the Federal minimum wage be increased to \$1.25 an hour; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

245. Also, petition of Victor M. Ortiz and others, New York City CIO Council, Brooklyn, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting that the Federal minimum wage be increased to \$1.25 an hour; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

246. Also, petition of Richard Bladel Mossman, Bettendorf, Iowa, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to inquiring relative to a redress of grievance involving his attainer petitions, Nos. 87 and 119, 84th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Foreign Policy in the Pacific

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, on April 13 my distinguished colleague from the State of Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] delivered a very interesting address concerning our foreign policy in the Pacific at the Democratic fund-raising dinner at San Mateo, Calif. Because this subject is of such extreme interest to all of us, I ask unanimous consent to have the address printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE DULLES DILEMMA

I have come to you this evening to make a brief report on foreign policy in the Pacific—a policy which summed up is the Dulles dilemma. It is a dilemma vitally—maybe mortally—important to us on the Pacific coast. It is also, like any dilemma, frighteningly confused—in this case more than usual because of a last-minute discovery by Mr. Dulles of a paper tiger—a tiger which he claims to be this country but which many feel is merely this country's Secretary of State.

In a consideration of foreign policy of the United States, there is one all-important point to remember. We are told of the administration-Republican foreign policy—of the Democratic foreign policy and of the bipartisan foreign policy. The administration-Republican foreign policy can only be defined if you name the day and define it.

Of the Democratic foreign policy we have a clear idea indelibly written in history of which we are inordinately proud; of the bipartisan foreign policy we have no idea whatsoever. You first must decide which fraction of the Republican Party you will bipartisan with. However, none of these policies are the American foreign policy. The American foreign policy can only be decided by the American people themselves—people such as you who I am addressing tonight. It is you who must and shall set policies of the United States—domestic or foreign. To do this, you must be appraised of the facts—of the choices before us and their dangers.

I have come tonight to tell you as many of these as I have time for so that you can help dissipate both the Dulles dilemma and the paper tiger.

To begin with—to you as Democrats—as one of your Democratic Senators, I want to say that there was never anything wrong with the basic Democratic foreign policy set down by Truman and Acheson. It was the policy of containment—the policy of implacable opposition to aggression. The Communists understood it that way and respected it. Today the Republican Party is trying its best to get back to it as quickly as possible. In fact, the heart of the Dulles dilemma is how they can get back without having the Democrats say, "I told you so"—without the Communists putting us behind an iron curtain instead of us keeping them behind one.

For campaign purposes purely, the Republican Party today is making a terrific ado about two things. First, they are claiming that the Yalta Agreement was the original sin so far as the Orient is concerned. From it they claim stem all the problems of China, Korea, Indochina, Matsu and Quemoy, and Formosa. Second, they say that the only way we can possibly extract ourselves from our present dilemma is to trust implicitly in the clear judgment of our military leaders—the foremost of whom is our President.

With this we must take emphatic exception. Our present situation has been caused to a large extent by too great dependence upon the judgment of our military leaders. After the Second World War we found, as did the old Tiger of France Clemenceau after the First, that "War is too serious a matter to be left entirely to the generals."

Regardless of its merits, the Yalta Agreement was signed by President Roosevelt at the insistence of the military leaders of the Republican leaders in the United States Senate in order to shorten the war and to save 500,000 American lives.

That the military leaders were dead wrong, that they miscalculated our strength, the devastating effectiveness of the atomic bomb and the capacity of our scientists and industry to make bombs, is the tragedy of Yalta—if tragedy there is.

You have heard of the insistence of our Joint Chiefs of Staff that we must get Russia to take an active part in the Pacific in order to save our boys. What you probably have not heard is what the Republican Party itself was saying at the time. I have in my hand a speech given on the Senate floor at this time by Senator WILEY of Wisconsin, one

of the ranking members of the Foreign Relations Committee. Here is what he had to say:

"Why then should we pussyfoot with our Russian ally and not declare only that we want them to make common cause in the Pacific? Why then should we not strengthen President Truman's hand by making known this desire from here at home in no uncertain terms? * * *

"Why should we act like helpless milk-toasts when we have vast financial and other bargaining power to use as pressure on Russia? Why should we follow the lead of the 'nice Nellies' of our State Department who have been more concerned with diplomatic niceties than with the preservation of American interests and lives? * * *

"Thus America has everything to gain and thousands of her boys' lives to lose unless Russia joins in the Pacific struggle. * * *

"I would be remiss in my obligations as a United States Senator if I did not voice, in all humility but with all the force at my command, the feeling of millions of Americans that Russia do her part in the Pacific."

Our second great example of military judgment occurred in Korea. We undertook Korea with the complete support of the Congress of the United States. We undertook our responsibilities instantly. I know because it happened that I was at Blair House, the White House at the time, the evening we took that action. Republicans, Democrats, military staffs all agreed that this action was imperative and confirmed it next day.

In Korea we fought a confined, highly successful and—to begin with—not an excessively costly war, up to the great error in military judgment. We had rolled the North Koreans back to their own borders when the military decided they would push on to the Yalu. You remember that incident. The Chinese said: "If you do, we will get into this ourselves." The military leaders said, "We don't believe you. You can't and you won't." So they crossed over into North Korea. They pushed to the Yalu and they were wrong. Not only did the Chinese Communist armies get into the fight, they pushed us clear down to the southernmost tip of Korea and cost us the long and bloody war that followed.

This is the war that the Republican Party promised to end if they were reelected and they did. They ended it in a way President Truman could have ended it at any time—by surrendering.

You will remember when your San Francisco newspapermen interviewed a dejected Gen. Mark Clark when he came home from that surrender. They asked him why we gave up airfields and island that were strategic. He answered, "I guess because they wanted them." The Washington papers characterized it as the "voice of the mouse" and the first surrender in American history.

After Korea comes the third great example of military judgment—Indochina. Mr. Dulles and every expert on Asia said that once the Communists armies were freed in northern China they would move down to southern China and attack Indochina. They reported that these armies were moving in that direction—that they were building up for an invasion. Finally they did invade.

No preparations were made by our Government to meet this invasion. We closed our eyes and hoped it wouldn't happen. We refused to pour in arms and assistance to our allies as we had in previous wars. We left them helpless quarry of the red snake. But we did trust in the military appraisal of the situation. This was that the defenses of the French could stand without us—that the strategy of Dienbienphu would be successful. Well, it wasn't.

Mr. Dulles said that Indochina was absolutely necessary to the defense of the whole of southern Asia. You remember the statement that all southern Asia would fall—like a house of cards.

He went to Geneva to say that we were going to be tough. We made promises to the French and moved our aircraft carriers into the gulf to back him up. But he held a news conference just the night before the Geneva meeting and said, "Well, of course, he didn't mean it." That was the time they cartooned him as rushing to Geneva but leaving his head behind.

You can see what Clemenceau meant when he said that war is too serious a matter to be left entirely to the generals.

Today we must make another fateful decision. Whether to defend Quemoy, whether to use atomic bombs. The military tell us that the Chinese cannot withstand our first assault—that Russia will not back up China. But don't forget that if they are once again wrong and Russia does keep her treaties and back up China, we are in for a major war.

In digging up Yalta as a campaign issue, the Republicans are hoping to attract our attention from their two surrenders and their bumbling foreign policies.

In passing we might also point out that if Yalta is the original sin in the Pacific—the refusal to follow Prime Minister Churchill's advice and enter Europe through the Ljubljana Gap into the Balkans gave eastern Europe to the Communists—and in that the President cannot say he had no part.

The first step toward our present dilemma in the Pacific was taken on February 2, 1953, by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message. In the Republican campaign for votes, regardless of truth or national safety, that party turned its back upon the policy of containment for one they described as broad and daring. It was not the containment but the liberation of Communist China. In line with it, the President unleashed Chiang Kai-shek. Said the President:

"There is no longer any logic or sense in a condition that required the United States Navy to assume defensive responsibilities on behalf of the Chinese Communists. I am, therefore, issuing instructions that the 7th Fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China. This order implies no aggressive intent on our part, but we certainly have no obligation to protect a nation fighting us in Korea."

It sounded comforting, but it was the first roar of the paper tiger. I knew—I had been in Formosa. The military knew and the Communists knew that Chiang Kai-shek had no army worth unleashing. It was like unleashing me in the ring with Marciano next month. The operations of our 7th Fleet did not change; they flew and sailed the same patrols.

But it certainly gave Communist China something to think about. They looked upon Chiang's 50,000 men on Quemoy and his increasing fortifications, not as far from their mainland as Oakland is from San Francisco and decided they should do something about it. They announced they were going to drive the Nationalists out of these islands and out of Formosa too, by the way.

As for the defense of Formosa, we are all firmly, unanimously, and wholeheartedly committed to that adventure. Last January—lest China or the world have any doubt as to our determination and provoke a war by accident—we made it brilliantly clear by passing the Formosa resolution in the Senate. We gave the President no new powers, but we did confirm our unhesitating support of his constitutional powers.

We made it clear that the American people would make war against China or any other nation if such a course was thought essential to national safety; that we did not favor waiting supinely until attacked but were drawing a line—a distant line—which we would not permit to be crossed by a hostile force.

There is a fraction of the Republican Party—and your Senator KNOWLAND is among them—that do not think this goes

far enough. They believe that China must be liberated, that the Communists must be utterly crushed—atomic bombed to surrender, and that such a bloody course is essential not only to world peace but our own survival. In this they have the ears of the administration—the support of the generals. Their demands for preventative war furnishes the only reason for the defense of Quemoy and the Matsus. We must realize this and take our part in this debate. If these two inconsequential islands, as some Senators claim, are invaluable as a springboard to launch a full-scale war to liberate China, then the American people should know that this is their value. They should know the cost. It is no matter for secret deliberation and decision.

What devilish, ghastly irony it would be for all of us here on the Pacific, if after so emphatically eliminating the chance that China accidentally set off a world war because she did not clearly know our intentions, we ourselves set off one because we did not believe the Chinese and Russians.

I have been to Formosa several times. I have listened to the debates and I believe it is clear beyond a reasonable argument that these offshore islands are in no sense essential to the defense of Formosa. Arguments to the contrary are almost frivolous. As the New York Times says, "It is almost like arguing that the loss of Staten Island—a ferry boat ride from Manhattan, would jeopardize the defense of Bermuda."

Two reasons are given for our defending these islands to the bitter end. The first is that if we don't we will be considered a paper tiger. The second that if we lose them, Chiang's troops will lose their morale and might even defect.

As to the paper tiger, he was discovered by Mr. Dulles himself and described to the Nation in a speech upon his return from the Bankok conference on March 8. He said we must not make any further concessions that would lend support to the Communist charge that the United States is such a flimsy animal.

It is useless for us to protest now that Mr. Dulles should have thought of this eventually before the administration unleashed the non-effective Nationalist armies, before he declared "massive retaliation."

There is no use of my pointing to the speeches I have made on the floor of the Senate—and Senators LONG, JACKSON, etc., have made—protesting Mr. Dulles' policy and predicting its inevitable outcome. He has most certainly brought it on himself. All I can insist upon is that the paper tiger is not the United States—but the Secretary himself and an administration that has put political expediency before wise and courageous action.

As to the humor of Chiang's troops—to this end we can scarcely risk atomic war—justify the millions of inevitable casualties and back up an army that can get no fresh recruits or reinforcements except from ourselves.

If we defend Quemoy, it will mean the use of small atomic bombs. It will mean that we will fight with only two allies—Chiang and Sigmund Rhee. Even Canada has said it will refuse to come along. If the Russians keep the mutual defense treaty with China it will mean submarines, planes, and even small atomic bombs to resist us. Only one hydrogen bomb on Formosa would end all of this dilemma for eternity. It is just the right size for such a bomb.

It is my opinion that it is high time we end this dilemma. Let us with protests, votes, and every means at hand, make it crystal clear to the White House that we want no part of these offshore islands. That we want no part in experiments with atomic warfare that is cheap in money but astronomically costly in human life.

Let us also demand an end to the bumbings of our State Department—to the put-

ting of politics before wise policy and money before national defense.

We must, as the administration said it would do 3 months ago, introduce clarity and certainty into our relations with the Chinese Communists and the whole world. We must let America be America—have an American foreign policy which is a fearless Christian foreign policy.

As to this in conclusion, I would like to point out that world events are showing us that even our democratic policy of containment may not be enough. We live in a day when the underprivileged of the world are on the march demanding equality of opportunity, freedom from economic exploitation, and the enjoyment of a better life. The Communists are capitalizing on this to the ultimate enslavement of nations. Until we can capitalize upon it too, and bring hope to these people of a new and fresh day, we will really have no effective American foreign policy.

If only they had a faint ray of hope that they might enjoy a pitiful little of what we enjoy they would never become Communists. Every one of us here wants them to have not only the hope, but to actually have what we have. For that we would gladly fight in the American tradition—to make them feel it, know it, and to realize the benefits of it, must be your American foreign policy.

University of Wisconsin To Honor Three Distinguished Americans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to know that at the commencement ceremonies of the University of Wisconsin on June 17 next, three distinguished Americans will be honored.

There are a noted labor leader, Jacob F. Friedrich; a famous architect, Wisconsin's world-renowned Frank Lloyd Wright; and a great women leader, Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth.

Each of these outstanding Americans well deserves the plaudits which will be given them.

In the April 21 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as appears on page 4892, I personally paid tribute to Frank Lloyd Wright at the time I had reprinted an NBC radio interview and a Diplomat magazine interview with him.

Mrs. Gilbreth, a famous wife of a famous husband, has been part and parcel of the whole new science of industrial engineering which she and the late Frank Gilbreth pioneered in this country.

I should also like to say just a word about Jacob Friedrich, not only is he an universally respected leader in the ranks of labor, but he is held in greatest admiration in the community, as well, and throughout all segments of Wisconsin life.

The honor which will be accorded to Mr. Friedrich at the University symbolizes the honored new role of American labor. Time was when labor, in its legitimate efforts to organize, in order to achieve a higher standard of living,

was smeared and denounced. Labor leaders of the highest patriotism were treated as if they were "Red revolutionaries," simply because they sought the right of the workingman to bargain collectively.

But now, fortunately, that unhappy day has passed. Labor has come into its own. There is no field of community or patriotic endeavor in which the leaders of organized labor do not contribute alongside the leaders of every other section of society. So I am delighted that this fine AFL spokesman is to receive honor at the hands of my alma mater.

I send to the desk an article published in the Saturday, May 7, Milwaukee Journal, announcing the intention to award the three honorary degrees. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN TO HONOR LABOR LEADER—FRIEDRICK NAMED WITH FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT AND MRS. GILBRETH

A Milwaukee labor leader, a world famous Wisconsin architect, and a noted woman author and industrial consultant will be awarded honorary degrees by the University of Wisconsin at commencement ceremonies in Camp Randall stadium, Madison, at 5 p. m., June 17.

University regents Saturday confirmed degrees for:

Jacob F. Friedrich, general secretary-treasurer of the AFL Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Doctor of laws.

Architect Frank Lloyd Wright, of Spring Green, Wis. Doctor of fine arts.

Mrs. Lillian Moller Gilbreth, of Montclair, N. J., president of Gilbreth, Inc., construction engineers in management and currently Knapp visiting professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Madison. Doctor of science.

Friedrich, 63, is one of the most highly respected labor leaders in Wisconsin. He has been cited as the model of the self-educated man who has worked selflessly to enable others to benefit by education. He has been called the man most responsible for the strong support given the University of Wisconsin by the Wisconsin labor movement. Friedrich came to America from his native Hungary when he was 13. His formal schooling was limited to an eighth grade education plus a year and a half at what is now Boys' Technical High School. He joined the AFL International Association of Machinists in Milwaukee in 1913, almost immediately became an active unionist and rapidly moved up in the local IAM organization.

WAS REGIONAL DIRECTOR

From 1935 to 1945, Friedrich was general organizer of the Federated Trades Council. For the next 6 years he was AFL regional director here. He then became general secretary of the trades council, the county central AFL body, and last Wednesday became general secretary-treasurer of the council with the formal abolition of the separate treasurer's post.

Friedrich is chairman of the city sewerage commission and has been a member of the advisory committee of the University of Wisconsin's school for workers since its inception and a member of the State industrial commission's advisory committee on unemployment compensation since 1932.

LEAVES MARK AROUND WORLD

Wright, 85, has been widely recognized as one of the great creative artists of the century. After more than a half century of architectural pioneering, he has left his uni-

que mark on landscapes around the world. Born at Richland Center, Wis., Wright studied civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin in the middle 1880's and in 1887 went to Chicago where he became an apprentice of the late Louis Sullivan, one of the architects in American history.

The Imperial Hotel in Tokyo was only the first of the daringly original buildings that brought Wright world recognition. Some 500 buildings around the world, each representing a new facet of Wright's genius, are testimony to his pioneering.

Wright in 1911 built Tallesin ("radiant brow" in Welsh) at Spring Green, Wis. Wright since 1932 has trained young men in his architectural methods at Tallesin East, which he has, thrice rebuilt after fires, at Spring Green.

Only last year, Wright said he would leave Wisconsin after the State supreme court ruled that the foundation that runs Tallesin was not tax exempt. Wright later relented.

During his long career, Wright has been accorded numerous honors. Among them are honorary degrees from Wesleyan, Princeton, Temple and Yale universities, Florida Southern college, and an award from the University of Venice.

Mrs. Gilbreth's fame has been spread in two books, "Cheaper by the Dozen" and "Belles on Their Toes," written by 2 of the 12 Gilbreth children. Mrs. Gilbreth, 76, was born in Oakland, Calif. She married Frank B. Gilbreth, a pioneer industrial efficiency engineer, in 1904. After her husband died in 1924, Mrs. Gilbreth turned her attention to science and engineering in order to take up her husband's work where he left off.

She earned a master's degree in engineering at the University of Michigan in 1928 and a doctorate in engineering at Rutgers in 1929. From 1935 to 1948, Mrs. Gilbreth was director of courses in motion study and utilization of technological progress and professor of management at Purdue university.

During World War II, Mrs. Gilbreth was a member of advisory committees to the office of war information and the war manpower commission.

Mrs. Gilbreth is the author of many articles in the field of education, management, psychology and time-motion study. She has received many awards, among them two in 1954 never before won by a woman—the Washington award conferred by 5 major United States engineering societies and the gold medal of the International Committee of Scientific Management.

Tribute to Robert A. Taft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech I delivered at the Taft memorial dinner, before the Suffolk County Republican Club, in Boston, Mass., on last Friday, May 6, 1955.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, and fellow Americans, I am pleased once again to be in the city of Boston and the State of Massachusetts.

For many years I have known your distinguished Governor, Chris Herter, who has

made such an outstanding record as your Chief Executive. This is also the home State of my good friend and colleague, Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, who serves as Senate Republican whip.

I am also happy to be here tonight with Lloyd Taft, the son of the man whose memory we are to honor.

Robert A. Taft was generally known as "Mr. Republican." In a larger sense, however, he was "Mr. American" as well. His death was not only a great loss to his family, his friends, and his colleagues in the Senate, but to the Nation as well.

In the course of events someone had to be selected to succeed to his position as Republican leader of the Senate. However, in the broader sense, no one could ever replace Bob Taft, the great leader that he was.

It was my privilege to serve as chairman of the Senate Republican policy committee while he was Republican leader of the Senate. As a result, my association with him was a pleasant and cordial one and we worked very closely together in developing the legislative proposals of the first Republican administration in 20 years.

From the earliest meetings at the White House with the Republican leaders of the House and Senate, President Eisenhower had made it clear that he recognized, under the Constitution, that Congress was and is a co-equal branch of the Federal Government. He requested a full and frank discussion of the various problems brought up for consideration at these gatherings.

During the 20 years of the New Deal a misconception had developed in some quarters as to the place of Congress in our constitutional system.

We will not find President Eisenhower seeking to seize American industry, large or small, without authority of law and under the vague doctrine of inherent powers in the Presidency.

On the doctrine that Congress was not intended to be and should not be a rubber-stamp or a subordinate body to the Executive, Bob Taft and President Eisenhower were in full agreement. Needless to say, I completely concur in this viewpoint.

The first section of article I of our Constitution states: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

As can be readily seen, this is not a partial grant of legislative power, it is total in character. The Congress is where "all" legislative power was intended to be and where it will continue to remain if our constitutional Government is to survive. The American public has an intuitive understanding of what is at stake. They understand the importance of maintaining the co-equal and coordinate status of the three great branches of our Government.

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt attempted to subordinate the Supreme Court by his Court-packing legislation public opinion rose to support the opposition to that legislation in the Congress.

When the same President attempted to purge members of his own party who were exercising their independent judgment and following their convictions, that purge attempt badly failed. The Nation does not want nor in the end will it tolerate either the Supreme Court or the Congress abdicating their responsibilities or becoming subordinate to the will of the Executive.

Fortunately for the Nation we have in President Eisenhower a man who recognizes this fact and the constitutional limitations of Presidential power under the American Constitution.

The Republican convention recognizing the sound principle that we should be the government of laws and not of men and having great faith in our Constitution wanted to make certain that there would be no shortcut method of depriving Americans of their

constitutional rights. In this regard the 1952 platform states: "We shall see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries deprives our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution."

From time to time, however, it has to be pointed out to some of the columnists and to the New Deal opposition that the party leader in the Senate has a dual responsibility. It is not only to help interpret the views of the administration to his colleagues, but it is also to help convey the views of the Members of the Senate to the executive department.

He is not and, in my judgment, should not be like a Cabinet officer who can be dismissed at will or a military officer who can be disciplined. For the Senate leader of either party to be placed in that position would, in fact, help to establish the doctrine that the Congress was a subordinate rather than a coequal branch of Government. The party leaders in the Senate and the House, along with the President, also have the responsibility of carrying out the pledges of the party platform during the period between the meetings of the national nominating conventions.

In the past, Republicans have been properly critical of Democratic platforms that have not been carried out during the term for which their candidates received their mandate from the people. We must be alert to the fact that if we ourselves do not have a good batting average in this regard our derelictions would be pointed out by the opposition.

Personally, I believe that the party platform adopted in 1952 in Chicago is as sound today as it was on July 10, 1952, when it was adopted.

A section of the platform reads as follows: "Our goal is a balanced budget, a reduced national debt, an economical administration, and a cut in taxes. We believe in combating inflation by encouraging full production of goods and food, and not through a program of restrictions."

Part of this platform pledge has been met and we have less than 2 years left to comply with the balance.

The Republican Party as a basic matter of principle has stood for a balanced economy, a solvent Government, and a sound dollar.

I believe that before the next Republican National Convention meets in San Francisco in 1956, the Republican Party will have carried out a substantial majority of its pledges. Such an accomplishment will require a continuous devotion to this objective by all Republicans in the executive and legislative branches of our Government.

For we have been faced with the unusual situation that after 20 years under the New Deal, the Republicans were given a mandate and control of the executive branch, and a narrow control of the legislative branch, of the Government for a period of the first 2 years. This year the opposition party gained control of the House and Senate.

I want to remind this audience and the country of several key paragraphs in that party platform:

"The Government of the United States, under Republican leadership, will repudiate all commitments contained in secret understandings such as those of Yalta which aid Communist enslavements. It will be made clear, on the highest authority of the President and the Congress, that United States policy, as one of its peaceful purposes, looks happily forward to the genuine independence of those captive peoples."

The publication of the Yalta papers was a necessary step in giving to the Congress and to the Nation the full facts relative to the Yalta Conference. It is equally important that there be a prompt publication of the papers of the Teheran, Cairo, and Potsdam Conferences.

It was not until the publication of the Yalta papers that the Congress and the coun-

try had the information that the then Secretary of State Stettinius in January of 1945 ordered that all the papers being prepared for consideration of the President at the February Yalta Conference of the Big Three should be forwarded to the President through Alger Hiss.

This placed Hiss in a position to know in advance the various recommendations on policy being recommended to the President by the various executive agencies.

In view of the fact that it was some years earlier on September 2, 1939, information was first taken to the executive branch of the Government relative to the Hiss activities with espionage groups it places a heavy responsibility upon the then administration for permitting him to hold such a key position on the eve of the Yalta Conference and to attend the sessions.

On page 91 of the recently released Yalta papers it states:

"At the Secretary's staff committee meeting of January 10, the Secretary asked that all memoranda for the President on topics to be discussed at the meeting of the Big Three should be in the hands of Mr. Alger Hiss not later than Monday, January 15."

It was also quite clear that the party platform pledged the administration to enter into no deal or understanding with the Soviet Union that would destroy the hope of the enslaved people of the world, be they in Europe or Asia, that some day they might be free. In this regard the platform reads:

"We shall again make liberty into a beacon light of hope that will penetrate the dark places. That program will give the Voice of America a real function. It will mark the end of the negative, futile and immoral policy of 'containment' which abandons countless human beings to a despotism and Godless terrorism, which in turn enables the rulers to forge the captives into a weapon for our destruction."

"The policies we espouse will revive the contagious, liberating influences which are inherent in freedom. They will inevitably set up strains and stresses within the captive world which will make the rulers impotent to continue in their monstrous ways and mark the beginning of their end."

In the 10 years since the Yalta Conference of February 4-11, 1945, great advances have been made by the Communist world.

At that time there were less than 200 million people behind the Communist Iron Curtain. Today, over 800 million people have lost their freedom to the most godless tyranny the world has ever known.

Our policy is and should be, "peace with honor," not peace at any price.

The world should have learned at Munich that the road to appeasement is not the road to peace.

The world balance of power has been so upset that no prudent person can ignore the realities of the situation. Not only the future of this Republic but the hope for a free world of freemen largely depends upon the policies that we follow and the firmness with which we and the free nations deal with future Communist aggression or threat of aggression.

Recognizing the inherent danger in further Communist conquest, the Government of the United States has undertaken a series of commitments under the North Atlantic Alliance, the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-United States) Mutual Defense Pact and mutual defense pacts with the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, and the Republic of China.

The last 2 treaties were overwhelmingly ratified by the Senate during this session of Congress.

In a display of national unity that should have encouraged our friends abroad, given courage to the neutrals, and opened the eyes of the would-be aggressor, the House of

Representatives passed the Formosa Resolution by a vote of 409 to 3 and the Senate by a vote of 85 to 3.

It is important that we have a system of effective collective security and to demonstrate to the Communist world that there will be no further retreats or the abandonment of free people into Communist hands.

This Nation will live up to all of its treaty obligations, and we have the right to expect that our Allies will do likewise.

I have a deep conviction that the American people and those throughout the free world who understand the dangers facing us will never again pay the price of another Yalta or another Geneva in order to buy a temporary respite from the insatiable appetite of international Communists to destroy human freedom.

In violation of the terms of the Korean armistice, the Chinese Communists still hold 15 American prisoners of war. Eleven of them have been sentenced to prison terms of from 4 to 10 years.

I believe that the position taken by the State Department on Saturday, April 23, was sound when they stated our policy would be to have the Communists show their good faith by the forthwith release of the American prisoners they now hold.

Despite the lessons of history, the voices of appeasement appear to be growing at home and abroad. Some suggest that Quemoy and Matsu be allowed to pass into Communist hands. It is my strong belief that such an event will be looked upon as a great Communist victory in Asia and will undermine the remaining confidence the free anti-Communist nations of Asia have in the Government and the people of the United States.

Why is it that the voices of appeasement always urge that our friends and allies be the ones to give up territory or to yield up more people to communism? Why do they not suggest that it is time for the Iron Curtain to move backward rather than forward? The fact of the matter is that Quemoy and Matsu are as important to free China as Western Berlin is to free Germany.

What military or civilian official would try to maintain that Western Berlin, a metropolitan island completely surrounded by Soviet territory, is defensible in and of itself? The fact of the matter is that our garrison in Berlin, the wives and children who accompany them, are hostages to potential Soviet aggression.

We have felt it important, however, to maintain this island of freedom in the heart of Soviet territory despite the fact that it is aggravating to the Communist of the Soviet Union and of Eastern Germany, because it is important to the morale of the free German Republic and it is a beacon of hope to the Germans behind the Iron Curtain that some day they too may be free.

The reason that Western Berlin has not passed behind the Iron Curtain is the fact that the Soviet Union knows that any attempt to take over the area by force would immediately involve the western allies in military action.

Though we took some grave risks, we broke the 1948 blockade of Berlin by the air lift. There are now indications that the Communists are again attempting to strangle the economic life of the island of freedom.

Have they been encouraged in this new action by the voices of appeasement here and abroad which have indicated that we must placate communism when they get aggravated for otherwise we may be risking armed conflict.

Does history teach us that this is the way to a lasting peace? The answer, of course, is no.

At Munich, Chamberlain and Deladier succumbed to the threats and pleadings of Hitler that if they would but agree to turn over the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia to

him that he would have "no further territorial demands in Europe".

Without the consent of the Government of Czechoslovakia this sordid deal was made. To save their conscience, Great Britain and France agreed to guarantee the frontier of the reduced Czechoslovakian state.

Seven months later, Hitler's legions took over the balance of Czechoslovakia. The conscience of the two guarantors was disturbed and several speeches were made as to the immorality of such aggression. But the guaranty given 7 months before did not save the people of Czechoslovakia for by then they had lost their will to fight, largely because they had lost their faith in the Western Allies to do anything more than to talk and to appease.

What deadly parallel does this furnish to the situation in the Formosa straits today?

Quemoy and Matsu have never been Chinese Communist territory and they are not today.

That these outposts have a military value, no man can deny, for they certainly make more difficult the launching of an amphibious assault out of Amoy and Foochow as long as the Free Chinese control these islands.

But equally important as their military value is their psychological value. Their loss by appeasement will bring as much despair to Free China as the deal at Munich for the Sudetenland caused despair to the free people of Czechoslovakia.

It will also shake the confidence of our friends in Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan and elsewhere where people understand the brutal and aggressive nature of communism.

There are some who believe that you can distinguish between a Communist assault on Quemoy and Matsu in and of themselves and Quemoy and Matsu as steppingstones toward Formosa and the Pescadores.

When the assault is underway, are we to inquire through the good offices of Mr. Hammarstrand, of Mao Tse Tung and Chou En-lai in Peiping as to whether their assault is only for the possession of these outer ramparts? If at such a time, with tongue in cheek, the Communist leaders believe that it would be to their advantage to prevent American support going to our ally, the Republic of China, and their reply that their temporary objective is only Quemoy and Matsu will we ask them to reinforce their statement by saying: "Do you guarantee this with a cross your heart and hope to die assurance?"

In the light of the bald-faced violation of the Korean armistice and the Geneva agreement what would such an assurance be worth?

This Nation was not born nor did it grow to its position of greatness based on a policy of fear, but rather one of faith and courage.

I want to share with this audience tonight a letter I recently received from an American pilot now stationed on the island of Formosa. He wrote me as follows:

"As an Air Force jet pilot assigned to this island for the next 2 years I'm sure my interest in lasting world peace is as acute as is any Americans. The presence here of my wife and children tends to intensify my natural desire that no one toss any atom or hydrogen bombs this way.

"I'm quite convinced that my best chances as well as those of my country and the entire free world rest with the firm 'stop the Communist march' movement which you so forcefully represent.

"I have flown 400 combat missions and would rather fly 400 more than to see my kind of world go down the drain 1 island or 1 small country at a time.

"America must wake up to the real intentions of communism and take real and purposeful steps to frustrate those intentions."

As an American citizen and as a Senator of the United States, I am convinced that

if we will only use the same faith and courage that motivated the men who sat at Philadelphia and under what I believe to have been divine guidance, gave us first our Declaration of Independence and later our Constitution, there are none of our great domestic problems which we as a free people cannot solve and there is no foreign foe we need ever fear.

Calumet-Sag I: An Authoritative Statement by Congressman Thomas J. O'Brien in Behalf of All Members From Illinois

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include the statement on May 6, 1955, of the Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, speaking by bipartisan designation and for the entire delegation from Illinois, as follows:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS, SIXTH DISTRICT, CHICAGO, BEFORE THE PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, PANEL NO. 1

At this time I find it most encouraging, gratifying, and hopeful to realize that the Calumet-Sag Channel project has finally reached this stage of discussion. Actually, this approach to constructive action has been long overdue. For in this project we have one that is of paramount importance, not only to the citizens of Illinois, but to the whole vast and vital midcontinent area of the United States.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the subject of Cal-Sag did not reach this stage of discussion years earlier. For Cal-Sag has been the No. 1 bottleneck in our system of inland waterways for more than 30 years. The responsibility for the neglect of Cal-Sag must rest with those agencies and organizations which failed to impress upon Congress and the public the vital nature of the Cal-Sag project.

For my own part, I must admit that I knew little about this project even though it lies in the Chicago area in which I reside. Probably I would have continued in my lack of knowledge had it not been for the magnificent educational and publicity program staged by the Cal-Sag Waterways Development Committee and through the personal contacts and discussions which grew out of the information broadcast in this campaign.

For too many years the Cal-Sag project was admittedly ignored and rejected. Then, about 2 years ago, the long-overdue campaign on behalf of the project was staged. The campaign was a magnificent one, bringing home to all of us the importance of Cal-Sag and the manner in which it was holding back an estimated \$3 billion industrial expansion and an estimated 500,000 new job opportunities in the area while at the same time it strangled the whole of our development of our inland-waterways system.

CREDIT DUE KILLIAN AND ALLISON

Too much credit cannot be given to those individuals responsible for this campaign. By this I mean specifically Mr. John L. Killian, legislative vice president of the committee, as well as Anthony G. Allison, its executive vice president.

The campaign organized and carried through dynamically under the leadership of these men put Cal-Sag squarely into the limelight for Congress and the public. Through the educational program of this committee, my fellow Congressmen from Illinois and I were made aware of the true facts concerning Cal-Sag and the necessity for vigorous action on its behalf.

It is for this reason that I have decided to limit my remarks to a general outline of the project and potentialities and to leave the more detailed presentation of the project to the Cal-Sag Waterways Development Committee whose spokesman will follow me as a witness before this committee.

It was an awareness of the critical importance of the Cal-Sag Channel project, as brought to me by the Cal-Sag committee, that last year motivated me and my colleagues of the Illinois delegation in the House of Representatives to sign a resolution petitioning the President and the Director of the Budget to place this worthy and necessary project in the budget. Now that this has been done and the project is being given proper consideration I feel that it is highly important that all concerned should be made aware of the economic importance of this long neglected though vital key in our otherwise magnificent system of inland waterways.

HOLDS A VITAL KEY POSITION

To anyone not conversant with the critical importance of the Cal-Sag Channel I suggest a study of the location of this waterway on a map of the midcontinent area. A glance is sufficient to force appreciation of its vital key position. It lies, as a mere glance shows, squarely at the crossroads on one of the world's greatest inland waterways system. To the north lies the Great Lakes where a huge fleet of ore carriers move the mountains of iron ore which feed our basic industry—steel. Because of this, we have had the tremendous development and expansion of the steel industry, particularly in the Chicago area, which has during the past few years, risen to the position of the leading steel producer of the Nation.

To the south lies the inland waterway system formed by the Mississippi and its tributaries. This system veins the whole vast and productively rich midcontinent area that now contains over half the wealth and population of the United States.

Squarely between these two independent systems lies the Cal-Sag Channel. Let me stress this interdependence of these two waterway systems. For, as the fleet of Great Lakes carriers feeds industry with iron ore and other raw materials, so the Mississippi system of inland waterways carries an equally critical burden of other raw materials to industries such as petroleum, chemicals, grain and others.

Of this great national system of primary production located in the heartland of America, Chicago is the economic capital city and nerve center. By the same token, the Cal-Sag Channel is the connecting link that allows Chicago to function in its role of economic capital and ties the two waterway systems into one unified and efficient whole.

INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF NATION

This has been the position of the Cal-Sag Channel throughout the years that the Mid-Continent area developed into the No. 1 industrial area of the Nation. However, during all that time the Cal-Sag Channel was practically ignored, its critical position disregarded, its tremendous potentials never developed or realized in terms of material economy and industrial efficiency.

That the Cal-Sag Channel exists, even in its present inadequate form, is a tribute to the energy and foresight of the people of Illinois. A Cal-Sag Channel was an absolute necessity since Chicago began to develop as a great commercial and industrial center. Because of this local agencies constructed the present channel and have paid for its

operation and maintenance for over 50 years of its existence.

The replacement cost of work done by the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago on this link of our inland waterway system would be over \$350 million.

Realizing the key importance of Cal-Sag, Congress acted in 1930 to make Cal-Sag a Federal waterway. Because of its key position and its obvious inadequacy, Congress acted again in 1946 to declare Cal-Sag a Federal public works project. But at that time no further action was taken. No funds were allocated. So Cal-Sag remained a neglected, though still a critically important, job to be tackled.

DEVELOPING A MODERN WATERWAY

During this time the economic importance of our inland waterway system drew attention and attendant action. A great system of modern transportation developed along the Mississippi and its tributaries. New locks and dams were constructed. The Illinois River, to cite an instance, was developed as a modern waterway.

However, while this constructive action on our inland waterway added greatly to our industrial efficiency and aided in the growth of prosperity in the midcontinent area, it actually threw a greater and greater burden upon the obsolete and inadequate Cal-Sag Channel. For, as these waterways leading north were improved, a constantly growing volume of waterborne traffic pressed upon the Cal-Sag Channel which, year by year, became a more serious bottleneck and an impediment to the movement of freight and the expansion of industry.

Thus, the position of Cal-Sag became more and more impossible. Now, this position has been made even more intolerable. For, just as the development of the waterways to the south have credited a stalemate at Cal-Sag, so, now, plans for further development to the north make action on Cal-Sag absolutely imperative. I refer to the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. As everyone knows, this project will open the Great Lakes, not only to Atlantic shipping, but to the newly discovered and developed rich ore bodies of Labrador. As this invaluable flow of ore reaches the ports of the Great Lakes, no city will feel greater effects than Chicago. And, if the beneficial effects of this new ore body is to be felt in increased prosperity throughout the midcontinent area, the avenue through which the benefits must flow will be the Cal-Sag Channel.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IMPERATIVE

It becomes obvious, therefore, that immediate action must be taken to break the bottleneck of Cal-Sag and allow general prosperity and industrial expansion to flow through the one channel that Nature has designated as the only available avenue.

In all discussion of Cal-Sag we should note that Chicago is now in process of an ambitious program of port development. With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, it is believed Chicago will become the greatest inland port in the world. But, again, Cal-Sag is a key piece in all plans. For, Chicago cannot realize its port potentials, nor can it serve the huge and rich area of which it is the economic capital unless Cal-Sag is modernized. Such modernization would make Cal-Sag what it should be, the efficient key channel linking Atlantic seaports and the ores of Labrador to the Mississippi Valley, the Gulf of Mexico, and the seas beyond.

In the Chicago area alone, it is conservatively estimated, completion of Cal-Sag would spark an industrial development involving billions of dollars in new and expanded industries, thus creating many thousands of new jobs while at the same time it would stabilize and make more secure those industries already operating in the area and maintain the established high level of prosperity enjoyed by all workers in this area.

WOULD BENEFIT ENTIRE NATION

In appealing to this committee for the most sober and thoughtful consideration of this project, I would point out that no single project in years has such wide possibilities of benefit to so many people. For there can be no calculating the wide, even all-embracing character of this project. It is physically located in Illinois, but the benefits deriving from its completion would be felt from the Appalachian Range to the Rockies, and from the northern ports of Duluth and Superior to New Orleans and the whole gulf coast.

Therefore I urge this committee to approve the appropriations on the budget for the Cal-Sag project so that construction can get underway immediately.

In conclusion, I should like to express my deep appreciation to this committee for the opportunity afforded me to present my views on this vital project.

Calumet-Sag II: Background History of Vitrally Necessary Waterway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include the following statement on the history of the Calumet-Sag project submitted by Congressman THOMAS J. O'BRIEN at the conclusion of and supplementing his argument on May 6, 1955, before panel No. 1 of the Committee on Appropriations:

BACKGROUND HISTORY OF CALUMET-SAG

Construction on the Calumet-Sag Channel was begun in 1911 and the channel was completed in 1922. This period of construction was much longer than it should have been, due to the delay occasioned by World War I.

The use of the Calumet-Sag Channel for navigational purposes came about through necessity, because this channel bisects the ridge of land that lies as the major barrier between navigation on the Great Lakes and the great inland waterway system that leads to the Gulf of Mexico. A channel through this ridge of land has been a prime necessity ever since Chicago began its rise as a great national industrial and transportation center. While the Calumet-Sag Channel never proved adequate for navigational purposes, the demands of the waterways forced its use as a barge canal.

Recognition of this fact by the Federal Government was evidenced in 1930, when the Calumet-Sag Channel was made a Federal waterway by act of Congress. At this time, the inadequacy of the Calumet-Sag Channel was also recognized locally, and modernization of the channel was requested by various groups at sundry times.

APPROVED BY ARMY ENGINEERS

Such demands resulted in further action by the Federal Government in 1946, when the projected work on Calumet-Sag was approved by the United States Army engineers and was authorized as a Federal works project by act of Congress.

However, nothing was ever successfully done about Federal appropriations for the construction of the Calumet-Sag, even though barge traffic on this waterway rose from a few thousand tons carried in 1930 to an estimated 4 million tons which will be

carried on the canal this year. Naturally, public demands for modernization of the Calumet-Sag Channel have grown in exact proportion to the rising burden of freight borne by the waterway.

The United States Army engineers, as a result of studies carried on for years on the Calumet-Sag and the area it serves, have conservatively estimated that the potential tonnage to be carried on a modernized Calumet-Sag should amount to some 18 million tons annually.

UNITED SUPPORT OF RESOLUTION

It is against this background that the following resolution is presented:

"Whereas because of its critical position as a link between the waterborne traffic of the Great Lakes and the vast inland waterway system leading to the Gulf of Mexico, the Calumet-Sag Channel, with its present inadequate width and its obsolete locks and installations, seriously hampers the normal flow of trade and commerce on a national scale; and

"Whereas the Calumet-Sag Channel is vital to all industry and commerce in the entire midcontinent area from the headwaters of the Mississippi waterway system at Duluth-Superior and St. Paul-Minneapolis, and in the area served by the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers to the Gulf ports of New Orleans, Pensacola, and Mobile, as well as to Houston and other ports on the intercoastal canal; and

"Whereas this channel is absolutely essential to the needs of national defense, as was so clearly proven during World War II; and with the growing threat of atomic warfare, the Calumet-Sag Channel becomes of even greater importance to the future of our national defense; and

"Whereas there has developed a critical and intolerable traffic congestion at the foot of Lake Michigan, in which this channel is the key factor in a situation affecting railroads, highways, and other forms of transportation, and which cannot be corrected without the modernization of Calumet-Sag Channel; and

"Whereas all planning for Chicago port development, road and bridge building, and other such attempts to break this traffic congestion hampering the movement of trade and commerce in the area, is dependent upon the decision to start construction on the Calumet-Sag Channel; and

"Whereas practically all costs connected with the channel up to the present time—an estimated total of over \$400 million at current values—has been borne by local authorities and agencies; and

"Whereas all of these agencies have indicated agreement to make all necessary concessions, turn over needed property, and to cooperate in every practicable manner with the Federal Government, thus reducing the probable cost of construction to a fraction of what it would be without this very substantial local participation; and

"Whereas the United States Army engineers have reported that the Calumet-Sag Channel project offers a ratio of benefits to be derived against costs incurred of about 3 to 1 (2.55 to 1), and this is reported to be the most economical with the highest ratio, of any major large-scale Federal works project in the country; and

"Whereas this project can be carried through to completion without any stoppage of navigation or the flow of traffic on any other form of transportation, and, at the same time, will not hamper the operations of any industry already producing in the area: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby unanimously petition the Bureau of the Budget to include an adequate amount of funds to start construction on the Calumet-Sag Channel in its budget for the fiscal year of 1956; and be it further

Resolved, That the Calumet-Sag Channel, as authorized by act of Congress in 1946 as a Federal works project, be specifically eliminated from any ceiling criteria.

"John C. Kluczynski, Thomas J. O'Brien, Thomas S. Gordon, William L. Dawson, Melvin Price, Sidney B. Yates, Peter Mack, Jr., Barratt O'Hara, James B. Bowler, Harold H. Velde, Chauncey W. Reed, N. M. Mason, Leo E. Allen, Charles W. Vursell, Marguerite Stitt Church, Sid Simpson, R. B. Chipfield, Edgar A. Jonas, Richard W. Hoffman, Fred E. Busbey, William E. McVey, Timothy P. Meehan, William L. Springer, L. C. Arends, C. W. Bishop.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1954."

Mining Claims on the Public Lands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLIFTON (CLIFF) YOUNG

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, there have recently been introduced in the House a number of bills that correct abuses of the mining laws on public lands. A proposal which has the strong support of the Interior and Agriculture Departments, the mining industry, and a number of conservationist groups has been introduced by four Members of the House, including myself.

This measure would—

First. Ban the location of mining claims for common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and cinders and make them subject to disposal by the United States under terms of the Materials Disposal Act. This provision is similar to the Regan bill in the 82d and 83rd Congresses, which had the endorsement of the Forest Service.

Second. As to mining claims hereafter located, it would, prior to patent—

(a) Prohibit use of the mining claims for any purpose other than prospecting, mining, processing, and related activities.

(b) Authorize the Federal Government to manage and dispose of the timber and forage, to manage the other surface resources—except mineral deposits subject to location under the mining laws—and to use the surface of the claim for these purposes or for access to adjacent land, without endangering or materially interfering with mining operations or related activities.

(c) Bar the mining claimant from removing or using the timber or other surface resources except to the extent required for mining or related activities. Any timber cutting by the mining claimant, other than that to provide clearance, must be done in accordance with sound principles of forest management.

Third. Provide in a rem procedure, similar to a quiet-title action, under which the Federal Government could expeditiously resolve title uncertainties resulting from the existence of abandoned, invalid, dormant, or unidentifiable mining claims, located prior to enactment of this measure, in any given area. This procedure calls for adequate

notice to mining claimants in the area involved, and a local hearing to determine any rights to surface resources that may be asserted by claim holders. If a mining claimant fails to assert rights to surface resources, or if the rights he asserts are not upheld, or if he voluntarily waives such rights, the claim would thereafter have the same status as claims hereafter located, with the Government having the right to manage and dispose of the timber and forage and to manage other surface resources in accordance with sound principles of good management.

In the May issue of the Mining Congress Journal, there appears the following editorial pertaining to this measure which I would like to call to the attention of the House:

NOW WE'RE GETTING SOMEWHERE

(By John C. Fox, editor)

Recent introduction in the House and Senate of measures designed to curb abuses of the mining laws without disturbing their basic principles has the support of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, the Bureau of the Budget, and many users of the public domain.

For many years a continuous barrage of adverse publicity has been leveled at abuses of existing mining laws. The general mining laws have been called archaic and outmoded. Actually, where the mining laws have been abused, the fault has largely lain in lax administration and not in the laws themselves.

Myopic critics have completely overlooked the part our mining laws played and are continuing to play in the development of the West, and in assuring a supply of vital raw materials for our growing civilian economy and the defense needs of our Nation, needs that are likely to continue high for the foreseeable future.

It is a basic principle of our mining laws that every American may enter on the public lands to search out mineral deposits. It is also a basic principle that every American having found evidence of mineralization has the right to locate a mining claim and furthermore, when he has invested time and money in the development of such claim to the point where it justifies the granting of a patent, he is entitled to a full "fee simple" title, with the security of tenure and the sound basis for future financing of mining operations which such a title provides.

Our Nation depends on mining for its supply of metals, minerals, and fuels. Mining, in turn, needs encouragement to explore for and develop mineral deposits. The principles upon which our mining laws were built supply the kind of incentive needed. The industry has never condoned the abuses that have provoked such floods of criticism. Instead it has sought means of curbing those abuses without abandoning the fundamental principles of existing law.

The proposed legislation is the product of intensive work by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture and conferences between representatives of those departments and of the mining industry. Its enactment would remove the primary causes of abuse of the mining laws and provide for multiple use of the surface of mining claims hereafter located, prior to patent. It would provide the Federal Government a means of clearing up title uncertainties resulting from the existence of abandoned, invalid, dormant, or unidentifiable mining claims, while protecting the claim-holder's basic rights. It would guarantee to the miner full rights for prospecting, development, and related activities and preserve his right, upon patent, to the same full

title to his claim as under the existing mining law.

Enactment of the proposed legislation would solve a problem that has been before the Congress and the public for two decades. It should have the support of every mining man and every user of the public lands.

Relations With Japan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to a situation involving the relations of this country with Japan, which, in light of the aid we are giving that country, seems to me to be a proper subject for consideration by the Congress.

We entered into a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Japan in 1953. Under article XIV of that treaty, it was specifically provided that no discrimination shall be practiced with reference to any restrictions on exports and imports of goods between the two countries, over and above the restrictions imposed with respect to any other nations.

However, in the face of this treaty and the GATT agreement, which contains similar provisions, and to which Japan has adhered, Japan has embargoed shipments to the United States only of certain merchandise without such an embargo being placed on such shipments to any other country. The Department of State has called this treaty violation to the attention of the Japanese very forcefully, and finally on April 22 presented to the Japanese Foreign Office a formal note setting out the treaty violation and asking that if a further delay in replying is required, the effective date of the embargo be postponed. To date, no reply whatever has been received to this note, and the embargo has gone into effect. As a result, the American interests, who entered into contracts in Japan in good faith and based on the integrity of our treaty obligations, have suffered very substantial losses.

Granted our desire to work with our friends abroad, as indicated by the tremendous military and economic aid program of this country, this cooperative spirit should in no manner interfere with our protection of the legitimate interests of our businessmen abroad. If our current attempts to encourage foreign investment and enterprise by Americans is to succeed, it behooves our Government to stand by our businessmen. The situation I have outlined is a vivid example, and I sincerely hope that our Department of State takes whatever measures it feels necessary to secure fair and legal treatment through compliance by the Japanese with their treaty obligations. Only in this way can we demonstrate the courage and conviction consonant with our position of leadership in world affairs. Without this courage and conviction, the development of American enterprise abroad must suffer heavily.

Problems of a Republican President and Democratic Congress in Working Together—Talk by Congressman William T. Granahan Before Sentry Club, Wednesday, May 4, 1955

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. GRANAHAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. GRANAHAH. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include a copy of a talk which I delivered Wednesday night, May 4, to the members of the Sentry Club, an organization of outstanding Philadelphia women. In it I discussed on an objective level the problems which arise with divided responsibilities in Government—that is, divided between a Republican President and a Democratic Congress, or vice versa. As I tried to point out in that talk, it is natural in a two-party system, such as we have, for partisan politics to become injected in many policy decisions, but at the same time the strength of our American system lies in the fact that we can and do work together whenever the safety of this country and the basic freedoms of Americans are concerned.

PROBLEMS OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT AND DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS IN WORKING TOGETHER

Beginning back in the election campaign last fall, the question of how a Republican President and a Democratic Congress can work together in harmony and in good faith has been worrying a great many people.

To some students of political science, this sort of situation of divided responsibility in Government between two political parties is considered extremely unfortunate. It seldom happens in other democracies for the reason that the executive head of the government is usually the leader of the majority party in the parliament. To some people, then, the fact that it can happen and does happen periodically in the United States is supposed to be one of the big faults with our constitutional system of elections.

As a matter of fact, we can remember back to 1946 when an able, outstanding Democrat, Senator FULBRIGHT, seriously suggested that President Truman appoint a prominent Republican as his Secretary of State and then resign, so that the Republican could then succeed him as President. That was, of course, before the passage of the new succession act which provides that in the absence of a Vice President, the Speaker of the House and then the President pro tempore of the Senate should be in line for the Presidency before any Cabinet member.

When Senator FULBRIGHT made that suggestion, he was fearful that the divided Government created by the election of a Republican Congress during a Democratic President's term of office would bring us chaos. As a one-time Rhodes scholar, Senator FULBRIGHT was very familiar with the English system in which the Prime Minister always represents the majority party.

As it turned out, Senator FULBRIGHT's fears in 1946 were overly pessimistic. And so were President Eisenhower's last fall when he predicted in Republican campaign speeches that if the Democrats won Congress the country would have two drivers and go in the ditch. It is significant this

time, I think, that no one has suggested that both Eisenhower and Nixon resign so that Speaker RAYBURN could be President. And Mr. Eisenhower himself has acknowledged that his talk about the country going into the ditch was mostly campaign exaggeration.

So it looks as if we can get through the next 2 years with a Republican President and a Democratic Congress without any breakdown of the American political system. We learned in 1947-48 during the 80th Congress that most Members of Congress are patriotic enough to suppress bitter partisan obstructionism in time of national danger.

On the other hand, there are problems—a great many problems—in this kind of situation. It would be silly to shut our eyes to them or to pretend that they don't exist. The best policy is to face up to these problems and do what we can to iron them out.

In talking to you this evening, I want to try to bring into focus the two sides of this troublesome problem of divided political responsibility in government—the President's problems in dealing with a Democratic Congress, and the problems of the majority party in Congress itself. For there are problems on both sides.

But in no case are they insurmountable, if there is good will and good faith on both sides. And I hope we can achieve that.

But let me point out one very important fact before we go into this any deeper. It is this:

Under no circumstances should we expect to see President Eisenhower stop being a Republican or those of us in the majority party in Congress stop being Democrats just because we've got to work together. We choose up our political sides on the basis of certain principles of government in which we believe. It would be a sad thing indeed for American democracy—based on a two-party system—if those political beliefs were just superficial—if we had to throw them overboard as the only means of achieving harmony and progress in a period such as this.

I want to emphasize that point, for I think it is very important. The Democrats in Congress do not have to run out on everything they believe in just in order to cooperate with Eisenhower. And the President does not have to turn into a Democrat in order to cooperate with us. So please, in the coming 2 years, don't be either surprised or disappointed that these changes in basic principles and views have not occurred.

If the President holds stubbornly to some position and the Congress holds stubbornly to another—and this may happen from time to time—then the question is not whether the Democrats should give in because the President is Republican, or whether the President should give in because the Congress is Democratic. The only question will be: Which side is right? Or, if that can't honestly be determined in the circumstances, then the question is: How do we find a middle ground?

For when you come down to it, nearly all legislation passed by Congress and signed into law by the President is a compromise. This is fundamental in American government.

You may be surprised to hear, in fact, that most of the bills which pass Congress and become law are passed by unanimous consent. That doesn't mean everybody agrees wholeheartedly about everything in each of those bills. What it does mean is that in order to get those bills through, so many compromises have to be made between strong views on both sides that finally a middle ground is reached and the less-than-perfect compromise is accepted.

This happens whether the Congress is Republican or Democratic; it happens, too, whether the Congress and the President belong to the same party or to different parties. That's because within the two parties there

are strong differences of opinion on many issues; and also because party lines often cut across geographical or sectional or economic issues. Therefore, eastern Republicans and Democrats are often joined on one side against western or southwestern Democrats and Republicans, on the other.

So there is much precedent for a Republican President and a Democratic Congress finding a common ground for a middle course on many of the big issues to come up in these next 2 years.

But behind this cooperation and harmony, there will always be partisan political considerations, too—so don't be surprised when you see them crop up.

Now let's look at some of the problems involved in this cooperative effort to provide effective Government leadership with divided political responsibility in Washington. First of all, let's look at it from the President's viewpoint; President Eisenhower—and this would be true of any President in the same situation—wants to make his administration succeed. He certainly would not want to climax a distinguished military career with a failure in the greatest and most responsible job in the world, as President of the United States.

Every President develops a sense of history—and of his place in it. But, while looking at the long-range evaluation of his place in the history books, he must also be acutely conscious of his place in current history—in the newspapers and magazines and in the minds and hearts of the people. He knows he can accomplish more, both within his own administration and in dealing with Congress, if he is popular with the public generally. But sometimes he has to run the risk that some policies which he feels are very important to the Nation might be unpopular with the people.

If the program is very unpopular, he has a tough time, indeed, getting Congress to accept it, for, after all, every Member of the House of Representatives has to run for reelection every 2 years or else quit and get out. If he gets out voluntarily or is defeated, he loses his seniority automatically; therefore, if he comes back to Congress later, he comes back as a freshman all over again and has to start again from the bottom of the ladder. So in the House, and to a certain extent in the Senate, too, even though they have 6-year terms over there, an unpopular program has tough sledding; many Members feel they vote their own political suicide if they approve an unpopular measure.

But they will do it—and they have done it often—if the President convinces them of his sincerity, of his good faith, and of the underlying vital nature for the whole country of the policy he has recommended.

Now, when the President and the congressional majority are of the same party, the President can get further on this kind of approach. The Congress knows the President would not deliberately cut the ground out from his own party members in the House and Senate.

But when a Republican President tries to sell a Democratic Congress on an unpopular course of action—or the other way around in the case of Truman and the 80th Congress—many Members might feel the President isn't really a bit interested in whether they are reelected or defeated; some might even suspect the proposal of being deliberately calculated to hurt the opposition in the forthcoming election.

Does this sound overly suspicious? Perhaps so. I am only reporting on how Members sometimes feel in a situation like this, and many will continue to remember that the President's party leaders in effect called Democrats pro-Communist in 1954 in order to try to defeat them. That rankles deeply as one of the worst things that could be charged to any patriotic American.

So the President is under a handicap in selling Congress on unpopular legislation, even though, as President, he may have to try his best to do so.

Now, suppose he were to go to the extreme length of praising individual Democrats to the skies as great Americans, honoring them and flattering them in various ways to prove his friendship and good faith in seeking their help on a very unpopular course of action. The President's own party would then scream to high heaven, particularly in the States and districts represented by the Democrats he praised so highly. This might cause him a loss of support from his own party in the Congress, since many Republicans of the right wing have never really accepted Eisenhower as a true Republican anyway.

Therefore, he must call his shots as he sees them; he must sometimes break with his own party leaders when they insist on going after the Democrats as a party of treason; his Vice President, whose campaigning was considered below the belt by many Democrats, cannot help him very much in dealing with those same Democrats in leadership positions in the Congress.

So the President has got to work hard and constantly at maintaining the confidence of the opposition party in the Congress, particularly where he and we agree on objectives. This is particularly true in the foreign-policy field; most of the President's difficulties on this have come, in fact, from within his own party, so he must depend largely on Democrats to get these measures through. Therefore, you see him by and large soft-pedaling the political attacks where this issue is concerned.

Yet, right after the reciprocal trade-agreements bill went through the House successfully only because of the magnificent work of Speaker RAYBURN, you had the situation of the President unleashing a terrific attack on the Democrats and even including the Speaker for alleged irresponsibility on the tax-reduction proposal. This was apparently his way of backing up and bucking up the Republicans to get them to unite solidly behind him on that proposal and keep them happy with his leadership.

So that is often how it goes. One day the opposition party is hailed by the President as patriotic, and the next day as irresponsible. He plays down the political battles where the issue is vital to the country's foreign policy but gets his partisanship into it in some other way on domestic issues. It is a difficult role for the President to play, and we often think he overdoes quite a bit in letting some of his friends inject partisanship and animosity against the opposition party in every possible way. Of course, these same administration officials probably think we overdo the attacks—so you see it's a question of which side of the fence you're on coloring your view of this problem.

Now let's look at some of the practical problems on the other side of it—for the Democrats in the Congress. Year in and year out, both parties are always anxious to capture the presidency and the administrative machinery. Patronage is one aspect of that, but certainly not a major one. The real stakes are the decisions on national policy. Again, I repeat, we have pretty deep-seated views about government and we want to see our views prevail for what we sincerely believe are the best interests of the whole country. This is true of both parties. Democrats believe a Democratic administration is better for the country; Republicans believe their party can do more good for the country. I say that is fine; that's the way things should be. We should have strong views on issues and policies.

Thus, when a Democratic Congress supports a Republican President, because we think he is right on a particular issue, we know we may be making him and his party look better politically than they would other-

wise. Nevertheless, we have got to do the same thing the President must do in this situation: We've got to bury party considerations time after time in order to serve national interests. Even while doing this, we know that the President in 1956 will be out to beat us, no matter how well we might have cooperated with him on the really vital issues. If he weren't out to beat us, then he wouldn't be much of a Republican Party leader, would he?

Another thing; we may be buttered up by the administration from time to time to get us to vote for something the President wants, but then, as the opposition party, we see these policies administered, frequently, by officials who are completely out of sympathy with us. The Republican administration is composed largely of active Republican partisans—many of them much more partisan than the President. And they use the machinery of Government to try to beat Democrats and elect Republicans. This is not a complaint; it is a fact. The Republicans said the same thing about the Truman administration during the 80th Congress.

On the other hand, the Democrats had been in power so long during the Roosevelt and Truman years that the newness of power had worn off and frequently the goal was to get a particular job done regardless of whether Democrats or Republicans did it and got the credit. Many Republicans had very high positions in the Democratic administrations—some even as Cabinet officers. So far as I know, however, there is only one really high Democrat in this whole administration, Ambassador Bruce who is almost irreplaceable.

So we feel left out of the day-to-day decisions on policy. We get no credit for supporting the administration when we do; we get all kinds of criticism for opposing it.

All this means is that under our 2-party system, there are problems on both sides; there are frustrations and headaches for both the President and the Congress when they belong to opposing parties.

But these are not the really serious, insurmountable problems of government. We can work things out in an atmosphere of good faith—for the simple reason that we have to, for the good of this country. Both sides will play politics when it is safe to do so—safe for the country, that is. They will both have their eyes constantly on 1956. But not to the extent of blinding themselves to the needs of 1955 or of the future, either, in those instances in which American safety, American prosperity, and American decency and justice are at stake.

John William Flannagan, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURR P. HARRISON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep personal sadness that I read the obituaries of John William Flannagan, Jr. The press accounts of his passing took note of his distinguished record in the Congress and of the esteem in which he was held in Virginia. My recollections of our former colleague were occupied more with the human qualities not readily translated into print.

It was my high privilege to know Mr. Flannagan during my first years in this House. I learned early in my experience here that he was a man whose counsel

was much sought by his colleagues and whose judgment commanded great respect and influence. On nine occasions this merited confidence also was manifested by his fellow citizens in Virginia, who elected him to Congress. He served faithfully and with distinction from 1931 until 1949. When he decided to return to private life this House lost one of its most earnest and astute Members.

On countless occasions Mr. Flannagan gave me the benefit of his experience and sound reasoning. When he left these Halls I was deprived of a friendly hand along the way. These few words are poor acknowledgment of the manifold kindnesses he extended. My sincere sympathy, Mr. Speaker, goes out to his family in this bereavement.

Nero Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CLIFTON (CLIFF) YOUNG

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this means of nominating the Veterans' Administration for the Nero Award.

If the Nero Award is not yet as famous as the Oscar Award, it is only because the Nero Award is a new invention.

Let me explain how it came to be.

This famous Roman Emperor, as we all know, is remembered for his fiddling while Rome burned. The Veterans' Administration, which I am hereby nominating to be its first recipient, has non-musically equalled his efforts while a housing project in my State sinks into the ground.

Late in 1952 construction was started on Sun Gold Manor, consisting of 100 houses located in Panaca, Nev. Twenty-five of these houses were sold to veterans under the loan-guaranty program, and seven were sold under loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The subdivision was promoted and built for the employees of the Combined Metal Reduction Co., of Caselton, Nev., which operated a lead and zinc mine nearby.

Construction of the homes was completed in 1953. Before the end of the year the occupants of the homes were somewhat intrigued to find that their floors were sinking away from their walls, ceilings were cracking, driveways disappearing, and the very attractive project turning into rapid chaos.

The builder was called back to make repairs. The occupants were even more intrigued to find that the repairs sank, too.

When they became sufficiently intrigued, they naturally contacted their Congressman.

In September of 1954 I contacted the Veteran's Administration in behalf of the residents of Sun Gold Manor. My questions were simple, I thought. I only wanted to know why the homes were

sinking and what the Veterans' Administration was going to do about it.

Sixteen days after writing I was advised that the Veterans' Administration "fully realizes the seriousness of such a situation and you may be assured that every effort, within the authority of the Veterans' Administration, will be exerted to alleviate the condition."

In the 8 months that have elapsed since that date, the condition of the Panaca sinking homes has been anything but alleviated.

Since the first of the year, I have been in almost weekly contact with the Veterans' Administration officials handling the case in an attempt to expedite some action.

Last week I finally received some definite word. This definite word is that no further report of no progress can be expected until the week of May 16.

When I am out in the field and ask for answers, they refer me to Washington. Back here they say they will have to check out in the field.

The problem has been back and forth between the Washington office and the regional office of the VA with the same regularity of a shuttlecock in a badminton game.

In badminton, however, somebody wins. The tenants of Panaca's sinking homes continue to lose.

There have been enough official investigations conducted to do credit to the FBI.

The Veterans' Administration and the Federal Housing Administration have just about decided what makes the houses sink. It is believed this is because the ground on which they are built also sinks.

Apparently, the ground is light alluvial and blow sand that compresses when water is applied from landscaping or sewage disposal.

The Federal Housing Administration seemed to have the interests of the tenants well in mind.

The builder had offered to refund \$1,000 to each of the 7 purchasers of FHA-insured homes. This would have left these families in a fairly good position. Their monthly payments would have been regarded as rent and there would have been no deficiency judgment against them.

However, because of delays and an apparent effort to collect \$1,000 from the builder for the 25 VA-insured homes—money that would have gone to the agency and not to the individual veteran—the Veterans' Administration caused the builder to withdraw the offer.

Now the FHA purchasers are back where they started from—without the \$1,000 and minus the 6 weeks' time it took the Veterans' Administration to cause them this new problem.

Six weeks to produce a new obstacle is about par for the bureaucratic course.

I might also point out that the 32 families who have purchased these homes have not been able to sell them. As we know, the lead and zinc mining industry has been tragically depressed since the end of the Korean war.

These 32 families now find themselves with no jobs in their communities, homes that are sinking away, and a Gov-

ernment agency that has set a new record in bureaucratic delay and buck-passing.

To date the VA has caused the FHA-insured tenants to lose their chance for recovery from this disaster, and has demonstrated no apparent concern for the veterans involved.

I am more than happy to nominate the Veterans' Administration for the Nero award. I can think of no one more deserving.

Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Rucker: Virginia's Mother of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 1, 1955, the Honorable RICHARD H. POFF, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia, delivered a very interesting address at the Bethlehem Methodist Church at Moneta, Va., incident to the presentation of an award to Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Rucker as Virginia's Mother of the Year. Mrs. Rucker is highly deserving of the honor bestowed upon her and Mr. POFF's tribute is altogether appropriate.

At this time all of us are mindful of our obligation and devotion to motherhood and I extend hearty congratulations to Mrs. Rucker, who typifies all that is fine and noble among the mothers of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert Mr. POFF's address, which is as follows:

I am humbly grateful for the honor you have bestowed upon me by inviting me to pay tribute to one of your fellow citizens who has so nobly distinguished herself.

One rainy day a mother sat in her rocking chair mending clothes. Her noisy little boy, unable to go outside to play, was about to drive her to distraction. In desperation and in an effort to keep him quiet, she tore from a magazine a leaf on which was printed a map of the world. With her scissors, she cut it into a jigsaw puzzle. She scrambled the pieces together, handed them to her son and told him to fit them back together again. Thinking that would keep him occupied the rest of the afternoon, she went back to her mending. However, in less than 10 minutes the boy was back at his mother's elbow with the map of the world intact. His mother could scarcely believe her eyes, and she asked him how he had completed the task so quickly. Sheepishly, he looked up at his mother and explained, "On the back of the map was the picture of a man, and when I put the man together right, the world just took care of itself."

This is the story of the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Rucker. For half a century she has been helping to take care of the world by fitting together the pieces of the lives and characters of men and women. It has been well said that a "mother in her office holds the key of the soul and stamps out the coin of character."

To her providential care and guidance God saw fit to entrust the keys of 13 souls, and the coins of character which she has stamped

have circulated throughout the realm of human experience. Few parents have been so abundantly blessed as have Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Rucker. Still fewer can point with so much justifiable pride to the achievements of their children. How many parents can count among their offspring 2 physicians, 2 dentists, 1 pharmacist, 1 chemist, and 5 homemakers? And how many children owe so much to their mother—a mother who, after the death of a beloved husband and father 24 years ago, took upon herself the burden of feeding, clothing, sheltering, and educating such a large family?

As they—mother, children, and grandchildren—are gathered together here in their hometown, here within the hallowed walls of their home church on this wonderful Lord's Day, what glorious thoughts must crowd their minds and warm their hearts. Ringing and echoing down the long corridor of the years that have passed come the memories of hours of pain and pleasure; hours of woe and joy, gladness and sadness, tears and laughter, play and toil, failure and success. How humble and yet how very proud they must be.

And how very grateful must be the hearts of these fine children for a mother who has labored so long, so faithfully, so untiringly, and so unselfishly in God's great vineyard. How often has she, who 13 times entered the valley of the shadow of death to win a life at the peril of her own, laid down bit by bit and day by day a small segment of her life for her children? How often has she abandoned sleep to sing lullabies? How many times has she bandaged a wound or kissed a bruise; how many clothes has she mended; how many floors has she swept; how many meals has she prepared; how many dishes has she washed; how many stories has she read; how many lessons has she taught; how many times has she smoothed a rough path and brushed away a tear to make room for a smile?

Yes, Miss Bessie's hands have held the key to men's souls and I know through their minds today must be coursing the words of the poet who said:

"My mother's beautiful hands!

They're neither white nor small;
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they were fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be;
Yet are those wrinkled, aged hands
Most beautiful of all to me.

"Such beautiful, beautiful hands!

Tho heart were weary and sad,
These patient hands kept toiling on,
That the children might be glad;
I always weep when looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think how those hands rested not,
When mine were busy at play."

But her labors have not been in vain. God has used her richly to bless not only her children but the members of this congregation and the citizens of the community in which she lives. By her Christian example, she has, in the windows of the lives of generations still unborn, lit a candle of faith and hope and inspiration, and in so doing has laid up for herself treasures in heaven where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through or steal. And long after the Supreme Architect of the Universe, the Father of all mankind has seen fit to call this mother to her eternal reward, the fragrance of her life will linger on in the garden of humanity.

"Her heart is like her garden,
Old-fashioned, quaint and sweet,
With here a wealth of blossoms,
And there a still retreat.
Sweet violets are hiding
We know as we pass by,
And lilies, pure as angel thoughts,
Are opening somewhere nigh.

"Forget-me-nots there linger,
To full perfection brought,
And there bloom purple pansies,
In many a tender thought.
There love's own roses bloom,
As from enchanted ground,
And lavish perfume exquisite,
The whole glad year around.

"And in the quiet garden—
The garden of her heart,
Songbirds are always singing
Their songs of cheer apart.
And from it floats forever,
O'ercoming sin and strife,
Sweet as the breath of roses,
The fragrance of her life."

I think God in His Heaven must be smiling down on us today, and if His Son Jesus were here in the flesh, as He most certainly is in the spirit, I know He would say, "Well done, thy good and faithful servant."

The Russian Menace at Next Year's Olympics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times of May 5, 1955, reported that the Soviet Union, in an apparent bid for the 1960 or 1964 Olympics, has announced that it was spending approximately \$62 million this year to expand athletic facilities in Moscow. Work has started on the construction of a gigantic stadium, indoor tennis courts, and a summer artificial ice rink. Moscow already has the big Dynamo Stadium and a second smaller stadium.

In a speech delivered at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., on February 28, 1955, William Randolph Hearst Jr., following his Russian trip, said that sports are a front on which the commissars are moving ahead fast. From Moscow, he said:

Radiate troupes of athletes and artists, circulating through the Soviet world and the satellites, venturing into countries like Red China and India with their gospel of communism.

Avery Brundage, in the Saturday Evening Post of April 30, 1955, reported that things look bad for us at the 1956 Olympic games in Melbourne, Australia. He said that Russia is building the greatest mass army of athletes the world has ever known. Unless there is a sudden awakening in this country, Soviet sportsmen are almost certain to dominate the 1956 Olympic games at Melbourne, Australia.

They threaten to seize the initiative even in track and field, the feature phase of the games, in which United States athletes have always been supreme—although to a lessening degree—since the games were revived 60 years ago—

Mr. Brundage warned.

Mr. Hearst advocates the establishment of a permanent planning board commissioned to formulate a strategy on all fronts for meeting the challenge of competitive coexistence with the Communists.

I have developed a plan, and presented it to this Congress, for meeting the propaganda offensive of the Russians. This plan is developed in several bills—H. R. 5040, H. R. 4307, H. R. 4215, and H. R. 4109—which are specifically designed to put into legislative form the excellent proposals and timely warnings of Mr. Hearst. There is very little money involved, but, if adopted, they would go far toward meeting the major attacks the U. S. S. R. is making upon us in the fields of culture and sports.

Because the very survival of our way of life may depend on taking action now I urge their early consideration and enactment by the Congress.

H. R. 4109 would establish an advisory board to assist the commission created by the joint resolution of December 20, 1944, in considering a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium in the District of Columbia. The text of my bill is included here. Also included is the text of the New York Times report on the Moscow plans, as well as a recent article by David Sentner, chief of the Washington bureau of the Hearst newspapers, which appeared in the Los Angeles Examiner. This article also appeared in the Chicago American, the San Francisco American, the Boston American, the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, the New York Journal-American, the Milwaukee Sentinel, and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

H. R. 4109

A bill to establish an advisory board to assist the commission created by the joint resolution of December 20, 1944, in considering a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia," approved December 20, 1944, is amended by redesignating section 3 as section 4 and by inserting immediately after section 2 the following new section:

"Sec. 3. (a) There is hereby created an advisory board, which shall advise and consult with the commission in carrying out its functions under this joint resolution. The advisory board shall consist of—

"(1) one person selected by each of the following national organizations in the field of recreation and sports: The United States Olympic Association, the American Recreation Society, the National Recreation Association, the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Amateur Athletic Union, the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, the Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, the Athletic Institute, and the Sports Fishing Institute.

"(2) one person selected by each of the following national organizations: The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Veterans of World War II, the Disabled American Veterans, the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association, the Marine Corps League, the Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation, the American Veterans Committee, the Catholic War Veterans of the United States, the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, and the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States; and

"(3) one person selected by each of the following national service organizations: The

United Service Organizations (USO), the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Jewish Welfare Board, the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, and the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

"(b) The advisory board may exercise its functions through a working committee composed of 6 members, 2 selected jointly by the organizations named in each of the categories enumerated in subsection (a)."

Sec. 2. The first section of such joint resolution is amended (1) by striking out "an athletic field and stadium" and inserting in lieu thereof "an athletic field, stadium, and parade ground," and (2) by striking out "World War I and World War II" and inserting in lieu thereof "World War I, World War II, and the Korean hostilities."

[From the New York Times, of May 5, 1955]
RUSSIANS ARE SPENDING \$62 MILLION ON ATHLETIC FACILITIES—ACTION A PRELUDE TO OLYMPICS' BID—RUSSIA REGARDED AS SEEKING 1960 OR 1964 GAMES—MOSCOW SUBURBS GET NEW STADIA

LONDON, May 4.—The Soviet Union, in an apparent bid for the 1960 or 1964 Olympics, announced today it was spending 250 million rubles (\$62 million) this year to expand athletic facilities in Moscow.

S. V. Pushnov, chairman of the Moscow City Committee on Physical Culture and Sport, said in a Moscow radio broadcast heard here:

"During this year alone 250 million rubles will be spent on sports facilities.

"Work has started on the construction of a gigantic stadium in Luzhniki (a Moscow suburban district).

"In Sokolniki (another Moscow district) a summer artificial ice rink will be opened on which hockey players, ice skaters and figure skaters can compete. Construction is being completed on new indoor tennis courts."

Pushnov said nothing specifically about trying to obtain the games for the Soviet Union. However, the Russians have been privately talking about it since the Olympic committee meeting in Athens last May.

In talks with foreigners they admitted the only thing preventing their lodging a bid for the games was lack of facilities in Moscow.

STADIUM GROUNDS SMALL

Hungary has been prominently mentioned as a possible 1960 site but the Russians may be aiming at 1964. Next year's games will be held in Australia.

Moscow already has the big Dynamo Stadium, but the grounds around it are small. There's another stadium in the Stalino district, but isn't big enough for the Olympics.

By using the available stadiums—and centering activities in the new one in Luzhniki—the Russians could easily handle the Olympics.

Housing would offer no particular problems to the Russians. If they did not put up an Olympic village, they could do as they've done for other international events—just empty several hotels and use them.

Pushnov also announced this summer would see the inauguration of the first Moscow games. About 300,000 athletes will take part.

SPECIAL POLICE FOR OLYMPICS

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, May 4.—Melbourne officials announced today that a special police corps had been organized for the 1956 Olympic games "for the protection and general assistance of overseas competitors and visitors."

A committee of senior officers of all branches of the police force will work in close liaison with the organizers of the games. The police station building in the Olympic

village of Heidelberg will be staffed by policemen speaking at least two foreign languages.

Special squads of plainclothes policemen will be assigned to safeguard the visitors against pickpockets and confidence men. All incoming ships and airliners will be scrutinized for foreign criminals, descriptions of whom are being obtained from the international police organization.

Meanwhile the Olympic games construction committee, after a stormy 2-hour meeting today, decided to proceed with a 333-meter concrete cycling track at Olympic Park. The track will cost 200,000 Australian pounds (\$448,000).

[From the Los Angeles Examiner of April 29, 1955]

HOUSE URGED TO CONSIDER HEARST ART, SPORT PLAN TO COMBAT REDS
(By David Sentner)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representative FRANK THOMPSON, Jr., Democrat, of New Jersey, today urged consideration of congressional measures to promote American culture and sports events in line with the program for "competitive coexistence" with Red Russia advocated by W. R. Hearst, Jr.

Concurrently, the House District Committee favorably reported out THOMPSON's first bill on the subject, providing for the creation of a Federal Commission to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium. The latter would include an inaugural hall of Presidents and a music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center.

THOMPSON asked the House to heed warnings by the editor-in-chief of the Hearst newspapers and Olympics Committee President Avery Brundage that this country is in danger of losing its supremacy at the international games.

PROPOSALS

THOMPSON said his legislation is specifically designed to put into effect the proposals made by Hearst upon his return from behind the Iron Curtain, where he interviewed the four top leaders of Communist Russia.

The measures would create a national advisory committee under the welfare secretary to develop a program with the States that would make the public more sports and culture conscious.

Six million dollars in Federal funds would be used to match money raised by the States to promote the work.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Hobby has approved a bill introduced by Representative WAINWRIGHT, Democrat, of New York, for establishment of a Federal Commission on the Arts "and for other purposes."

WARNING

However, Representative THOMPSON and his Democratic colleagues do not think this administration bill goes far enough in activating a dynamic competitive coexistence blueprint.

THOMPSON called attention of Congress to both the warning of Hearst and Olympic Committee President Brundage on the sports challenge from the Soviet Union.

He referred to a current magazine article by Brundage warning that Russia is building "the greatest mass army of athletes the world has ever known."

Brundage said the Russians are almost certain to dominate the 1956 Olympic Games unless "there is a sudden reawakening in this country."

TWENTY YEARS OLD

"The huge Russian sports program is based on a broad and comprehensive system of physical training for everyone in the

U. S. S. R. regardless of age or sex," THOMPSON said.

"Undoubtedly one of the results of this system, which was started more than 20 years ago, was a very substantial contribution to the success of the Soviet armies during World War II. No country is stronger than its people.

"In his recent speech at Washington's National Press Club, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., after his Russian trip, said that sports are a front on which the commissars are moving ahead full speed.

PRESTIGE

"America, he said, has dominated the Olympic Games since their inception. It has been a source of prestige throughout the world, especially with sport-conscious young people.

"Mr. Hearst asked: 'How will the youth of the world feel, especially in doubtful areas, if the Russian team ends America's long sway at Melbourne in 1956?'

"Mr. Hearst advocates the establishment of a permanent planning board commissioned to formulate a strategy on all fronts for meeting the challenge of competitive coexistence with the Communists."

THOMPSON added the legislation introduced by himself, Representatives ROOSEVELT (Democrat, California), and REUSS (Democrat), Wisconsin, was designed to carry out "the excellent proposals and timely warnings of Mr. Hearst."

Twentieth Anniversary of the REA Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS
OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the REA program, I deem it appropriate to give the Congress a report on the actions of the program in the First District of Arkansas.

There are 10 counties in the first district, and electric lines extend into each of these counties under member-owned electric cooperatives operation. There are 4 electric cooperative corporations located in the first district, and 2 of them are the largest in the entire State of Arkansas.

The Craighead Electric Cooperative Corp., with headquarters located at Jonesboro, Ark., is the largest in Arkansas, serving 16,500 members on 3,900 miles of line in Craighead, Greene, Poinsett, Lawrence, Crittenden, and parts of Independence and Randolph Counties. This cooperative was first put into operation in November of 1938, and in the years since has served an area principally devoted to agricultural crops of cotton, corn, rice, and soybeans, although the area is growing in the production of beef cattle, dairy animals, hogs, and poultry.

The Woodruff Electric Cooperative Corp., with headquarters in Forrest City, Ark., is the second-largest electric cooperative in Arkansas. This cor-

poration has 3,400 miles of line serving 12,500 members. This organization went into operation in 1938, and serves members in St. Francis, Lee, Phillips, Cross, Crittenden, Woodruff, and Monroe Counties.

The Clay County Electric Cooperative Corp., located in Clay, Greene, and Randolph Counties, has its headquarters at Corning, Ark. This cooperative, since going into operation in November of 1939, has expanded to 1,798 miles of lines serving 6,207 members. Agricultural loads served by this cooperative are broiler operations, livestock, dairying, row crop and rice irrigation and cotton gins.

The Mississippi County Electric Cooperative, Inc., with headquarters in Blytheville, Ark., serves one of the richest agricultural areas in the Midsouth. This pioneer cooperative now has 800 miles of lines serving 4,200 members.

It would not be fitting to report on these fine cooperatives without mentioning some of the men who have made these organizations so successful. For these are the men who have worked through the years to bring electricity to the farms.

I would like to recognize the tireless work of such pioneers as Mr. Leon Presson, president of the Clay County Electric Cooperative Corp., and Mr. Adolph Lillard, their able manager. Others in this organization are Mr. J. Frank Ellis, Mr. Thomas Hall, Mr. Paul Moore, Mr. Clois Butler, Mr. C. T. Johnson, Mr. Mack Dalton, Mr. Roy Creek, Mr. W. Z. Porter, and the Honorable E. G. Ward.

In the Craighead organization are such fine men as Mr. S. C. Chapin, the president, and their fine administrative manager, Mr. Earl Walden. Working with these men are Mr. G. C. Jernigan, Mr. Oscar Robinson, Mr. E. L. Stillions, Mr. L. C. Sloan, Mr. C. H. Montieth, Mr. G. M. Shipman, Mr. W. A. Cunningham, Mr. Raybon Sullivan, Mr. Ode Chipman, Mr. Garland Arrington, and the Honorable Charles Frierson.

Associated with Mr. Charley Lutes, president of the Mississippi County Electric Cooperative, and their fine manager, Mr. H. C. Knappenberger, are Mr. Tom Callis, Mr. Charles R. Coleman, Mr. B. B. Threlkeld, Mr. Claude Duncan, Mr. G. W. Garrigan, Mr. J. B. Johnson, Mr. W. E. Hagan, Mr. R. L. Houck, Mr. Lloyd Shelton, and Mr. Earl Wildy.

In the large Woodruff Electric Cooperative Corp. and working with their president, Mr. John Doyel, and their fine manager, Mr. T. E. Bostick, are Mr. J. E. Breeding, Mr. V. O. Turner, Mr. James Smith, Mr. E. E. James, Mr. Joseph Whittenton, Mr. J. Crossett, Mr. Carson Brown, Mr. John Brooks, Mr. Homer G. Townes, and their excellent attorney, the Honorable John Eldridge, Jr.

These men, pioneers all in this great work, are continuing to give their service to their neighbors in the work of the REA.

The Meaning of Mother's Day in the Free World and Behind the Iron Curtain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, in recent years we have been setting aside special days to emphasize certain human relationships, among them Mother's Day. We have agreed that on the second Sunday in May of each year we will pay tribute to the virtues of motherhood, the love, the courage, and the strength of mothers down the ages, which we recognize as the molding and steady force in every normal childhood and in every happy home.

There are many things I could say about the custom we are establishing—for to me these days are useful only if they give to every one of the 365 days of our calendar year a deeper sense of what these relationships mean. But today I want to speak for a few minutes about the use being made of Mother's Day and of Children's Day by the Communists who have become so consummately skillful in using the emotions of men and women to hide their purposes.

Women who believe in God—no matter what their form of belief—cannot do less than resent the use the Communists are making of women in all lands—using words to deceive, to cover up reality. And they exploit these words and send them out to all the corners of the earth.

DANGER SIGNALS

Let me give you some danger signals: On March 8 of each year, the Communist world celebrates International Women's Day. On this day the International Federation of Democratic Women mobilizes its 66 million women all over the world. On this day Communist women display their power and their contribution to building up the Communist world. All Communist governments, all Communist parties of all countries give special attention to this day, and praise the women for what they have done and scold them for what they failed to do. This is the day when Communist women feel the public tribute paid to them and when they are made to feel how important and how needed they are as a factor in building up communism. The wife is expected to influence her husband, the mother to educate the children, the working woman to speed up production to build the Communist state. Women in politics are expected to do a tremendous job as propaganda agents, as information agents, and as legislators to press for laws that aid the Communist plan.

On June 1 of each year the Communist-dominated world celebrates Children's Day on the national and international level. On this day they show the world "the wonderful Communist

children"—loyal to the State, and so mature when they reach the age of 14 that they do not need the guidance of their parents any more. They are free to do what they please. At this time it becomes their right and duty to spy on their parents and to do all assignments given them by the party leaders.

I would urge you to read the readily available Communist pamphlets on the Education of Communist Youth, to understand what is actually being done to youth.

COMMUNIST MOTHER'S DAY

On the 18th of June, a matter of only a few weeks from now, Communist Mother's Day will be tuned to the note of hate of the West, and above all else, hate of America. And in July another World Congress of Mothers will be called. At this Congress an appeal will be addressed to all mothers everywhere—an emotional appeal—to ban atomic war, to stop "American imperialism" and its interference in the affairs of other countries. It will urge all mothers to work for peace and brotherly love among all nations. It will be beamed to the hearts of the mothers of the West—to the trusting women of the free world who listen eagerly to all voices in support of peace. But we women of America—yes, and our men as well—with women everywhere should listen intelligently. We should not permit ourselves to accept these high-sounding words until we have examined the kind of "peace" that is being offered us by the Communist leaders. We should be keenly aware that the Communist Mother's World Congress combines its channels of propaganda with those of the Vienna Peace Conference. We should be alert to see what a truly terrific outlet this gives with which to flood our press, etc. Somehow we must be prepared to refute this propaganda immediately and effectively, or we give the impression that what they say is true: that America is the aggressor and the warmonger, while Communists are doves of peace.

We who live in this free America—especially we who are women, whether we be mothers in fact or not—feel an especial urgency to bring to all people everywhere the realization of what the inevitable results will be should communism be able to becloud the true issues so thoroughly that women and men as well permit themselves to be taken in by their words.

What channels do we free people here in America have to counteract the floods upon floods of propaganda that are constantly poured over us and the increased flood that will be loosed on these special dates?

We have the United States Information Agency and we should use it more intelligently. We should see to it that it has the personnel and the tools to do a real job for us. I am thoroughly aware of the criticisms that have been hurled at it—some justified but much not justified—but it is our one general channel. Then there is Radio Free Europe that is doing much. We could concentrate our subject matter and refute the dove of peace of the hammer and sickle.

WOMEN FOR FREEDOM OF EUROPE

We have in our midst also a woman's group whose knowledge is far beyond our own, because it is drawn from personal experience and from the constant flow of information from the curtained countries that are theirs.

I speak of Women for Freedom of Europe, Inc. This organization at 8 West 40th Street, New York, is a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Its president is Geraldine Fitch; the chairman of its advisory board is Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, one of the finest representatives of American womanhood. These women have undertaken to study and analyze from first-hand information, the social changes introduced in these Communist and Communist-dominated lands, and to learn the effects of these changes upon the lives of women and their families. A seminar now in progress at the Baltic House of Freedom in New York City is giving out important information about the laws recently introduced in order to Sovietize the pattern of family life, the education of children—and again I urge you to read Lenin's brochure on the Education of Communist Youth—and the working conditions imposed upon women. We Americans should know more of the actual conditions. It is so difficult for us to picture such a situation. We do not realize how vital it is that we who are still free should work together to retain our freedom.

As you well know, Communist propaganda is constantly telling their own people and the world that only the U. S. S. R. works for peace—that America is responsible for all the war talk—all their need for ever more war strength. And they are good at it. Do not mistake that.

CONTRASTS IN PEACE EFFORTS

Let me review a few things which would seem not only to disprove their contentions, but to paint the picture in its true colors.

The historic record of the American people for peace stands despite the Communist labels of "warmonger" and "aggressor." The quick demobilization of the American forces after the war, tells clearly our dislike of war and love of peace. By contrast the whole Russian Army is still under arms and ready for action, with armies of the captive countries gradually integrated into a joint Soviet military plan. Drawn up this February by Soviet officers and military delegates this plan designated Hungary, together with Bulgaria and Romania, as the second defense line. The delegates of the satellite states proposed that each country have its own military command with Soviet officers as "liaison." The Russians counterproposed that Russian military headquarters be set up in each country and their "proposal" was "accepted" by all the delegates, as the Minsk resolution. In view of the impending ratification of the Austrian Peace Treaty which implies withdrawal of Russian troops from Austria, Hungary and Romania, the Minsk resolution supplies another pretext for keeping the Russian armies in these countries.

After the Second World War the Acheson-Lilienthal-Baruch plan for international agency control of atomic produc-

tion was blocked by Soviet veto in the United Nations. Also another generous effort for the sharing of "atoms-for-peace" was presented by President Eisenhower to the United Nations and accepted by the General Assembly in November 23, 1954.

Assistance was originated and largely underwritten by the United States through the Marshall plan, NATO, and the point four program for the underdeveloped countries. This is eloquent testimony of the American people's striving for world peace based on higher standards of living, with freedom and justice strengthened by economic security and without political influence.

In the treatment of former enemies America actually donated billions of dollars for the reconstruction of Japan and Italy, while Soviet Russia looted billions' worth from the captive countries. Today Japan is a free country, with its own foreign policy as is Western Germany.

I could name many more matters which show our good faith, and the Communist infidelities. But my purpose today is not tied to these things. My purpose is to draw the attention of all women to the need for intelligent thought and action lest we let the soft words of those who talk peace, deafen us to the steady and persistent beat of the drums of war from which they emanate.

Peace never comes easily for it is a quality of the heart, of the personality. The work for peace is not a matter of mass gatherings, and propaganda banners. The work for peace involves instead a constant vigilance against the slavery which the Soviets are forcing upon millions and millions of people in the name of peace.

We who are free women in a free land must keep faith with our own dedication to peace and also with the trust that women of the rest of the world have placed in American womanhood. We must recognize the false and stand firmly behind each true and since step toward a just and lasting peace.

Such a rededication of ourselves to the true meaning of freedom, which after all is our responsibility to the Infinite, can bring new meaning to our so-called Mother's Day. May we work unceasingly and humbly that freedom may be reborn across the world.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Even before I had the responsibility of chairmanship of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs having to do with national and international movements, the committee that drafted the Strategy and Tactics of World Communism, I had concerned myself with communism and its teachings, its methods, its goals. Insofar as I have been able, I have followed the tragic history of those peoples and countries who are behind the curtain, hoping that other countries and other peoples might learn from these tragedies and not be engulfed.

Let me give you something of the history as it has been laid bare:

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ever since World War I, as an active and loyal member of the League of

Nations, Czechoslovakia kept a constant record for peace and international co-operation. Confronted by the increased Nazi menace, it supplemented its system of alliances with France and the Little Entente by a treaty with the Soviet Union in 1935, which was renewed in December 1943, and was clearly based on nonintervention by the U. S. S. R. in the internal affairs of the postwar Czechoslovak Republic. Yet, its genuine effort to promote European reconstruction and the work of the United Nations was abruptly ended by combined machinations of the Soviet Union and its Communist agents within. By a violent coup Czechoslovakia was deprived of its traditional role of working for peace, its democratic system was overthrown, and its people drawn into the orbit of Soviet slavery.

BALTIC STATES

Lithuania and her Baltic neighbors, Estonia and Latvia, existed in peace with Russia ever since the establishment of their independence in 1918. In the course of good neighborliness, peace treaties were made, nonaggression pacts signed, and mutual-assistance treaties concluded. The mutual-assistance treaties were for a term of 15 years. Yet within 8 months these Baltic States fell under such ruthless occupation as history has seldom recorded.

In Estonia, according to verified data, about 60,000 persons were deported to the Soviet Union in 1940-41. About 2,000 men and women were executed on the spot; 9,229 of the deported or murdered were minors or children under 20 years of age. In 1949 a considerably larger number of people were deported than during the mass deportation in 1941.

In Latvia, during the first occupation in 1940-41, a total of 37,500 persons was deported. Including the subsequent deportations after the reoccupation of the country in 1944, the allover amount is far over 100,000 persons.

Since the first mass deportation of the horrible night of June 13-14 in 1941, in Lithuania, six other deportations have taken place, taking young people, fathers, mothers, and children. Eighty-three thousand Lithuanians were driven off in the early part of May 1945. In May 22, 1948, Lithuania lost more than 100,000 of her inhabitants in a single night.

DEPORTATIONS

Today deportations proceed under the guise of voluntary work in remote regions of Russia, where the deportees are forced to perform specified duties and labor voluntarily. They are forced to sign a statement that they are leaving voluntarily for work in such-and-such brotherly republic or autonomous district. At designated points, these deportees are classified, some to go to penal camps, some to forced labor, some to free exile, which covers women and children. The places of deportees are filled by newcomers from Russia. Recent escapees from Vorkuta and other camps bring news of thousands of those Balts, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Rumanians, and Poles laboring unto death in the mines, railroad building, fisheries, and forests of the western Ural region.

This is the Communist peace that was accorded the Baltic States when they trusted the false independence, autonomy, and coexistence promised by the Soviets. Similar Soviet pattern was followed in other countries, like Bulgaria, which was also taken over, the Russian troops exercising pressure which gradually led to the transformation of the coalition cabinet in September 1944 into purely Communist government. From 1945 to 1947 thousands of members of the Peasant Party of the opposition in Parliament were imprisoned and their leader, Nicolas Petkoff, executed.

RUMANIA

Next was Rumania. On April 3, 1944, Molotov, the Soviet Minister of Soviet Affairs, in the course of the Rumanian armistice negotiations, made the following statement:

The Soviet Government declares that it does not pursue the aim of conquering any part of Rumanian territory or of changing in whatever manner the existing social order in Rumania. It equally declares that the entry in Rumania of Soviet troops is solely the consequence of military necessities and of the continuation of resistance of the enemy troops.

This solemn statement was repeated by Molotov on August 23, 1944, when Rumania joined the allied forces:

In the face of events in Rumania, the Soviet Government considers that it would not be without value to confirm the declaration it made in April this year, to the effect that the Soviet Union does not intend to appropriate any part of Rumania or to change the established social regime in that country, or, furthermore, to limit in any way whatever the independence of Rumania.

Almost at the same time, Vishinsky arrived in Rumania to overthrow the coalition government under the pressure of Russian tanks and force upon the country the Communist regime. Right now the Sovietskaya Moldavia of March 31, 1955, announced the planned displacement of the whole population of Bessarabia and Moldavia to Astrakhan, Rostof, and Pavlodar in Central Asia. One million six hundred thousand people, women and children and old people, are among those to be moved to a virgin cold region, where there is nothing but the bare frozen ground. These people are Rumanians, and the territory was incorporated in the U. S. S. R. at the peace treaty.

The same pattern was used in Hungary. In Hungary reports tell that in March 1955, while the Communists vigorously stepped up their peace campaign, the Government issued a decree stipulating that within a period of 14 days the enemies of the people be evicted from Budapest and other major cities.

The people of the captive countries have peace treaties, but they have no peace. Their countries have been looted under various pretexts. The misery and suffering of their people is hard to imagine by American standards. They have lost their freedom and are cut off from the rest of the world. Their people are subject to slavery, imprisonment, and mass deportation.

This, Mr. Speaker, is the peace the Communists offer the world.

Hoover Commission Report on Veterans' Medical Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 9, 1955

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, the report of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government dealing with veterans' hospitals and benefits makes me think that the Commission was far more aptly named by the public in calling it the Hoover Commission than in its own formal title. The consideration shown our veterans in the Commission report, it seems to me, is comparable to that shown veterans under the Hoover administration at the time of the famed veterans bonus march on Washington.

It is true that, given the composition of the present Hoover Commission, as appointed by President Eisenhower, and the Republican leadership of the 83d Congress, we might have predicted that social welfare matters would be treated on a cold cash-and-carry basis, without regard for the human principles involved. The fact that as the Commission reports come out they go right down the line in recommending elimination or reduction of many such programs is not too surprising—in spite of the fact that the previous Commission, appointed under a Democratic administration, had adopted a much more sympathetic attitude toward social-welfare programs in general. It might be well in passing also to mention that the present Commission seems to have gone a long way out on the limb in the way of recommending changes in basic and fundamental policy without confining themselves to considerations involving organization of the executive agencies or administration of policy.

However, despite the bias of the Commission implicit in its membership, we might have hoped that they would soften their strict dollars-and-cents thinking in view of the tremendous debt the country owes to the veterans of our Armed Forces. Analysis of the report on medical services as it applies to veterans' hospitals and benefits shows, however, that this was not the case.

The Commission seems to have used as their yardstick for operation of veterans' hospital, as an example, the sole question of whether or not such a hospital can be "operated effectively and economically," with callous disregard for all the human and humane factors involved. Certainly their recommendation "that all present outstanding authorizations and appropriations for construction of additional veterans' general hospitals be rescinded except for those now under construction or contract" shows a cynical attitude toward the situation in many areas of the country where hospital facilities are sadly lacking. The Commission calls attention to their claim that during the past 20 years all service-connected cases could have been taken

care of in existing hospitals without any new construction as justification for their recommendation. Their other recommendations calling for a crackdown on hospitalization for treatment of non-service-connected disabilities, coupled with this statement, give a clear indication of the Commission's feeling that the Federal Government should get out from under its strong moral and legal obligation to provide medical treatment for needy veterans unable to provide such treatment for themselves.

I know from personal experiences with hundreds of cases how difficult it is for any veteran to establish service connection for any of the ailments, physical and mental, which may attack him following his service. The Commission's recommendations for cutting down on non-service-connected cases, together with their recommendation to tighten up on the already strict criteria for establishing service connection, would work untold additional hardship on the many deserving veterans now denied adequate treatment because of faulty medical records maintained by the services, or because of the Administration's unwillingness to accept medical evidence indicating service connection unless the medical records for the veteran's period of service give proof positive that the specific ailment had its onset during the period.

This situation is particularly bad in cases where mental illnesses have occurred as an aftermath of wartime service although at the time of discharge the condition may not have been evident. In northern California alone, as an example, the existing Veterans' Administration neuropsychiatric hospital at Palo Alto has a waiting list of over 1,000 cases of veterans classified as non-service-connected crying for admission and the treatment they so badly need. In the meantime our State institutions or the families of the veterans must bear the burden. Yet, for almost 10 years the construction of another such hospital in the San Francisco area has been authorized, only to have construction delayed year after year on one excuse or another. Money has now been appropriated, but the Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget have not yet given the final all clear which would permit signing of contracts and start of construction. Presumably, if the Hoover Commission has its way, the construction would never be started, since, technically, these are non-service-connected cases. Yet I would like to know who would dare to stand up and say that, medical records or no, most of these cases are not the direct result of the wartime strains and stresses to which the individual veterans were subjected.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope that the Congress does not abrogate its own responsibility to make policy determinations on how far care for veterans should be extended. If I am any judge the Congress will give the inhumane recommendations of the Commission the treatment they deserve. I, for one, will oppose any move to put them into effect with few exceptions and will support consigning them, for the most part, to the wastebasket.